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THE

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1891-'92.

IN TWELVE VOLUMES.

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Bradford, Pa	1999	10
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capitol building	1575	5
Railroad laws for Indian Territory and Oklahoma	1893	7
Utah, exhibit of Columbian Exposition at	993	4
Utah Territory, local government for	943	3
COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS—		
Abbot, Francis L	1317	5
Abby Ellen (brig)	70	1
Adams, Charles H	349	2
Adams, O. F	521	2
Aldrich, E. J	284	1
Alexander, Thomas L., legal representatives of	1400	5
Alexander, William J	289	1
Allard & Crozier	49	1
Allen, Lewis D	669 671	2 2
Allen, L D	648	2
Allen, Martha A., administratrix of Wyatt M	597	2
Allsworth, Edward	1186	4
Alsbury, Edward P	219	1
Alsup, John F	848	3
Anderson, A. E	649	2
Anderson, Charles P	1397	5

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COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS—Continued.		
Anderson, David B., deceased	1166	4
Anderson, James C., estate of	1280	4
Anderson, Mary H., widow of Hiram	1370	5
Anderson, William H	1673	7
Andes, Abraham	784	3
Antisell, Thomas	389	2
Archer, Henry W., legal representatives	79	1
Armelin, Charles, estate of	831	3
Armistead, Vincent	1271	4
Arrears of pay and bounty, settlement of claims	484	2
Ashe, John Baptiste, legal representatives of	1132	4
Athens, Ala., Cumberland Presbyterian Church of	310	1
	1180	4
Atkinson, Mary Ellen, administratrix of Richard	285	1
Atlanta, Ga., St. Philip's Church	660	2
Atlantic Works	1965	10
Austin, Sterling T., heirs of	125	1
Avery, John, estate of	1724	7
Ayers, Asa B	1270	4
Badeaux, Ulger V	1373	5
Baker, Sarah K. T	132	1
Balzer, Gustavus A	1787	7
Bank of Louisiana, creditors of	403	2
Banks, Charles	1046	4
Barnes, Benjamin S	1523	5
Barron, Mary	1017	4
Bass, Giles W	650	2
Bates, John A	972	4
Battelle & Evans	290	1
Baudry, Omer	1428	5
Baugh, William	1271	4
Baynard, Joseph S., and others	1692	7
Bazell, James B	312	1
Beard, I. B	327	2
Beckham, William R	1271	4
Bell, Josiah L	1431	5
Bell, Mary A	660	2
Berks County, Pennsylvania Agricultural Society	698	3
Bethel Springs, Tenn., trustees of Presbyterian Church of	311	1
Beuter, Francis A	1984	10
Bigler, James	1539	5
Bigley, Nicholas J	343	2
Billingslea, Walter R	649	2
Birchett, William G., estate of	1724	7
Bishop, Clarissa	1373	5
Bishop, James	136	1
Black, Joseph	832	3
Black, L. E	1280	4
Blackistone, Richard P	1362	5
Bliss, Francis A	239	1
Blinn, Laura	1481	5
Bloom, Henrietta Y	832	3
Blosser, Joseph	784	3
Blue, Solomon, estate of	305	1
Boardman, William, legal administrators of	798	3
Bolivar (Tenn.) Lodge	598	2
Booth, M. A	659	2
Booth, Martha A	659	2
Boston, Massachusetts Atlantic Works	711	3
	1965	10
Botts, Luigi	1888	7
Bounty and arrears of pay, settlement of claims for	484	2
Boutwell, D. W	433	2

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Bowling, John, heirs of	1545	5
Boyd, L. H	1336	5
Bradford, James M	936	3
Bradley, Horace L	320	1
Branch, Jesse L	1281	4
Brandt, Jesse L	1272	4
Brantly, W. S., executor of J. H.	390	2
Breaux, Pierre	831	3
Brewer, Elvy	657	2
Briant, Mrs. E. H	831	3
Bridger, James	1576	5
Bridges, Sarah E	661	2
Bridgewater, P. H	1408	5
Briscoe, Jackson	670	2
Bristol, Louis H	1374	5
Broadwell, Marcus L	153	1
Brooks, John G. W	32	1
Brooks, William H. H	1488	5
Brott, George F	124	1
Brown, A. M	1281	4
Brown, Florence A	1010	4
Brown, John T	971	4
Brown, M. G	1336	5
Brown, Thomas	650	2
Brown, Thomas J	1042	4
Bruen, John T	535	2
Buckey, Mary E	781	3
Buckholder, Martin, administrator Abraham	784	3
Buckmaster, William P., heirs of	1489	5
Buder, Edward A	607	2
Bugg, J. H., and others	427	1
Burditt, Augustus P	342	2
Burke, Edward, administrator	334	2
Burke, Hannah	1724	7
Burton, Henry H	1429	5
Burton, William	1045	4
Bushby, William	67	1
Butler, Phillip T., and others	785	3
Butt, William	936	3
Cahalan, Edward	576	2
Caine, Catherine	276	1
Caldwell, C. C	1467	5
Caldwell, John R	650	2
California war claims	254	1
Cameron, Emma S	550	2
Cameron, James and Emma S	888	3
Camp Tyler, Ill., owners and occupants of	1637	5
Campbell, George J	1072	4
Campbell, J. M., estate of	1272	4
Candy, Charles	1273	4
Capers, Francis F	1692	7
Caperton, George	650	2
Carl, David and Barbette	1428	5
Carmack, Joseph W	228	1
Carpenter, George	650	2
Carr, Rogers & Co	814	3
Carson, Henry Polite	611	2
Carter, Alfred B	328	2
Cartersville, Ga., First Baptist Church of	292	1
Cazes, Bertrand and Gaudin	47	1
Chapin, Gurden	1188	4

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Chapman, Henley W	1401	5
Cheek, Mrs. Nelson	785	3
Cheek, R. T	648	2
Chester, Lester P., and others	1288	4
Chouteau, Charles P	50	1
Cristy, John, & Co	350	2
Chum, A. B	651	2
Church and school building, claims for	11	1
Citizens' Bank, Louisiana	340	2
Citizens of Kansas, claims of	602	2
Claims for certain stores and supplies	1552	5
Clapp, George M	268	1
Clapp, Sarah A	274	1
Clara Bell, steamer	1219	4
Clark, James S., estate of	377	3
Clark, Stephen D	241	1
Cleveland, Elizabeth J	1281	4
Clift, William	723	3
Cobb, Blasddell & Co	350	2
Cobb, J. & O. P., & Co	350	2
Cobb, J. & O. P., & Co., surviving partners of	350	2
Cobb, Oliver P	350	2
Cobb, O. P., and others	351	2
Cole, Mrs. S. M	783	3
Coleman, Sarah and Florence	1282	4
Collards, W. H., and others	1330	5
Collins, Joseph	832	3
Columbia bridge, owners of	777	3
Connell, Michael	785	3
Cook, James A	1638	5
Cook, Jared R	649	2
Cook, Matilda	138	1
Cooner, Mary A	936	3
Cooper, Hudson, legal representatives of	776	3
Cordill, Joseph	829	3
Core, A. S	551	2
Cothes, H., heirs of	26	1
Cousens, George Lewis	216	1
Cowper, Leopold C. P	721	3
Crabill, Joseph D., estate of	784	3
Craig, William	1365	5
Cranston, Sarah M	1328	5
Crenshaw, A. L. H	112	1
Crews, Hamilton	345	2
Crider, R. H	37	1
Crider, S. F	131	1
Crompton, Richard	936	3
Cronk, Charles W	1568	5
Crosby, William	783	3
Cross, Joel	660	2
Crow, William	658	2
Crum, Elizabeth and B. L	597	2
Cunningham, Calvin B	391	2
Cunningham, Rachel	936	3
Cummings, Doyle & Co	39	1
Cummings, Phœbe	649	2
Cynthiana, Ky., destruction of property at	413	2
Dalton, Ga., trustees of the Catholic church at	291	1
Danolds, Charles A	655	2
Darly, F. O., estate of	831	3
Davis, A. W	598	2
Davis, Enoch	278	1

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Davis, Mark, heirs of	33	1
Davis, Marshall	648	2
Davis, Mark, legatees of	1636	5
Davis, Mrs. M. M	649	2
De Bevoise, S. H., estate of	1270	4
Debnam, Thomas R	661	2
Decatte, Owden	832	3
Deems, Lewis	1008	4
Deford, James, heirs of	1651	7
Deitrich, Emily	1279	4
Delahoussage, Sidonie	1370	5
Delille, Jean	1279	4
De Loach, Claiborne, heirs of	1270	4
	1272	4
Dennis, Mary A	832	3
Denny, George, sr	522	2
Dent, Warren R	332	2
Deslonds, Mrs. Frank	1370	5
Desmarc, Alphonse	1373	5
Deucatte, Odon	83	1
Dickson, Davidson, and others	392	2
	935	3
Dieters, John	1924	7
Dittlinger, Michael	429	2
Doherty, M. A	649	2
Dolman, Jacob	784	3
Donato, Auguste, heirs of	329	2
Donato, Belote A	832	3
Donnell, George O	115	1
Dorr, John H	137	1
Dougherty, Mary A	648	2
Douglas, W. W., administrator	832	3
Downey, Amelia	784	3
Downing, A. B., estate	649	2
Downs, Francis	1365	5
Doyle & Co	39	1
Doyle, Johanna	785	3
Doyle, William	776	3
Driscoll, John J	1184	4
Duffy, Eugenia and W. B	829	3
Dulin, A. F., estate of	1724	7
Duncan, Andrew J., deceased	16	1
Dunklee, William M., administrator	1251	4
Duvall, Tandy	784	3
Dyer, Rachel	262	1
Easterly, Isaac	1281	4
Edwards, Emily	1375	5
Edwards, Sarah Upton	1071	4
Edwards, W. W	1373	5
Eldridge, Hallam	1691	7
Ellen, Abby (brig), owners of	70	1
Elliott, John R	1428	5
Elsaser, John A	1336	5
Elzey, John	829	3
Engelhardt, Margaretha	1935	7
Engs, Samuel F	596	2
Ennis, William B	129	1
Eppes, John W	564	2
Evans, Samuel	1411	5
Fagot, Emile, heirs of	832	3
Falls, Jane	1985	10
Farnighy, Louis O	1499	5
Farley, John A	1280	4

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Farnsworth, D. D. T	1670	7
Fels, Samuel	134	1
Fergusson, George B	69	1
Field, John A	654	2
Fike, Martha A	936	3
Filhiol, Hypolite, and others	45	1
Fitzgerald, Michael G	1126	4
Flesschert, Martha E	1497	5
Fletcher, Nathan, heirs of	600	2
	1179	4
Flick, Catharine	784	3
Florence Masonic Lodge, Florence, Ala	601	2
Flowers, Elizabeth	661	2
Forgey, James	1386	5
Fourth of July claims	38	1
	1248	4
Fraliex, Martin, estate of	660	2
Franklin, William A., executor of J. B	1272	4
Frasuer, Eli	660	2
Frederick, Md., refund of money to	520	2
French, Henry S	82	1
Frizell, James S	1o5	1
Frobel, Elizabeth D. and Anna S	140	1
Fuller, J. B	648	2
Fuller, Robert W	1025	4
Fusilier, Corinne Perret	831	3
Gallagher, Charles	712	3
	713	3
Galland, Washington	116	1
Gallott, Julia	832	3
Gardner, Fannie E	1585	5
Garrett. W. F	1281	4
Garrison, Nemiah	111	1
Garrison, Silas M	936	3
Garrot, Pierre	1428	5
Gibson, William F	238	1
Giddings, Napoleon B	227	1
Gilbreath, Simeon	1283	4
Gilfoil, Patrick	829	3
Gillett, Theodore J	1386	5
Gittings, Samuel E	1423	5
Glassie, D. W. and Minna H	85	1
Gomez, Edwin	398	2
Goodloe, Mariam, and others	1481	5
Goodrich, A. E. and M. E	832	3
Govan, J. J	658	2
Graves, Mrs. C. H	78	1
Green, Edman	1538	5
Greenhill, Thomas C	650	2
Gregory, James A	156	1
Grimmett, Matthew H	1271	4
Grisson, Sarah	653	2
Grivot, Maurice, heirs of	376	2
	1427	5
Groom, William G	139	1
Groves, John H	1165	4
Guidry, Lesant, heirs of	831	3
Gullory, Martin	832	3
Gummo, John W	1813	7
Hackney, B. R	321	1
Hagerstown, Md	746	3
Haigh, A. V	1042	4

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Hall, Goff A	52	1
Hall, Warren	53	1
	1361	5
Haller, Jonathan	784	3
Hamilton, G. Dwight	375	2
Hamm, John M	1277	4
Hammon, Jacob	784	3
Hancock, William	1364	5
Handlin, William W	431	2
Harding, Francis E., estate of	1370	5
Harkins. Charles	1383	5
Harris, Thomas D., heirs of	103	1
Harter, Thomas O	849	3
Hartman, Jesse P	315	1
Harvill, Mrs. L. J	651	2
Hathaway, John R	721	3
Havens, Ezra S	114	1
Hayes, Samuel, deceased	1272	4
Hayford, Axel	69	1
Haywood, Mrs. W. Dallas	661	2
Hazen, G. M., and others	934	3
Heard, James A	650	2
Heberer, John	606	2
Heberlein, August, estate of	1270	4
Hebert, Eliza E	54	1
Hebron, Adeline L., estate of	649	2
Heiskell, Ann E	143	1
Henderson, Robert	1183	4
Henkel, Philip	1199	4
Henry, William M	319	1
Henson, Hugh M	42	1
Hernandez, Vidal	745	3
Herr, A. H., estate of	463	2
Hickman, M. T	1279	4
Higgins, John M	605	1
Higgins, Richard, estate of	658	2
Higgins, Thomas L	275	1
Hildreth, William W., deceased	36	1
Hill, Alexander, estate of	832	3
Hill, Joseph A	659	2
Hobbs; Thomas M	1724	7
Hoffman, R. H	322	1
Holbrook, Julia	659	2
Holland, James L., estate of	1271	4
Holmes, Martha W	1412	5
Holsten Female College	1272	4
Holt, C. G., administrator of Wiley	661	2
Holt, John M	1281	4
Honeycutt, Stephen M	850	3
Hoover, Benjamin, estate of	784	3
Hoover, James C	1281	4
Hopper, W. A., administrator of David	649	2
Hopper, William, deceased	17	1
Hough, Fannie	1481	5
Howard, Samuel	13	5
Howland, Juanita	1367	4
Hubbard, Mary Jane	1272	1
Hughes, William	48	1
Hughes, William C	1200	4
Hughes, William H., administrator	43	1
Humboldt Female College	1281	4
Hume, Isaac, estate of	784	3

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Humphries, Julia A	149	1
Hundley, William T	782	3
Huntsville, Ala., Methodist Episcopal Church of	264	1
Hurdle, Eunice	597	2
Hurley, R. A	2088	10
Huson, W. H	401	2
Interest on money expended in raising troops	555	2
Isgrig, Thomas C	412	2
Izard, Florimond	832	3
Jackson, Miss., Roman Catholic Church	903	3
Jackson, Tenn., First Methodist Church of	15	1
Jean, Francis, sr	832	3
Jefferson County, Ky., claims of certain citizens of	374	2
Jocknick, Gustavus F	612	2
Johnnot, William, and others, legal representatives of	1133	4
Johnson, A. S., administrator of Thomas	318	1
Johnson, Hiram, and others	19	1
Johnson, Joseph B	1271	4
Johnson, Peter	1336	5
Johnson, Richard W	1369	5
Johnson, Rinaldo and Ann E	890	3
Joiner, Nathan	1889	7
Jones, Francis S., estate of	651	2
Jones, Isaac and Thomas C., estate of	648	2
Jones, John	1271	4
Jones, John H	597	2
Jones, John H., heirs of	103	1
Jones, John H., legal representatives of	722	3
Jones, Thomas	648	2
Jordan, R. D., guardian	1272	4
Kaylor, Daniel	1281	4
Keating, Martin	879	3
Keegan, Mary E	330	2
Kelly, Peter, estate of	334	2
Kendall, William, legal representatives of	361	2
Kennedy, Leonora J	832	3
Kennedy, Margaret	95	1
	1671	7
Kergon, Thomas	335	2
Kerr, A. C	657	2
Kibler, Josiah and Jeremiah	784	3
Kilbourn, Benjamin J	1954	7
Kimmons, William M	597	2
King, Thomas J	936	3
Kirchner, George K	606	2
Knight, Isabella	936	3
Knight, Joseph	1428	5
Kolbe, Carl F	96	1
Koons, Anthony	34	1
Kouns, John, surviving partner of George L	1386	5
Kulage, Joseph, heirs of	1033	4
Labell, Charles	657	2
La Fayette Female Seminary, Colbert County, Ala	650	2
Lafferty, James	658	2
Lafleur, Ben M	832	3
Lafleur, Jean Pierre	832	3
Lafleur, Marcelin	832	3
La Grange Synodical College	29	1
	650	2
Lake, Daniel, deceased	1047	4
Lam, James, estate of	783	3
Lamar, Robert G	1025	4

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Lanier, N. B	649	2
Large, William	395	2
La Rue, Maria D	783	3
Lastrapres, Victor	832	3
Lauderdale, Elizabeth	936	3
Lavery, William	1471	5
Lawhead, William, administrator of John	327	2
Lawrence, L. J	1280	4
Lazare, Jean Baptiste, estate of	329	2
Leduff, Alexis	832	3
Lee, A. S	281	1
Lee, John	1298	4
Lee, Lucy Ann and Allen G	287	1
Lefoldt, Julius	785	3
Leftwich, Gertrude A	28	1
Legg, A. C., deceased	1274	4
Leiper, John	1281	4
Lemelle, Charles	832	3
Lemelle, E	1279	4
Lemelle, Leon	832	3
Lemelle, Ludger, estate of	832	3
Lemelle, Rigobert, estate of	832	3
Lement, Pierre	832	3
Lewis, Abner D	658	2
Lillard, B., estate of	1278	4
Linn, Jane	152	1
Lipscomb, James C	1268	4
Litten, Julius B	1271	4
Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Company	885	3
Livers, Fanny S	1500	5
Livingston, Anne C	68	1
Logan, Mary T., widow of A. L	651	2
Long, Henry W	657	2
Long, William R	936	3
Loudon County, Va., loyal citizens of	1018	4
Lovelace, Emma C	241	1
Lovell, Louisa Q., and others	12	1
Lovell, Margaret Jane	1366	5
Lowe, William W	1127	4
Luchman, William	785	3
Lusk, Soloman	434	2
Lutz, Andrew	141	1
Lutz, Morris	784	3
Lynch, John A	1577	5
McBrayer, John H	1543	5
McCann, Michael	1191	4
McClintock, Joseph B	148	1
McConnell, C. J	419	2
McCool, Wells C	466	2
McDaniel, John A	657	2
McElhose, James B	1704	7
McGloughlin, Virginia	329	2
McGuffee, G. V., sr	332	2
McLaughlin, Ammon	1386	5
McLaughlin, Nelson	317	1
McLean, Louisa E	1272	4
McLellan, Leander C	1594	5
McLemore, Sarah L., administratrix of John C	333	3
McLeod, Daniel, legal administrators of	797	3
McMinnville, Tenn., Cumberland Female College	18	1
McMurtrey, John	1271	4
McNairy, Hugh	126	1
McNamara, Stephen	1275	4

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McNeill, John C	661	2
Macon City, Mo., Catholic Church	1592	5
Maddox, Laura E	886	3
Maddox, Margaret Virginia	970	4
Madison Female Institute	1050	4
Magill, Lydia A., administratrix	323	2
Mahon, Eliza Jane	652	2
Marklein, Charles	470	2
Marsh, Samuel	151	1
Marshall, Levin R., executors of	260	1
Marshall, Mo., The Christian Church	1065	4
Martin, Cyrus	554	2
Martin, John J., heir of Joseph	1279	4
Martinsburg, W. Va., St. Joseph's Catholic Church at	211	1
	467	2
German Evangelical Church	212	1
Methodist Episcopal Church	213	1
	465	2
Mastick, Henry, administrator of	1058	4
Mastin, Claude H	150	1
Matheny, Thomas M	396	2
Matlock, E. S., estate of	597	2
Matthews, William D	72	1
Meador, Zaddock	661	2
Meaher, Timothy, administrator of J. M	651	2
Meeha, Catherine Barry	346	2
Methodist Episcopal Church South, book agents of	20	1
Meuillon, Alphonso	832	3
Meuillon, Francis	329	2
Meuillon, Lucien	832	3
Michigan Cavalry, expenses of First	436	2
Middletown, Md	747	3
Miles, William T	1053	4
Miller, David	1146	4
Miller, James	662	2
Millet, Francis	359	2
Milley, S. B., administrator of Mary E	784	3
Minors who were discharged from the Army	896	3
Missouri, claims of militia organization of	695	3
Mitchell, James A	657	2
Mitchell, Sophia G	652	2
Mixon, William	1650	7
Mobile and Girard Railroad Company	341	2
Mobile Marine Dock Company	46	1
Moffitt, Alexander	31	1
Moiety claims of officers and crews of the Navy	242	1
Monahan, Mary E	327	2
Moneys collected by the United States, refund of	1363	5
Montgomery, Hugh	1279	4
Montgomery, Mary Ann	1691	7
Montgomery, Olivia F., and others	332	2
Montgomery, Pearson C	30	1
	1649	7
Montgomery, Robert H	461	2
Moody, B. F., & Co	279	1
Moonlight, Thomas	828	3
Moore, Stativa, and others	330	2
Moore, Stephen, administrator	17	1
Morehead City, N. C., Methodist church	1430	5
Morgan, Jesse B	936	3
Morgan, Robert E	77	1
Morgan, William S	936	3

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Morin, Catherine, heirs of	133	1
Morrow, William B	282	1
Moseley, William, jr	1695	7
Mount Zion Society	439	2
Mower, Joseph A., legal representatives of	1307	5
Mullin, Mary P	1335	5
Mullins, Martin	1189	4
Munday, G. W., administrator	832	3
Murdock, Emily	1371	5
Murphy, Dennis, sureties of	575	2
Murphy, James	649	2
Murphy, James, heirs of	1489	5
Murphy, J. J	330	2
Murray, Francis M	35	1
Musgrave, Emeline E	303	1
Nalley, Samuel M	302	1
Nash, Joseph C	85	1
Navy, moiety claims	242	1
Neal, W. H., estate of	1280	4
Neck, George, sr	832	3
Neet, John S., jr	225	1
Neidlinger, Charles V	1007	4
Nelson, John N	936	3
Nevada, claims of certain persons in	117	1
war claims of	254	1
Newell, Jane, estate of	1281	4
Newell, Jesse C	1333	5
New Haven, Conn., National New Haven Bank	667	2
Newman, James M	524	2
New Orleans, Union National Bank	86	1
Odd Fellows' Hall Association	405	2
New York, duties paid by the State on arms imported in 1863	1034	4
Nichols, Frank H., estate of	243	1
Nixon, Henry C	661	2
Noble, Lester	480	2
Noland, William H	1280	4
Northrup, Charles, estate of	1270	4
Nutt, Julia A	1800	7
Oakley, E. C., administrator	1280	4
O'Brien, William D	314	1
Ockerson, Daniel J	283	1
Odle, H. D	1798	7
Oglesby, I. T	1433	5
Okolona, Miss., Independent Order of Odd Fellows	648	2
Oliver, James M	1406	5
Orbison, Josiah B	1844	7
Oregon, war claims of	254	1
Orr, George A	1222	4
O'Shea, P. T	649	2
Otis, Samuel	69	1
Overton Hotel Company	331	2
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Millard, Mary	1162	4
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Deitrich, Emily	1279	4
Delille, Jean	1279	4
Dent, Warren R	332	2
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Donato, Auguste, heirs of	329	2
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Howard, Samuel	13	1
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Lovell, Louisa Q., and others	12	1
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Brown, Florence A	1010	4
Carl, David and Barbette	1428	5
Cunningham, Calvin B	391	2
Deems, Lewis	1008	4
Dickson, Davidson, and others	392	2
Dyer, Rachel	262	1
Eldredge, Hallam	1691	7
Elliott, John R	1428	5
Gardner, Fannie E	1585	5
Garrot, Pierre	1428	5
Johnson, Rinaldo and Ann E	890	3
Knight, Joseph	1428	5
McElhose, James B	1704	7
Mastick Henry, administrator of	1058	7
Montgomery, Mary Ann	1691	7
Morehead City, N. C	1430	5
Morrow, William B	282	1
Neidlinger, Charles V	1007	4
Oglesby, L. T	1433	5
Pope, Daniel T., and others	1025	4
Porche, Louis V	1428	5
Priddy, John D., heirs of	1958	10
Sowers, Frank S	1429	5
Sugg, L. D	393	2
Tillman, Francis	1057	4
Tolson, John J	1432	5
Wagner, George	1058	4
Wells, James	1692	7
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Harrington, Louisa	120	1
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Smith, Thomas J	118	7
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Zazone, Julius C	119	1
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Boyd, George W	1302	4
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Christopher, Mary B	913	7
Ferris, Adelia S	1 98	1
Frymire, George L	064	10
Gibson, Guy W	2065	10
Hahn, Lydia E	2861	3
Harris, Martha A	1805	7
Heninger, Louis	1446	5
Hull, Mary E	863	3
La Tourette, Henry S	1029	4
Leibarger, Phebe, estate of	862	3
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Rigg, Druzilla J	2097	10
Ross, Mary Ann	938	3
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Athens, Ala., Cumb[illegible]land Presbyterian Church	1180	4
Atlanta, Ga., St. Ph[illegible]ip's Church	660	2
Austin, Sterling T., heirs of	125	1
Baker, Sarah K. T	132	1
Bass, Giles W	650	2
Bell, Mary A	660	2
Bigley, Nicholas J	343	2
Billingslea, Walter R	649	2
Bishop, James	136	1
Black, Joseph	832	3
Bloom, Henrietta Y	832	3
Boardman, William, administrator of	798	3
Booth, M. A	659	2
Bowling, John, heirs of	1545	5
Breaux, Pierre	831	3
Brewer, Elvy	657	2
Briant, Mrs. E. H	831	3
Bridges, Sarah E	661	2
Bridgewater, P. H	1408	5
Broadwell, Marcus L	153	1
Brooks, John G. W	32	1
Brown, Thomas	650	2
Bugg, J. H., and others	127	1
Burditt, Augustus P	342	2
Caldwell, John R	650	2
California	254	1
Carpenter, George	650	2
Carr, Rogers & Co	814	3
Cazes, Bertrand & Gaudin	47	1
Certain claims for stores and supplies	1510	5
Cheek, R. T	648	2
Chouteau, Charles P	50	1
Chum, A. B	651	2
Citizens' Bank, Louisiana	340	2
Claims of States	555	2
Clapp, George M	268	1
Collins, Joseph	832	3
Cook, James A	1638	5
Cook, Jared R	649	2
Cook, Matilda	138	1
Cordill, Joseph	829	3
Cothes, H., heirs of	26	1
Cousens, George Lewis	216	1
Crider, S. F	131	1
Cross, Joel	660	2
Crow, William	658	2
Crum, Elizabeth and B. L	597	2
Cummings, Phœbe	649	2
Cynthiana, Ky., destruction of property	413	2
Darly, F. O., estate of	831	3
Davis, A. W	598	2
Davis, Mark, heirs of	33	1
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Dougherty, Mary A	648	2
Douglass, W. W., adminstrator	832	3
Downing, A. B., estate of	649	2
Duffy, Eugenia and W. B	829	3
Elzey, John	829	3
Ennis, William B	129	1
Engs, Samuel F	596	2
Fagot, Emile, heirs of	832	3
Fels, Samuel	134	1
Filhiol, Hypolite, and others	45	1
Fletcher, Nathan, heirs of	1179	4
Flowers, Elizabeth	661	2
Fraliex, Martin	660	2
Frasuer, Eli	660	2
Frizell, James S	135	1
Frobel, Elizabeth D. and Anna S	140	1
Fuller, J. B	648	2
Fusilier, Corinne Perret	831	3
Gallott, Julia	832	3
Gilfoil, Patrick	829	3
Goodrich, A. E. and M. E	832	3
Govan, J. J	658	2
Greenhill, Thomas C	650	2
Gregory, James A	156	1
Guidry, Lesant, heirs of	831	3
Groom, William G	139	1
Gullory, Martin	832	3
Hall, Goff A	52	1
Hall, Warren	53	1
	1361	5
Hamilton, G. Dwight	375	2
Harvill, Mrs. L. J	651	2
Haywood, Mrs. W. Dallas	661	2
Heard, James A	650	2
Hebert, Eliza E	54	1
Heborn, Adaline L., estate of	649	2
Heiskell, Ann E	143	1
Henson, Hugh M	42	1
Higgin, Richard, estate of	658	2
Higgins, John M	605	2
Hildreth, William W., deceased	36	1
Hill, Alexander, estate of	832	3
Hill, Joseph A	659	2
Hoffman, R. H	322	1
Holbrook, Julia	659	2
Holt, C. G., administrator of Willey	661	2
Hopper, W. A., administrator of David	649	2
Hughes, William	48	1
Hughes, William H., administrator	43	1
Humphries, Julia A	149	1
Hurdle, Eunice	597	2
Interest on money expended in raising troops	555	2
Isgrig, Thomas C	412	2
Izard, Florimond	832	3
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Kimmons, William M	597	2
Koons, Anthony	34	1
Labell, Charles	657	2
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Lafferty, James	658	2
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Lafleur, Jean Pierre	832	3
Lafleur, Marcelin	832	3
La Grange Synodical College	29	1
La Grange College	650	2
Lanier, N. B	649	2
Lastrapres, Victor	832	3
Leduff, Alexis	832	3
Leftwich, Gertrude A	28	1
Lemelle, Charles, estate of	832	3
Lemelle, Leon	832	3
Lemelle, Ludger, estate of	832	3
Lemelle, Rigobert, estate of	832	3
Lement, Pierre	832	3
Lewis, Abner D	658	2
Linn, Jane	152	1
Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Company	885	3
Logan, Mary T., widow of A. L	651	2
Long, Henry W	657	2
Loyal citizens of Loudoun County, Va	1018	4
Lutz, Andrew	141	1
Lynch, John A	1577	5
McBrayer, John H	1543	5
McClintock, Joseph B	148	1
McConnell, C. J	419	2
McLellan, Leander C	1594	5
McLeod, Daniel, legal representatives of	797	3
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McNeill, John C	661	2
Maddox, Laura E	886	3
Madison Female Institute	1050	4
Magill, Lydia A., administratrix	323	2
Marsh, Samuel	151	1
Marshall, Levin R., executors of	260	1
Mastin, Claude H	150	1
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Meador, Zaddock	661	2
Meaher, Timothy, administrator of J. M	651	2
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Neck, George, sr	832	3
Nevada	254	1
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Parker, Rebecca V., estate of	832	3
Patterson, David K	648	2
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Poitevent, William T	1652	7
Pollard, A. W	128	1
Pitzer, T. T	1409	5
Rabot, Jean Baptiste	832	3
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Rhea, John L., executor of Samuel	358	2
Rhodes, John, and wife	144	1
Rice, W. H	650	2
Ripley, E. W., estate of	832	3
Ritchie, Cordelia A	796	3
Robb, William N	1544	5
Robertson, Mary H. S	51	1
Rose, Merritt	154	1
Rudd, J. C	142	1
Sammis, John S	145	1
Sanders, David B., estate of	27	1
Sanders, W. W., deceased	832	3
Sanford, Martha Ann	658	2
Scanlan, Mrs. W. H	830	3
Schaumburg, James W	344	2
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Scott, John D	659	2
Scott, Samuel	649	2
Sessions, Franklin	648	2
Shacklett, H. W	504	2
Sheely, Ann	829	3
Shelby, J. C	1221	4
Sigur, John A	831	3
Simmons, J. W	659	2
Sims, James	418	2
Smith, A. J	651	2
Smith, Nancy C	597	2
Smith, Sarah E. B	1647	7
Smith, Vasti	661	2
Solair, Fannie	829	3
Sparks, D. M., estate of	651	2
St. Charles, Mo., St. Charles College	215	1
Stiff, Martha	1387	5
Stirman, Thomas V., deceased	157	1
Stovall, J. H	48	1
Stores and supplies, claims for	1552	5
Strickland, Jesse H	217	1
Summer, Margaret	649	2
Tate, Sally Sterrett	147	1
Morin, Catherine, heirs of	33	1

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Travis, W. C. M	130	1
Traweek, Mrs. E. L	657	2
Turner, Zeph	534	2
Unsell, David, estate of	43	1
Valleau, Sarah J	832	3
Vaughan, W. H	155	1
Verdin, Romain, estate of	831	3
Vignes, Polona	832	3
Walker, Julius	659	2
Wallace, Thomas	658	2
Ware, Henry	44	1
Warterfield, P. F., deceased	1131	4
Watkins, Nancy	650	2
Webb, William S	650	2
Whitaker, William	649	2
Wilhite, H	1891	7
Williamson, John E., administrator	1206	4
Willis, William B., deceased	649	2
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Kelly, Elizabeth	65	1
Mailloux, Belle Carlton	1085	4
Maloy, Bridget	66	1
O'Connor, Mary	1301	4
Shaw, Clara V	1388	5
Smith, Caroline	1032	4
Smith, Edward S., accrued pension of	421	2
Smith, Mary C	1556	5
Stevens, Harriet W	2055	10
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Bradford, Pa	1999	10
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Elmira, N. Y	1848	7
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Hartford, Conn	1821	7
Hoboken, N. J	1794	3
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Jamestown, N. Y	1507	0
McKeesport, Pa	2112	14
Nashua, N. H	1122	7
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Paterson, N. J	1102	7
Pittsburg, Pa., sale of certain United States property	1743	5
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Bovell, John V	193	1
Boyd, Orsemus B	751	3
Brooks, S. J	1797	7
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Gage, E. Darwin	2033	10
Hanson, Willis F	201	1
Hershe, Benjamin F	200	1
Horn, Fritz	209	1
Huse, Caleb	2034	10
Jackson, George	197	1
King, Orris O	204	1
McFarland, James A	195	1
Murray, Joseph	202	1
Schlapp, August	198	1
Scott, Austin A	199	1
Sheehy, Michael	207	1
Simpson, Isaac S	2125	10
Thompson, George W	192	1
Workman, Thomas C	210	1
Wright, Henry H	203	1
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Absher, Anderson	1980	10
Anderson, Samuel S	1783	7
Askew, John J	2029	10
Athon, Levenia D	1930	7
Aubrey, Andrew J	1983	10
Bacon, Mary L	1762	7
Barnard, Anna E	2076	10
Belger, Fanny N	1786	7
Bell, Luman	2089	10
Bethards, Henry J	975	4
Birch, William A	223	1
Bolings, Samuel J	222	1
Bradford, Joseph J	1710	5
Bridges, Rebecca	1982	10
Briggs, Samuel G	1949	7
Brown, Elisha	1861	7
Burrough, William	743	3
Burton, Felix	1843	7
Byrd, Susan C	1932	7
Calhoun, Maggie E	1715	7
Campbell, Nancy	1782	7
Campbell, Robert S	1757	7
Carpenter, Ellen	2047	10
Chapman, Edward R	902	3
Churchill, Benjamin	976	4
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Copen, Addison M	998	4
Copenhaver, A. J	1934	7
Craig, Joseph	1992	10
Crawford, Elizabeth R	336	2
Dally, Abraham	1709	7
Davis, James A	339	2
Davis, Susanna	1838	7
Day, Cornelius	1997	10
Dean, John A	1863	7
Donnelly, Peter	805	3
Dunn, Philip G	1714	7
Dyall, James R., widow of	1978	10
Falkner, Nathan	1760	7
Farquharson, Mrs. S. A	1785	7
Fisher, Samuel O	55	1
Fields, John	2030	10
Frazier, Stark	679	2
Goodwin, Miles	1051	4
Graham, Amelia	1981	10
Granberry, Joseph J	1765	7
Hall, Jacob	1834	7
Harley, Elizabeth	1835	7
Hollis, Mary	1994	10
Jergins, Jesse J	1777	7
Jobe, Lavina	1711	7
Jones, Andrew J	338	2
Kennedy, Anthony M	807	3
Kingsley, Sterling	1775	7
Kirtley, James W	1716	7
Kramer, Andrew	681	2
Landes, Abraham	901	3
Lane, James	1832	7
Lane, Lewis	221	1
Lang, D. M	899	3
Larnard, Helen	2116	10
Luttrell, Samuel	1961	10
Lyon, Harry	1948	7
McElvey, Harmon H	489	2
Malloy, John	1996	10
Matlock, John	2032	10
Menefee, Mary A	1712	7
Mercer, John	900	3
Merritt, Henry	1778	7
Mexican war, increase of pension to certain soldiers	1959	10
Morgan, Benjamin	1977	10
Murphy, Susan S	1979	10
Nindemann, William F. C	981	2
Owen, L. D	1931	7
Pierce, Eliza B	1837	7
Prator, John D	1776	7
Ramey, Jonathan	488	2
Reed, David	806	3
Renfro, Nancy E	224	1
Riggs, Reuben	1713	7
Rowland, Thomas J	1964	10
Russell, William	1833	------
Sanderson, Louis G	1995	10
Sigler, Phebe	1758	7
Simmons, Abraham B	1759	7

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Slaughter, Ann Mercer	2084	10
Smith, Caroline A	808	3
Smith, James	1781	7
Staley, Noah	337	2
Tendoy, Chief of Bannock, Shoshone, and Sheepeater tribe of Indians	1830	7
Thomas, Elward	680	2
Trimble, Mary E	1862	7
Tucker, Thomas	1998	10
Turner, Margaret	56	1
Ware, Perry G	973	4
Watson, William M	1719	7
Webster, Amelia R	804	3
White, George W	487	2
White, Jeremiah	1764	7
Woodward, William S	485	2
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Wright, Julia P	1761	7
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Segoura, Raphael	1812	7
From Committee on War Claims.		
Anderson, Mary H., widow of Hiram	1370	5
Ashe, John Baptiste, legal representatives of	1132	4
Athens, Ala., Cumberland Presbyterian Church of	310	1
Blackistone, Richard P	1362	5
Brooks, William H. H	1488	5
Burks, William H. H	1488	5
Cartersville (Ga.) First Baptist Church	292	1
Clark, James S., estate of	377	2
Dalton, Ga., trustees of Catholic church	291	1
Delahoussage, Sidonie	1370	5
Deslonds, Mrs. Frank	1370	5
Dunklee, William M., administrator	1251	4
Edwards, Emily	1375	5
Fletcher, Nathan, heirs of	600	2
Florence (Ala.) Masonic Lodge	601	2
Garrison, Nemiah	111	1
Grivot, Maurice, heirs of	376	2
Harding, Francis E., estate of	1370	5
Huntsville (Ala.) Methodist Episcopal Church	264	1
Johnnot, William, and others, legal representatives of	1133	4
Kendall, William, legal representatives of	361	2
Lipscomb, James C	1268	4
Mount Zion Society	439	2
Newman, James M	524	2
Nichols, Frank H., estate of	243	1
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Rogers, Benjamin F	244	1
Spaugh, Robert	265	2
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52D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { REPORT No. 1454.

WORLD'S FAIR EXPENDITURES.

MAY 20, 1892.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOCKERY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany Mis. Doc.]

The following preamble and resolution were adopted by the House of Representatives, February 8, 1892:

Whereas Congress, by act approved April 25, 1890, provided for holding an International Exposition of the progress made in civilization, at the city of Chicago in 1893, to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; and

Whereas the act designating Chicago as the site of said Exposition required the people of that city to provide a suitable site and $10,000,000 to complete the appropriation for holding said Exposition; and

Whereas, in response to the requirements of said act, the citizens of Chicago have furnished a site and provided over $10,000,000, a sum deemed adequate by Congress; and

Whereas fifty-nine nations have accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to be present and participate in said Exposition, and fifty States and Territories of the Federal Union have indicated their intention to participate and have expressed their desire that said exhibition shall in all things be commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated and be worthy of the wealth and character of the United States; and

Whereas the Government has absolutely appropriated the sum of $1,088,000, and estimates are now before the Committee on Appropriations asking for further appropriations: Therefore, in order that Congress may be fully advised as to the scope and plan adopted by those having jurisdiction and management of said Exposition, and also concerning the progress made, the amount of money expended, the manner of such expenditures, and the necessity therefor, together with such further information concerning the amount available for said work, and the sum that may become necessary to complete the same, and prepare the Exposition for opening its gates to visitors,

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations is hereby ordered to inquire and report to the House whether those obligated and undertaking, and now engaged to do so, have justly and properly complied with the requirements of the said act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, and whether all expenditures of whatever character for said Exposition have been judiciously made; whether the number of employés and appointees to carry out and into effect the laws is excessive and their compensation reasonable or otherwise, and to ascertain and report the salary or compensation paid to each officer and employé, from what State the several appointments have been made, and generally whether, in the care and conduct of said Exposition, proper management has been had; that they obtain a full report, of those in charge of the expenditure of money, of all such expenditures, together with copies of the monthly pay rolls of all officers and appointees, and that the report of the committee, based upon said inquiry, may be made at any time to Congress, but at the earliest day possible, consistent with the necessities of the inquiries involved in this resolution; and that the expenses of the committee or of any subcommittee it may designate to prosecute these inquiries and examination shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and the chairman of said committee or of such subcommittee, if one be designated, is authorized to draw for the same on the Clerk of the House in sums not to exceed $500 at any one time.

On the 16th of February, 1892, the Committee on Appropriations being in session, the chairman, Hon. W. S. Holman, appointed the following special subcommittee to conduct the inquiry ordered by the foregoing resolution: Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, chairman; Mr. Comp-

ton, of Maryland; Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, and Mr. Cogswell, of Massachusetts.

On March 10 written interrogatories covering substantially the full scope of the inquiry ordered in the resolution were addressed by the subcommittee to Hon. T. W. Palmer, president of the World's Columbian Commission (Hearings, p. 2), to William T. Baker, esq., president World's Columbian Exposition (Hearings, p. 3), and to Edwin Willits, chairman board of management Government exhibits (Hearings, p. 564), to which replies were received, and which are fully set forth in the Hearings on pages 7–96, 96–158, and 565–585 respectively.

The subcommittee met in Chicago at the Auditorium Hotel at 1 p. m. of the 30th of March, 1892, and having elected Mr. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, secretary, conducted the investigation in open session until the afternoon of the 8th of April, when an adjournment was had, the investigation being finally concluded in this city on the 14th day of April last. The committee, however, have continued to secure additional information up to the closing of the report.

The subcommittee made as thorough an examination as their limited time would permit, having heard at length representatives from the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition, the Board of Lady Managers, the Board of Management of the Government Exhibit, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and others having charge of the construction of the building for the Government exhibit.

The Exposition is to be held in Jackson Park, situated upon the shores of Lake Michigan, about seven miles southeast of the courthouse in the city of Chicago. The park is of commanding beauty, of ample extent for the buildings, whilst the contemplated transportation facilities, both by rail and water, will be adequate to any demand which may be made upon them. The grounds, in fact, embrace an area of 633 acres, more than double the extent of the Centennial grounds.

Before proceeding to a review of the results of the inquiry, it may be well to invite attention to the fact that the act of April 25, 1890 (page 651, Hearings), which provides for "celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the product of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," recognizes four great distinctive agencies for the conduct and accomplishment of this wonderful enterprise. They are: The World's Columbian Commission, the Board of Lady Managers, the Board of Management of the Government Exhibit, and the local corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

The World's Columbian Commission consists of two Commissioners from each State and Territory and from the District of Columbia, and eight commissioners at large, their compensation being fixed at $6 per day for subsistence while absent from home, together with actual expenses for transportation. Its officers as now provided are a President, at a salary of $5,000; a Secretary, at a salary of $5,000, and a Director-General, at a salary of $15,000; the salaries at these rates dating from May 1, 1891. The office of vice-chairman, at an annual salary of $5,000, was recently abolished by the board. The Executive Committee consists of twenty-six members. The President of the Commission and *seven other* members of that body constitute the Board of Reference *and Control,* which board, in conjunction with a like number from the *local board,* are denominated the Committee of Conference. The func-

tions of the Committee of Conference involve the adjustment of all matters of difference between the two organizations, their action thereon being final and conclusive. It is proper to say at this point that this power is exercised under the provisions of a "compact" (pp. 148, 149, Hearings) adopted by both bodies in November, 1890.

The "compact" also provides for fifteen great departments, as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.

A—Agriculture, Food and Food Products, Farming Machinery, and Appliances.
B—Viticulture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.
C—Live Stock—Domestic and Wild Animals.
D—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.
E—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.
F—Machinery.
G—Transportation Exhibits—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.
H—Manufactures.
J—Electricity and Electrical Appliances.
K—Fine Arts—Pictorial, Plastic, and Decorative.
L—Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, Music, and the Drama.
M—Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labor and Invention—isolated and collective exhibits.
N—Forestry and Forest Products.
O—Publicity and Promotion.
P—Foreign Affairs.

The salaries of the chiefs of these Departments are fixed at $5,000 each, except those of the Department of Horticulture, which is $4,000; of Fish and Fisheries, which is $3,600; of Electricity, which is $2,500; of Ethnology, which is $3,600; of Publicity and Promotion, which is $7,500, and of Foreign Affairs, which is $8,000. The time of the chiefs of Electricity and Ethnology is employed in part only by the Exposition, whilst the chiefs of Fish and Fisheries and Mines and Mining, being in the Government service, receive $2,000 and $2,800 additional, respectively. In this connection it may be stated that the chief of the Latin-American Bureau, in the Department of Foreign Affairs, receives $3,600 additional to the compensation of $5,000 paid to him out of the funds for the support of the Bureau of American Republics. By the terms of the following excerpt from the "compact" referred to it appears that the Director-General appoints all Department chiefs subject to the confirmation of the National Commission and Local Board, but that all subordinate appointments are made by him without the necessity of such confirmation; the Chicago corporation agreeing to pay all such expenses, reserving to itself the right to reduce or discontinue the appropriations for any Department:

The salaries of the chiefs of the several departments, and the subordinates, together with the current expenses of each, shall be paid by the World's Columbian Exposition. The salaries to be fixed by the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of said Exposition; and the right is reserved to the said Board of Directors to discontinue or reduce the appropriations for any one or more of said departments when, in their opinion, the interests of the Exposition shall so require.

The chiefs of departments shall be appointed by the Director-General, subject to confirmation by the National Commission and Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and not by any committee of either. The Director-General shall also have power to appoint all subordinates necessary to the proper administration of the departments.

Removals for cause may be made by the Director-General of all officers and employés appointed by him.

POWERS OF COMMISSION.

Among the powers granted the Commission by the act of April 25, 1890, *the following may be briefly* summarized:

1. In its discretion to accept such site, plans, and specifications of

buildings as the local corporation tenders—site and buildings to be provided at the expense of such corporation.

2. To allot space for exhibitors.

3. To prepare classification of exhibits.

4. To determine the plan and scope of the Exposition.

5. To appoint all judges and examiners for the Exposition.

6. To award all premiums, if any.

7. To have charge, generally, of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations.

8. To modify rates for entrance and admission fees, and all rules and regulations affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors or of the public.

9. To provide for dedication of the buildings, October 12, 1892; fix the date for closing the Exposition, but not later than October 30, 1893.

10. To report to the President of the United States the progress of the work, and make final report of the results of the Exposition.

In the exercise of these and other powers granted by the act, it is expressly declared that the limit of the liability of the United States on account of all expenses incident to and growing out of the Exposition shall not exceed $1,500,000, and that nothing shall be so construed as to create any liability in excess of appropriations made by Congress.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The total appropriations made for the Commission, including the present fiscal year, aggregate $194,471.97, all of which has been expended; and the Commission estimate a deficiency to July 1 next of $25,457.07. The sundry civil bill, already reported to the House, carries $59,500 for the Commission for the ensuing fiscal year. The total appropriations, therefore, made and contemplated under existing law, exclusive of this deficiency, amount to $253,971.97. The Commission also ask for $1,008,483.04 (p. 11, Hearings) for the maintenance of the Commission from the beginning of the next fiscal year to the close of the Exposition. This estimate includes $700,000 for the Committee on Awards, the items of which as amended are set out in detail on page 592 of the Hearings.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

The Board of Lady Managers consists of one hundred and fifteen members, and was created by section 6 of the act of April 25, 1890, in the following language:

> And said Commission is authorized and required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said Commission. Said board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor.

The compensation of the members of the Board of Lady Managers is the same as that allowed the members of the World's Columbian Commission. The executive committee of the board is composed of twenty-six members, and is fully empowered to perform all duties required in the absence of the full board, that authority having been given by the Commission in these terms:

> That owing to the evident intention of Congress to allow few meetings of the full Board of Lady Managers, the executive committee thereof, or a subcommittee *of said executive committee*, is hereby authorized and empowered, in the absence of *the board, to exercise* any and all powers which said board might exercise in session, *including the right* and privilege of amending the by-laws, should said executive *committee or subcommittee* at any time deem it necessary or advisable.

The officers of this board consist of a President, at a salary of $5,000; a Secretary, at a salary of $3,000; a superintendent of industrial department, at a salary of $2,000; and a superintendent of State work, at a salary of $1,500. This roster is exclusive of the clerical force listed on page 87 of the Hearings.

The appropriations for this department aggregate $97,892.36, including $36,000 carried in the sundry civil bill for the coming fiscal year. Of the amount heretofore appropriated all was expended prior to March 30, 1892, except $5,063.20, which sum will be used during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The Board of Lady Managers estimate, as necessary to conduct their department to the close of the exposition (pp. 95, 96, Hearings), $227,574, or $191,574 exclusive of the amount already recommended by the Committee on Appropriations for the fiscal year 1893. The scope of the duties of this department is ably set forth in the finished report of the President of the Board of Lady Managers (pp. 82–86 of the Hearings), and also in her testimony (pp. 244–254). Her report discloses the fact that the woman's building is being erected by the Exposition Company at an estimated cost of $138,000, that it covers 1.84 acres, and was planned by a young woman who graduated from the Boston Institute of Technology. Your committee entertain the kindliest appreciation of this novel and interesting feature of the Exposition, and trust that it may be crowned with abundant success.

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

The Board of Management of the Government Exhibit is authorized by section 16 of the act of April 25, 1890, and consists of one repretative from each Executive Department, from the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and from the Fish Commission. The chairman of the board is appointed by the President, and the board itself is given authority to select such other officers as it may deem necessary. The members of this board serve without compensation. The character, purposes, and scope of the Government Exhibit are set forth so clearly and concisely in the report of Chairman Willits (pp. 567–573, Hearings) that the committee will not mar that presentation by any summary of their own.

The total appropriations made in aid of the Government Exhibit, including $316,500 carried in the pending sundry civil bill, amounts to $705,635.67, of which there was expended to April 1, $201,743.15. The Board of Management estimate (p. 566, Hearings) that $294,364.33 additional will be necessary to complete the exhibit and make it in every respect worthy of the memorable occasion and illustrative of the progress and achievements of this great Republic.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Government building at Chicago, for the display of the Government exhibit, is being constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is in the immediate charge of the Supervising Architect of that Department. The limit of cost was fixed in the act authorizing its construction at $400,000. The estimated cost to complete the building and to construct annexes for the Army and Medical and Weather Bureaus (p. 603, Hearings) is $392,886.46. It is thus manifest that the unexpended balance of appropriation will be but $7,113.54. The entire cost of the Government building at the Centennial was

$80,817.71, the space for exhibits being 102,480 square feet; whilst, as has just been stated, the entire expenditure on account of the building at Chicago will be $392,886.46, providing an exhibit space of 162,755.59 square feet.

It is but just to say, however, in view of the disproportion between the relative cost and space for exhibits, that the building at the Centennial was but an elaborate shed of wood and glass, whereas the building at Chicago, as required by law, is constructed as far as possible of iron, steel, and glass, being thus necessarily much more expensive. Whilst the Government building, in its architectural features, is not so elaborate as some of the structures erected by the Illinois corporation, yet its effect is pleasing and imposing, altogether harmonious, and fully up to the requirements of a representative Governmental edifice. The total expense of the Government exhibit at Philadelphia, including the cost of the Government building, was $578,000, as against a contemplated expenditure at Chicago, under existing law, of $1,500,000 for like purposes. This comparative statement suggestively indicates the amplitude and attractiveness of the display to be made by the Government at the World's Columbian Exposition.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Your committee have made an exhaustive examination with a view of complying fully with the order of the House which requires them to report "whether those obligated and undertaking, and now engaged to do so, have justly and properly complied with the requirements of the said act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, and whether all expenditures of whatever character for said Exposition have been judiciously made; whether the number of employés and appointees to carry out and into effect the laws is excessive and their compensation reasonable or otherwise, and to ascertain and report the salary or compensation paid to each officer and employé, from what State the several appointments have been made, and generally whether, in the care and conduct of said Exposition, proper management has been had; that they obtain a full report, of those in charge of the expenditure of money, of all such expenditures, together with copies of the monthly pay rolls of all officers and appointees."

The committee quote, as follows, sections 5 and 10 of the act of April 25, 1890:

SEC. 5. That said commission be empowered in its discretion to accept for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition such site as may be selected and offered and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen hundred and ninety-two:" *Provided,* That said site so tendered and the buildings proposed to be erected thereon shall be deemed by said commission adequate to the purposes of said exposition: *And provided,* That said commission shall be satisfied that the said corporation has an actual bona fide and valid subscription to its capital stock which will secure the payment of at least five millions of dollars, of which not less than five hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of five million dollars, making in all ten million dollars, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said exposition.

SEC. 10. That whenever the President of the United States shall be notified by the commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for and there has also been filed with him by the said corporation, known as "The World's Exposition of eighteen hundred and ninety-two," satisfactory proof that a sum not less than ten million dollars, to be used and expended for the purposes of the exposition herein authorized, has in fact been raised or provided *for by subscription* or other legally binding means, he shall be authorized, through

the Department of State, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exposition will open and close, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commission, for publication in their respective countries, and he shall, in behalf of the Government and people, invite foreign nations to take part in the said exposition and appoint representatives thereto.

As will be observed from the terms of these sections the World's Columbian Exposition was required to select, subject to the approval of the Commission, a site for the Exposition, plans and specifications for buildings to be erected, all expenses, including the construction of such buildings, to be borne by the Local Corporation. The Exposition company was also required to submit a bona fide and valid subscription to its capital stock to secure the payment of at least $5,000,000, $500,000 to be paid in, and the further sum of $5,000,000 to be provided for in ample time for its needful use to complete the preparations for the Exposition. This requirement having been fully met the Commission reported to the President of the United States, as required by section 10, and his proclamation followed in due season.

The subjoined table, giving the cost and area of the twenty-eight buildings under construction by the Columbian Exposition, reveals without the necessity of comment the generous preparations that are being made for the ample accommodation of the exhibitors of our own and of foreign nations:

Cost and area, main buildings, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Buildings.	Area.	Cubic contents.	Cost.	Cost square feet.	Material.
	Acres.				
Manufactures and Liberal Arts.	30.48	134,586,600	$1,600,000.00	$1.21	Staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Machinery Hall and annex..	15.77	47,861,000	1,050,000.00	1.53	Do.
Agricultural Building and annex.	13.42	36,133,400	690,000.00	1.18	Do.
Electricity	5.96	20,790,200	425,000.00	1.64	Do.
Mines and Mining	5.84	14,800,600	265,000.00	1.08	Do.
Art Building and annexes...	5.12	14,491,100	670,000.00	3.01	Staff, wood, iron, glass, and brick.
Horticultural Building and annex.	5.11	10,718,900	309,032.46	1.35	Staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Transportation Building and annex.	15.50	27,571,800	370,000.00	0.55	Do.
Fisheries	2.84	3,598,340	224,000.00	2.20	Do.
Peristyle	2.27	6,687,000	210,000.00	2.12	Do.
Office Building	.87	1,216,000	60,000.00	1.57	Do.
Forestry	2.52	4,813,050	90,000.00	.82	Wood and glass.
Women's	1.84	4,950,800	128,000.00	1.73	Staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Dairy	.45	707,000	30,000.00	1.53	Do.
Administration	1.27	7,276,000	435,000.00	7.84	Do.
Pump house	.14	307,400	23,000.00	3.66	Brick, staff, iron, glass, and wood.
Sawmill	.85	1,480,000	35,000.00	.95	Staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Tool house	.75	817,500	30,000.00	.92	Do.
Oil and coal house	.25	272,500	15,000.00	1.38	Iron.
Stockmen's office, restaurant, and stock entrance.	.80	2,510,000	100,000.00	2.87	
Stock sheds	25.00	27,225,000	210,000.00	.19	
Stock ring	2.85	7,446,000	125,000.00	1.01	
Press building	.30	524,000	50,000.00	3.82	
Music stand	.50	872,000	10,000.00	.46	
City police station	.25	436,000	40,000.00	3.57	Brick, staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Freight sheds	.75	817,500	22,000.00	.67	Staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Boiler house	1.10	1,916,000	30,000.00	.63	Brick, iron, glass.
Sewage-cleansing works	.40	696,000	30,000.00	1.72	
Total	142.50		7,286,032.46		

Average cost per square foot, $1.17. Average cost per square foot (not including stock sheds), $1.39. Space devoted to agriculture, including stock sheds, 152 acres. Total area of grounds, 633 acres.

As further illustrative of the vast scope of the undertaking, the committee submit the following comparative statement of the area, number, and cost of buildings and exhibit space at the Paris, Philadelphia, and Chicago expositions:

	Paris.	Centennial.	Chicago.
Area of grounds ..... acres..	238	284.49	633
Area occupied by buildings ..... do....	75½	70.08	142½
Number of main buildings	5	23	28
Cost of buildings	$3,903,760.08	$5,189,628.32	$7,286,032.46
Cost per square foot	$1.74	$2.16	$1.39
Area covered by buildings ..... square feet..	.....	3,052,684	6,487,390
Exhibit space (approximate) ..... do....	.....	4,323,330	9,138,888

The superintendent of construction, in a telegram, says that it is "impossible to give the exact exhibit space, as aisles are not all laid out," but he approximates it, including floors and galleries, as set forth in the foregoing table. Stating it tersely, he says that "the area of exhibit space at the Centennial was, compared with the Chicago space, as 70 to 148."

The investigation discloses the fact that adequate provision is to be made for a copious water supply, an efficient sewerage, fire, police, and electric system, and for rapid transit within the Exposition grounds, both by rail and water. The landscape features will be singularly attractive, whilst the intervals between the buildings will afford ample breathing spaces. The waters of the lake wind themselves amid the buildings and through the grounds with wholesome and picturesque effect. Indeed, the expenditure will be unstinted to make entire provision for the health and comfort of the visitors. The general architectural effect is striking and imposing in the highest degree. The blending of nature with art is in beautiful harmony. The interlacing of the land and water constitutes a novel and inspiring picture. The spacious grounds, clothed in verdure, dotted with shrubbery, and relieved at intervals by forest growth, complete the elements of a matchless panorama. It is a worthy tribute to the genius and enterprise of the wonderful city of the Northwest.

TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Your committee have made a somewhat rigid scrutiny of the financial affairs of the World's Columbian Exposition, and as a basis for comment and conclusion, submit the following summary of its entire income and expenditures as estimated in the report of H. N. Higginbotham (pp. 366–368, Hearings), chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the chief financial agent of the corporation:

Estimated income to close of Exposition.

Received on account of stock subscriptions	$3,769,905.00
Due and uncalled for on subscriptions	2,049,605.00
Subscriptions anticipated	250,000.00
Total subscription	6,069,510.00
Less estimated loss of subscription	400,000.00
Net subscription	5,669,510.00
Chicago city bonds	5,000,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts	55,082.99
Salvage on grounds and buildings	1,750,000.00

To be refunded	$312,292.00
Gate receipts	15,000,000.00
Concessions granted and contracts signed	687,500.00
Concessions pending	1,955.000.00
Concessions anticipated	3,600,000.00
Miscellaneous sources of income	1,000,000.00
Grand total	35,029,384.99

Estimated expenditures to the close of Exposition.

On account of construction to March 1, 1892	$3,161,875.49
On account of departments to March 1, 1892	608,384.38
Preliminary organization	90,674.97
Liabilities under outstanding contracts	4,692,724.15
Estimated liabilities to complete construction	8,056,759.97
Operating expenses of construction department	2,263,905.00
Insurance	236,234.20
Rent	25,000.00
Expenditures, other than rent	150,000.00
New York office	5,000.00
Department expenses	3,185,554.83
Grand total	22,476,112.99

The committee also invite attention to the estimates of Director-General Davis (pp. 473 and 504, Hearings); of Lyman J. Gage, chairman of Committee on Buildings and Grounds (p. 480, Hearings), and of W. T. Baker, president of the local corporation (pp. 141 and 545, Hearings); the aggregate of their estimates being as follows: Davis's estimated income, $34,675,000; expenditures, $20,164,655.01; Gage's estimated income, $25,500,000; expenditures, $20,000,000; Baker's estimated income, $22,722,000; expenditures, $22,226,403.03. Director-General Davis's total of expenditures includes $1,295,557.04 for the National Commission and Board of Lady Managers.

These discrepant estimates, especially as they relate to income, demonstrate that in many respects they must needs be conjectural. The varying conditions of the weather, of the crops, and of the business interests of the country generally, may operate to increase or to decrease many of the estimated sources of revenue. The committee, however, have carefully reviewed the items of these several estimates, and submit the following exhibit, which, in their judgment, is a fair and conservative estimate, both as to income and as to what should be the maximum limit of expenditures:

COMMITTEE'S ESTIMATE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

Income.

Received on account of subscriptions	$3,769,905.00
Due and uncalled for on subscriptions	2,049,605.00
Subscriptions anticipated	125,000.00
Total subscriptions	5,944,500.00
Less estimated loss, 6½ per cent	386,393.00
Net subscriptions	5,558,107.00
Chicago city bonds	5,000,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts	55,082.99
To be refunded	312,292.00
Gate receipts	12,250,000.00
Concessions	4,800,000.00
Salvage on grounds and buildings	1,300,000.00
Committee's estimated income	29,275,481.99

Expenditures.

Total expenditures as estimated by Mr. Higginbotham	$22,476,112.99
Less Exhibit A	3,157,024.97
Committee's estimated expenditures	19,319,088.02

EXHIBIT A.

Deduct:

Increases for executive, secretary, traffic manager, grounds and buildings, horticulture, manufactures, fine arts	$63,350.00
Account of ceremonies	145,000.00
Net increase on account of construction	330,000.00
Publicity and promotion and foreign affairs	100,000.00
Preliminary organization	90,674.97
Tool, oil, and coal houses, and sawmill	30,000.00
Press building	50,000.00
Improvement Lake Front Park	50,000.00
Custom-house	25,000.00
Music	250,000.00
Electrical department	558,000.00
Landscape	60,000.00
Mechanical department and current expenses	150,000.00
Terminal station	60,000.00
Coloring and decorating	100,000.00
Intramural railway	600,000.00
Peristyle and buildings	70,000.00
Passageway between Agricultural and Machinery Halls	25,000.00
Stock sheds	50,000.00
Stock ring	15,000.00
Fittings for restaurants	50,000.00
Statuary and grand fountain	50,000.00
Terraces, steps, and balustrades	25,000.00
Piers and bridges	10,000.00
Railway tracks and turn-tables	40,000.00
Agricultural Annex	15,000.00
Art buildings and annexes	20,000.00
Entrances around park and police barracks	25,000.00
Rent and office expenses	100,000.00
Total to be deducted	3,157,624.97

It is proper to say, in explanation of the proposed reductions, that we eliminate $100,000 of the estimate by Mr. Higginbotham for rent and general expenses, the $63,350 increase for the executive and other departments, and the $330,000 increase for construction, thus reducing his aggregate estimate to the amount carried in President Baker's report. We also add to the decrease of $270,000 for ceremonies recommended by Mr. Higginbotham an additional reduction of $145,000.

The committee estimate a reduction of $50,000 each in the Departments of Publicity and Promotion, and Foreign Affairs, and $250,000 in the Bureau of Music. In further explanation of the proposed reductions, we cite the letter of Director-General Davis, found on pages 679, 680 of the Hearings, in which it will be found that he recommends reductions from the estimates of the superintendent of construction amounting in the aggregate to $2,272,000. The Director-General may be correct in every reduction he suggests, but the committee, out of abundant caution, prefer, in such cases of proposed reduction as have not appeared to them conclusive, to occupy the middle ground between the Director-General and the superintendent.

The committee are further of opinion that the item of $90,674.97 for the expenses of the preliminary organization should be stricken from the budget, as it is obvious that section 10 of the act of April 25, 1890, contemplates the employment of the $10,000,000, to quote the language *of the law, "To be used and expended for the purposes of the Exposition*

herein authorized," and however just the claim in equity that the temporary organization should be reimbursed for "incidental and contingent expenses incurred in securing the Exposition for the city of Chicago," it does not have any warrant in the law.

Your committee have not suggested any reduction of the $200,000 appropriated for the construction of the Art Institute near Lake Front Park, although the estimate seems to be somewhat excessive. It also seems to the committee that the operating expenses of the construction department could be reduced without hazard to the Exposition, and that with a proper decrease in this direction, coupled with a reduction of certain salaries and other expenses, the entire expenditures of the local corporation can be safely brought within the limits of $18,500,000.

COMMITTEE'S ESTIMATE, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURES TO MAY 1, 1893.

The judgment of the committee in respect to the entire resources and expenditures of the corporation make it a matter of comparative ease to reach a conclusion as to the probable income and expenditure to May 1, 1893, the date of the opening of the Exposition. The estimate of President Baker, found in the Hearings (pp. 658–663), call for an expenditure of $16,956,684.92 for the period mentioned. The committee submit the following as their opinion in the premises:

Income prior to May 1, 1893.

Received on account of subscriptions	$3,769,905.00
Due and uncalled for on subscriptions	2,049,605.00
Subscriptions anticipated	125,000.00
Total subscriptions	5,944,500.00
Less estimated loss of subscription	386,393.00
Net subscriptions	5,558,107.00
Chicago city bonds	5,000,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts	55,082.99
Ceremonies, October 12, 1892	150,000.00
Total income	10,763,189.99

Expenditures to May 1, 1893.

Total expenditures, as estimated by President Baker	16,956,684.92
Deduct Exhibit B	1,035,674.97
	15,921,009.95
Deduct one-half estimated extras	375,000.00
Total estimated expenditure	15,546,009.95
Estimated income	10,763,189.99
Deficiency in revenues	4,782,819.96

EXHIBIT B.

Deduct from estimated expenditures prior to May 1, 1893—	
Entrances around park and police barracks	$25,000.00
Tool houses, oil and coal houses, and sawmill	30,000.00
Peristyle and buildings	70,000.00
Coloring and decorating	100,000.00
Press Building	50,000.00
Lake Front improvement	50,000.00
Custom-house	25,000.00
Preliminary organization	90,674.97
Landscape Department	60,000.00
Department of Foreign Affairs	50,000.00
Mechanical Department	100,000.00
Terminal station	60,000.00

Deduct from estimated expenditures prior to May 1, 1893—Continued.	
Publicity and Promotion	$25,000.00
Passageway between Agricultural and Machinery Halls	25,000.00
Stock sheds	50,000.00
Fittings for restaurants	50,000.00
Stock ring	15,000.00
Statuary and grand fountain	50,000.00
Terraces, steps, and balustrades	25,000.00
Piers and bridges	10,000.00
Railway tracks and turntables	40,000.00
Agricultural annex	15,000.00
Art Building annexes	20,000.00
Total reductions	1,035,674.97

Before passing from the question of income and liability, it may be stated that the report of the Auditor of the Exposition shows the total treasury receipts to May 1 to be $8,186,717.22, of which $4,379,226.18 has been expended by the Construction Department, $124,853.90 for salaries of clerks, $158,076.93 for salaries of officers, $90,674.97 to reimburse the preliminary organization, and $525,051.24 for general expenses, leaving a balance of $2,908,834. The expenditures in detail are found on pages 681–689 of the Hearings. The testimony shows that the grand total of expenditures already made on account of the Exposition, as reported by the National Commission, the Board of Lady Managers, the Board of Management of the Government Exhibit, the Treasury Department, in charge of the Government Building and the admission of foreign goods, and the Illinois corporation, amounts to $5,900,909.66, of which $623,026.44 was expended by the Government agencies. It is proper to add, also, in this connection, that of the $40,000 appropriated for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to the exhibition (pp. 609, 614, Hearings), the sum of $29,728.76 had been expended prior to April 12, 1892, leaving a balance of $10,271.74; and of this sum it is estimated by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton that all but $6,000 will be expended before the close of the present fiscal year. The Assistant Secretary also estimates that, in addition to this unexpended balance, $25,000 will be required for the ensuing fiscal year.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.

Coming now to that branch of the inquiry which requires a report as to the number of employés and appointees, their compensation, and the States whence appointed, your committee submit the following summary of the number and States from which appointed, and for details as to compensation refer to the Hearings (pp. 12–82, 89–96, 132–140, 574–580, and 687).

There have been employed to date in the various branches of the World's Fair 729 officers and employés, distributed as follows:

Under the National Commission, including the Board of Lady Managers, 60 in all, from these States and Territories:

Illinois	23	Missouri	2
District of Columbia	4	Iowa	1
Tennessee	3	Virginia	1
Pennsylvania	3	West Virginia	1
Texas	3	New York	1
Michigan	2	California	1
Kentucky	2	Connecticut	1
Massachusetts	2	South Dakota	1
Indiana	2	Rhode Island	1
Kansas	2	Maryland	1
Arkansas	2	Unknown	1

Under the Exposition Company, 552 in all, from the following States and Territories:

Illinois	*370	Colorado	4
New York	29	California	4
Ohio	18	Maryland	4
Massachusetts	13	Montana	3
Michigan	12	Tennessee	1
Pennsylvania	10	Virginia	1
District of Columbia	8	West Virginia	1
Iowa	8	Alabama	1
Indiana	7	Utah	1
Kentucky	8	South Dakota	1
Minnesota	8	Delaware	1
Wisconsin	8	Florida	1
Kansas	6	U. S. Navy	1
Nebraska	5	Foreign countries	14
Missouri	4		

Under the Board of Management, Government exhibit, 117 in all:

District of Columbia	24	Tennessee	2
New York	15	Minnesota	2
Maryland	12	California	2
Virginia	8	Montana	1
Pennsylvania	7	Arkansas	1
Ohio	6	Florida	1
Massachusetts	6	Iowa	1
New Hampshire	5	Colorado	1
Illinois	3	Arizona	1
Michigan	3	Delaware	1
Indiana	3	Rhode Island	1
Wisconsin	3	North Carolina	1
Connecticut	3	Unknown	1
Maine	3		

Under Board of Lady Managers (all included in synopsis of National Commission), 15 in all, as follows:

Illinois	7	Rhode Island	1
Missouri	2	Arkansas	1
Tennessee	1	Maryland	1
South Dakota	1	Kentucky	1

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS.

Your committee are of opinion that the Department of Foreign Affairs should be abolished, and its duties discharged under the auspices of the Director-General. It further appears, as heretofore stated, that a number of officials connected with the local board are also salaried officers of the United States. The committee is impelled, therefore, to suggest that the compensation of such officials, together with that of the chiefs of the 15 great departments, shall in no case be fixed at an amount to exceed $4,000. It is also recommended that the salary of the Director-General be reduced from $15,000 to $8,000 per annum, and that the compensation of the Secretary of the Commission be fixed at $3,000. While it is true that the office of the Director-General is one of great dignity and responsibility, yet it would not seem that in these respects it surpasses the positions of the members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

In this connection the committee desires to congratulate the local board upon the reforms it has recently inaugurated in the reduction of

* Including 166 watchmen or special police, the law of Illinois requiring of them one *year's residence in the State.*

the salaries of the President of the Exposition company and his official staff. By reference to pp. 598, 599 of the Hearings, it will be noted that these reductions were made subsequent to the investigation at Chicago, and amount to $21,700 annually, exclusive of the salary of $6,000 allowed the President, and which he voluntarily renounced. Your committee are persuaded that reductions should be made in the salaries of other employés, but forbear further specific suggestions, inasmuch as the Board of Directors of the Exposition contemplate a rigid scrutiny of expenditures, as appears from the appended resolution, submitted by Director Walker, and unanimously adopted at the meeting of April 19 last:

Whereas at the last meeting of the Board of Directors the annual salaries of the elective officers of this corporation were materially reduced.

Whereas it is believed that the current expenses and charges of the corporation can be further reduced without detriment to its interests: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee on finance be requested to make a thorough investigation of the pay rolls, salaries, and other current expenses of the corporation, and make a report to the Executive Committee wherein such expenses may, in their opinion, be reduced, either by reduction of salaries, labor account, or otherwise, without detriment to the general scope and interests of the Exposition.

The inquiry ordered by this resolution will, in our opinion, result in the decrease of compensation to employés and in limitations upon expenditures at many points other than those to which reference has been made. In pronouncing this criticism upon expenditures, the committee does so in the most friendly spirit to the Exposition, for they recognize that this great undertaking is governed by many conditions that are not enlightened by precedent and experience. The committee are fully aware that it has been especially subjected to stress and strain by reason of the limited time intervening between the inception and the formal opening of the Exposition. Inasmuch, however, as it is now apparent that the time will be ample to complete the preparations for the opening, the management should studiously avoid the extremes of either parsimony or extravagance.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

The Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission and the executive committee of the Board of Lady Managers having full power to act in the absence of their respective bodies, your committee are of the opinion that it is wholly unnecessary to provide for more than one meeting for each organization during the fiscal year 1893. In fact the duties discharged by the National Commission and by the Board of Lady Managers can be as efficiently performed by the executive committee of each organization as by the respective bodies in full session. Since, however, section 7 of the act of April 25, 1890, gives alone to the majority of the World's Columbian Commissioners the power to modify the rules and regulations relating to entrance and admission fees and other rights affecting the public, it would be well if this suggestion were agreed to, that the section should be so amended as to give such power to the Board of Reference and Control when the National Commission is not in session.

It is proper to state in this connection, as shown by the hearings, that several complaints were brought to the attention of your committee, and in no instance did they fail to make such inquiry in respect to them as their limited time would permit. There were charges that in the letting of certain contracts favoritism had been shown, and evi*dence tending to* establish this was offered; but your committee do not

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find that the charges were sustained, although they regret that more publicity was not given in some cases. The committee declined to extend investigation into channels which were manifestly outside of the legitimate scope of their authority, and where issues were raised, clearly the subject of determination by other bodies entirely outside of Congress, the committee left them to the judgment of such tribunals.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report your committee express without reserve their confidence in the assured success of the Exposition. In every essential feature it stands unrivaled in all time. Fifty-six nations and colonies (pp. 142–144, Hearings) have accepted the invitation to participate in the enterprise, and have appropriated $3,783,900 for that purpose. It is expected that twenty other foreign countries will also be represented. Complete exhibits will be made by all the countries which promise attendance, twenty-six of which will erect special buildings for their own displays. Thirty States and Territories of our own Republic (p. 142, Hearings) will erect buildings and make special exhibits, for which $3,182,500 has already been provided. It becomes obvious, therefore, that the expenditures of the Local Corporation, of individual enterprise, of the States and Territories, and of our own and of foreign governments will reach the stupendous aggregate of not less than $30,000,000 for Exposition purposes.

In its scope and magnificence this Exposition stands alone. There is nothing like it in all history. It easily surpasses all kindred enterprises, and will amply illustrate the marvelous genius of the American people in the great domains of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and invention, which constitute the foundation upon which rests the structure of our national glory and prosperity.

APPENDIX.

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. DOCKERY, COMPTON, BRECKINRIDGE OF ARKANSAS, HENDERSON OF IOWA, AND COGSWELL,

CHARGED WITH

CONDUCTING INQUIRY CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD'S FAIR AND EXPENDITURES THEREFOR, ORDERED BY RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADOPTED FEBRUARY 8, 1892.

CHICAGO, *Wednesday, March* 30, 1892.

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor, this day met at 1 p. m., Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

All of the members of the committee were present.

On motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, seconded by Mr. Compton, Mr. Cogswell was elected secretary of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask the secretary of the committee to read the resolution under which we are acting.

The secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolution of inquiry concerning the management of the Worlds's Fair and expenditures therefor.

Whereas Congress by act approved April 25, 1890, provided for holding an International Exposition of the progress made in civilization, at the city of Chicago in 1893, to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; and

Whereas the act designating Chicago as the site of said Exposition required the people of that city to provide a suitable site and $10,000,000 to complete the appropriation for holding said Exposition; and

Whereas, in response to the requirements of said act, the citizens of Chicago have furnished a site and provided over $10,000,000, a sum deemed adequate by Congress; and

Whereas fifty-nine nations have accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to be present and participate in said Exposition, and fifty States and Territories of the Federal Union have indicated their intention to participate and have expressed their desire that said Exhibition shall in all things be commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated and be worthy of the wealth and character of the United States; and

Whereas the Government has absolutely appropriated the sum of $1,088,000, and estimates are now before the Committee on Appropriations asking for further appropriations: Therefore, in order that Congress may be fully advised as to the scope and plan adopted by those having jurisdiction and management of said Exposition, and also concerning the progress made, the amount of money expended, the manner of such expenditures, and the necessity therefor, together with such further information concerning the amount available for said work, and the sum that may become necessary to complete the same, and prepare the Exposition for opening its gates to visitors.

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations is hereby ordered to inquire and report to the House whether those obligated and undertaking, and now engaged to do so, have justly and properly complied with the requirements of the said act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, and whether all expenditures of whatever character for said Exposition have been judiciously made; whether the number of employés and appointees to carry out and into effect the laws is excessive and their compensation reasonable or otherwise, and to ascertain and report the salary or compensation paid to each officer and employé, from what State the several appointments have been made, and generally whether, in the care and conduct of said Exposition, proper management has been had; that they obtain a full report, of those in charge of the expenditure of money, of all such expenditures, together with copies of the monthly pay rolls of all officers and appointees, and that the report of the committee, based upon said inquiry, may be made at any time to Congress, but at the earliest day possible, consistent with the necessities of the inquiries involved in this resolution; and that the expenses of the committee or of any subcommittee it may designate to prosecute these inquiries and examination shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and the chairman of said committee or of such subcommittee, if one be designated, is authorized to draw for the same on the Clerk of the House in sums not to exceed $500 at any one time.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, United States Congress, February 8, 1892. (Congressional Record, page 1006.)

ROOM OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1892.

The committee being in session, the chairman appointed the following subcommittee to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor, ordered by the House of Representatives in the resolution adopted February 8, 1892, namely: Hon. A. M. Dockery, of Missouri; Hon. Barnes Compton, of Maryland; Hon. C. R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Hon. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; Hon. William Cogswell, of Massachusetts.

JAMES C. COURTS, *Clerk.*

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, the scope of this examination is, of course, limited by the terms of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, which has just been read by the secretary. I only desire to say in behalf of the committee that the investigation will be thorough and absolutely impartial, and it goes without saying that we come here with no unfriendly spirit to this great enterprise. Pursuant to the authority of the resolution which has just been read, on the 10th of this month I addressed to ex-Senator Palmer, by the direction of the subcommittee, some interrogatories which I desire to have go in the record, and which, unless called for by some member of the committee, will go into the record without reading.

COMMITTEE ON APROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Acting under instructions contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted February 8, 1892 (copy herewith), I have to request, in behalf of the subcommittee appointed by the Committee on Appropriations to conduct the inquiry ordered in said resolution, that you will, as soon as may be practicable, cause to be prepared for its use the following information, namely:

(1) A statement showing the number of officers, clerks, and other appointees who have been or are now under the World's Columbian Commission, their salaries or compensation, the dates of their employment, the nature of their duties, and the States or Territories from which they were severally appointed.

(2) A statement of all moneys received by the Commission to date, and an itemized account of its expenditures, together with an account of any outstanding liabilities due or to become due under contracts or otherwise.

(3) Copies of the monthly pay rolls of all officers, clerks, and other appointees of *the Commission* since its organization.

(4) Copies of all books, orders, instructions, by-laws, etc., governing the action of the Commission, its officers, and employés, in respect to the management of the Exposition and bearing upon the relations of the Commission to the corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition.

(5) An estimate of the amount that will be required, in addition to the amounts already provided by Congress, for the conduct of the Exposition to its conclusion, in so far as the Commission has to do with the same, with a detailed statement showing upon what such estimate is based.

In addition to the foregoing, I have to request that you will furnish the committee with any and all other information that may tend to explain fully the present condition of the World's Columbian Exposition in its relation to the General Government or otherwise, and the further requirements for properly conducting the Government exhibits and of the National Commission in supervising the conduct of the Exposition to its close.

Please inform the committee by wire or otherwise, as soon as practicable, when, in your judgment, the information herein desired will be prepared and in readiness for its use.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc.

Hon. THOMAS W. PALMER,
President World's Columbian Commission, Chicago, Ill.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. PALMER). Are you ready with the replies to these interrogatories?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, as president of the Commission I received your communication inclosing certain interrogatories, and, the Commission not being in session, submitted them to the Board of Control. They received very careful attention from the Board of Control, and have been answered as comprehensively and minutely as we knew how to do so. You may find some things not answered as fully as you would wish, but if so, it was because we did not comprehend it fully during our attempt at response. They are here with all the documents, containing the expenditures——

The CHAIRMAN. Are you ready to submit a report in writing?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir; and I was going to conclude my remarks by handing these to you [handing a number of documents]. See answer appended to to-day's proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN. These are replies to the interrogatories addressed to you on the 10th of March?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Palmer, will you be sworn with respect to these answers which you submit?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. Thomas W. Palmer was then accordingly sworn.

Mr. PALMER. There is one exhibit which is not embraced in there, but which will be out in half an hour, which goes on the back of this; that is, one exhibit in relation to the Board of Lady Managers.

Mr. DICKINSON [pointing to a lot of documents]. You will find the name of each member of the committee on these documents.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire also to submit at this time the questions which were forwarded to Mr. William T. Baker, president of the executive department, to go into the record without reading, if there be no objection.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C. March 10, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Acting under instructions contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted February 8, 1892 (copy herewith), I have to request, in behalf of the subcommittee appointed by the Committee on Appropriations to conduct the inquiry ordered in said resolution, that you will, as soon as may be practicable, cause to be prepared for its use the following information, namely:

(1) A statement showing the amount of money, and from what sources derived, that has actually been collected for the use of the World's Columbian Exposition.

(2) A statement of the further amount that it is contemplated will be raised locally and from all sources for the purposes of said Exposition.

(3) How much of the subscription list which was submitted to the President of the United States for his approval has been collected, and how much yet remains unpaid, and in what way the balance is guaranteed or provided for.

(4) Whether or not any sums of money, in the shape of loans or donations from private individuals, cities, counties, or States, have been received and paid into the

treasury of the World's Columbian Exposition. If so, the amounts of such loans or donations, and the sources from which they have been received; specifying how much has been authorized by States and Territories, and, in such cases, for what specific purposes such sums will be applied and what proportion will be controlled by such States or Territories themselves and what proportion will be controlled directly by the Exposition management; and how much of said loans or donations have been expended, and for what purposes, and how much thereof remains unexpended.

(5) A statement of actual expenditures, and the amount of outstanding indebtedness or liabilities under contracts or otherwise of the World's Columbian Exposition to this date, both in the aggregate and by items.

(6) Whether or not there is any incumbrance or pledge, direct or implied, upon the property or the receipts of said Columbian Exposition; and if so, the nature and amounts of such incumbrances or pledges, upon what character of property or interest they have been imposed, and when said incumbrances or pledges are to be paid and how.

(7) Whether there have been any sales or promises of any business or commercial privileges connected with the Exposition. If so, the character, number, and value of the same, and the terms upon which the same have been made or promised, and the parties to whom they have been made or promised, and their place of residence.

(8) How much has been expended upon the buildings and grounds to be used in connection with the Exposition, and what amounts are yet necessary for said purposes, specifying in detail as to each item.

(9) What industries or other interests of the United States have been granted privileges for the purpose of exhibits, and what, if any, have been denied such privileges.

(10) An estimate of all receipts incident to the Exposition, with an itemized statement of the amounts received or expected from each source, and, where any receipts are in the nature of entrance fees and similar charges, a statement of the rate of such charges.

(11) A statement of salaries and compensation paid each officer and employé, the duties and services of each, and from what States or Territories the several appointments have been made, together with a copy of all monthly pay rolls of all officers and employés.

(12) A statement of the number, names, and functions of all the bureaus and divisions now existing or contemplated, the number of officials and employés of each, and the pay of the same; and the number, pay, and nature of employment of any persons for the same period.

(13) A detailed statement of all sums yet required to perfect the Exposition, and to what purpose they are to be applied.

(14) What States, Territories, nations, and colonies have signified their intention to make exhibits, with full and detailed information on this subject.

(15) Copies of all books, pamphlets, orders, and instructions issued by the local corporation touching its management, and also bearing upon its relations with the World's Columbian Commission.

(16) Copies of the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The committee also desire any and all additional information that will explain the present condition and future needs of the corporation for completely and wisely conducting the Exposition to its close.

I have also to request that you will inform the committee by wire or otherwise, as soon as practicable, when, in your judgment, the foregoing information will be prepared and in readiness for its use.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc.

Mr. WILLIAM T. BAKER,
President Executive Department, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. HENDERSON. I suppose it will be understood that after the Committee has time to examine these answers we may then want to confer with you further in regard to the details of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Baker, you will be sworn in regard to the answers you made to these questions.

Mr. WILLIAM T. BAKER was then accordingly sworn.

Mr. BAKER. I have answered the questions and have had prepared in this form (exhibiting same) exhibits substantiating the questions, and it is all complete with this pamphlet, with the exception of a couple of documents under different covers, one of which is a classification of the Commission and another a little pamphlet that was prepared some weeks ago on the occasion of the visit of the members of Congress

to this city, which I thought might be valuable to you for some information that it contained. Aside from that, I think the answers are all completely made in that appendix which I have collated here. They are all under this cover. If there is anything remaining, it is because we have not understood your questions, but they were so clear and explicit I think everything is there that you desired from us. I shall be glad if before you leave here I have an opportunity to make any further explanation that you may desire. (See answer appended to this day's proceedings.)

The CHAIRMAN. I will say here, gentlemen, so that you will understand, it is the purpose of the Committee to adjourn until we have had an opportunity to examine these replies, and then we may desire to hear from you gentlemen further.

Mr. BAKER. Do you wish this given to the press?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Just as you like about that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HENDERSON. That is a question possibly we had better consider later.

Mr. BAKER. I will leave these documents with you.

Mr. HENDERSON. Are these all the copies you have?

Mr. BAKER. No, sir; I have plenty of them.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Senator Palmer, have you a copy for each one of us?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir. Mr. Dickinson, have you a copy of all the accompanying documents for each member of the committee?

Mr. DICKINSON. Yes, sir; for each member of the committee. These are the printed documents referred to in the report of the commission.

Mr. PALMER. You will find all the documents referred to here.

Mr CHAIRMAN. All these documents are referred to in this report?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BAKER. There is everything here except two small pamphlets which were mislaid when I left my office, and I will send them to you. They are not important, except they appeared to be called for in the questions addressed to me, so I included them.

Mr. COGSWELL. Will you furnish me with an extra set? I want them for the record.

Mr. DICKINSON. Yes, sir; I will have it this evening for you.

Mr. HENDERSON. I move that these different organizations, the Commission and the local corporation be permitted to make public any of these replies.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. I do not see any objection to it; our proceeding here at this time, for instance, entirely open, and while I would not myself give them to the press previous to examination, yet I think it is entirely proper that these gentlemen in their discretion should give it to the press.

The motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. You will furnish the stenographer a copy of all this?

Mr. DICKINSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. COMPTON (to Mr. Palmer). Do I understand that part of your report is not printed?

Mr. PALMER. All except one exhibit, which will be done in a short time, that is the report of the Board of Lady Managers.

Mr. HENDERSON. I would like to ask Mr. Baker and Mr. Dickinson if these reports embody in them any of the regulations which have been adopted by the local corporations?

Mr. BAKER. They are all embodied in there.

Mr. HENDERSON. Are these all that you have?

Mr. DICKINSON. All we have.

Mr. HENDERSON. These are all in here.

Mr. BAKER. These are all the articles of incorporation and everything of that nature that I can think of that is just covered by the questions, and they are embodied in there. These two pamphlets of which I spoke are mislaid and they will be sent here, but they are not really of very much consequence.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Now, I suggest that we had better suspend this until we examine these data, and if we want to make any examination of these gentlemen we can send notice to them.

Mr. HENDERSON. I agree with you and I suggested that just now to the chairman, that we adjourn subject to his call and then we can notify these gentlemen should we want to call them by sending notices to the heads of the organizations.

Mr. DAVIS. Allow me to make a suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. DAVIS. I think that the committee, after they have made an examination of these papers, should spend some little time in going to the headquarters and passing through the offices and seeing how they are arranged, and then spend part of the day going over the ground and seeing what can be presented there and also going to Mr. Burnham's office and see his plans; Mr. Burnham is chief of construction. I feel as though *you could better understand* this whole matter and could probably

and accurate record of its proceedings and of those of the Executive Committee and of those of the Board of Reference and Control, and shall make report of same, from time to time, as he may be required. He shall have power to appoint such assistant secretaries and select such clerical force as shall be necessary properly to conduct the business of the Commission, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. He shall keep all the accounts of the Commission and certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment. All papers, accounts, and records in his custody shall, at all times, be open to inspection on the demand of any Commissioner."

It may be pertinently remarked that these duties are of the most important and responsible character, and are such as to occupy the whole time and attention of that officer.

The vice-chairman of the Executive Committee, in addition to his duties in connection with that committee, is likewise *exofficio* member of the Board of Reference and vice-president thereof, and is required to attend all its sessions, as well as the sessions of the Conference Committee; and, in addition to this, the vice-chairman has been engaged—by order of the Board of Control and under the auspices of the Director-General—in coöperating with the State boards and other local organizations, to a very considerable extent, in the work of promotion in the States, particularly in the South.

The duties incident to the office of Director-General are set forth in article 9 of the by-laws, which is as follows:

"He shall exercise such supervision, direction, and control of the operation of the World's Columbian Exposition, within the domain of the powers possessed by the Commission, as will tend to promote the efficiency of every agency employed. He shall be authorized and instructed to assume and exercise all such executive powers and functions as shall be necessary to secure promptness, efficiency, and good faith in every department of the work within the purview of the authority of this Commission, and shall make report of his proceedings to the Executive Committee at such times and in such manner as shall be required by said committee, and shall in all matters be subject to the direction and control of the Executive Committee. It shall also be his duty and privilege to attend the meetings of any of the standing committees for the purpose of suggestion and conference, and to the end that all the agencies of the Commission may be rendered more efficient. It shall also be his duty to make a report to the World's Columbian Commission, at each regular meeting thereof, of his proceedings and of the progress made in the work of the Exposition since the last meeting of said Commission, with such recommendations and suggestions as he may deem best to make to said Commission.

"The Director-General shall have the power to appoint chiefs of the several great departments, subject to the confirmation of the National Commission and the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and not by any committee of either body.

"He shall fix the salaries of such chiefs, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition.

"He shall have power to appoint all subordinates necessary to the proper administration of the several departments, and to fix the compensation.

"He may make removals for cause, of any and all officers and employés appointed by him.

"He may, in his discretion and with the consent of the Executive Committee, or Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission, and the Executive Committee of the Local Directory, place two or more of the great departments under the control of one chief, and so continue them until necessity shall require independent chiefs.

"He shall have power by himself, or through such other officer or agent as he may select, to inspect the grounds and buildings during the process of their preparation and construction; and it shall be his duty, from time to time, to give information in relation to the progress of the work and the manner of its performance to the Executive Committee or the Board of Reference and Control of this Commission.

"The Director-General shall have power, and it shall be his duty to commission all such representatives of the Exposition as shall be officially authorized to promote the interests thereof.

"The expenses of the Director-General's immediate office and his clerk hire shall be paid out of the Government funds appropriated by the eighteenth section of the act of Congress for paying the expenses of this Commission, and other contingent expenses, and he may select such assistants and clerks as may be necessary to enable him to properly discharge the duties of his office, and fix their salaries subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, or the Board of Reference and Control of this Commission."

It will be seen that the duties, imposed upon the Director-General by this by-law, are exceedingly multifarious, responsible, onerous, and exacting, and necessarily have *to do with every agency* connected with the practical operation of the Exposition.

Considering the comprehensive character of his duties, and the large expense to which he is necessarily subjected by reason of his official position, it must be conceded that the salary attached to his office, when contrasted with that paid for services in other stations less onerous and responsible, and wherein the employment is permanent and not temporary in its character, can not fairly be the subject of adverse criticism.

Exhibit 2.—Statement of all moneys received by the Commission from its organization, June 26, 1890, up to March 15, 1892, inclusive, amounting to $232,334.88, which includes expenditures by the Board of Lady Managers.

Exhibit 3.—Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of all pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, including the Board of Lady Managers, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the appropriation of $200,000 made by section 18 of the act of Congress creating the Commission, and being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, beginning June 26, 1890, the date of the organization of the Commission, amounting to $160,864.33, whereof the sum of $25,892.36 was expended by the Board of Lady Managers. Appended to this itemized statement is a summary showing how much of this amount was expended for the meetings of the Commission and its committees, and for the salaries and current expenses of its officers, clerks, and employés, and for the expenses of the Board of Lady Managers, followed by notes explaining certain items in this statement.

Exhibit 4.—Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury from July 1, 1891, to March 15, 1892, inclusive, for payment out of the appropriation of $59,500 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, amounting to $49,511.02. Appended to this statement is a summary showing how much of this amount was expended for the meetings of the Commission and its committees, and for salaries and current expenses of its officers, clerks, and employés, followed by a note explaining certain items in this statement.

Exhibit 5.—Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the Board of Lady Managers, approved by Mrs. President Palmer, and certified by the Secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury from July 1, 1891, to March 15, 1892, inclusive, for payment out of the appropriation of $36,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, amounting to $21,919.53. Appended to this statement is a summary showing how much of this amount was expended for a meeting of the board, and for salaries and current expenses of its officers, clerks, and employés, followed by note explaining certain items in this statement.

There is a triplicate voucher on file in the Secretary's office for each item of expenditure set forth in the foregoing statements, the original and duplicate vouchers being on file in the Treasury Department, at Washington.

It may be stated that no expenditure can be made, or salary fixed, on account of the Commission, unless it shall have first received the approval of the Treasury Department; and all disbursements have been made by that Department.

Exhibit 6.—Statement of the liabilities of the World's Columbian Commission due at this date, March 15, 1892, or to become due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, amounting to $35,406.05, and showing that the unexpended balance of the appropriation of the Commission for the present fiscal year was, on March 15, 1892, $9,948.98. Immediately upon the adjournment of the meeting of the Commission, to be held in this city on April 6, 1892, the entire appropriation of $59,500 will be exhausted, leaving a deficit for this fiscal year of $25,457.07, as set forth in detail in said statement.

Exhibit 7.—Approximate estimate of appropriation required for the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounting to $209,100.

Exhibit 8.—Approximate estimate of appropriation required for the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission from July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893, the close of the Exposition, amounting to $57,825.97.

Exhibit 9.—Approximate estimate required for the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission in the closing up of the work of the Commission, its officers, its board of control, and its committees, other than the committee on awards, amounting to $75,600.

In compliance with paragraph four of your communication, there are submitted, with this report, printed copies of the proceedings of the commission from its organization, June 26, 1890, up to and inclusive of its last semiannual session, held in this city September, 1891, which embody the proceedings of its Executive Committee; also printed copies of the proceedings of the Board of Reference and Control from its organization up to and inclusive of its last session, which ended March 16, 1892, which embody the proceedings of the Conference Committee constituted by agreement between the National Commission and the Illinois corporation; also printed copies of the general rules and regulations issued by the director-general; rules governing the several departments of the Exposition; departmental rules for the information of domestic and foreign exhibitors, together with copies of the classification.

These printed documents contain all orders, instructions, by-laws, rules, and regulations governing the action of the Commission, its officers and employés, in respect to the management of the Exposition, and bearing upon the relations of the Commission to the Illinois corporation known as the "World's Columbian Exposition," in so as far any order, agreement, action, or proceeding has been had or taken in that behalf.

It will be observed that the preceding exhibits, in so far as they deal with estimates, relate only to the general current expenses of the Commission, and do not include the moneys necessary to be expended in connection with the subject of awards, nor do they include the necessary expenses of the fifteen great departments hereinafter referred to.

The subject of awards and all the expenses incident thereto have been considered by the standing committee on awards to the Commission, and their conclusion is that the sum of $700,000 will be needed in this behalf, as appears by a copy of that committee's report herewith submitted as "Exhibit 10;" so that, in addition to the several sums hereinbefore referred to, the said sum of $700,000 will be required in connection with the matter of awards.

Herewith are likewise submitted estimates furnished by the chief of each of the fifteen great departments to the director-general, and by him approved and transmitted to the said board, showing the amount of money which will be needed by each such department. These estimates are designated as follows:

Exhibit A.—Department of Agriculture.
Exhibit B.—Department of Horticulture.
Exhibit C.—Department of Live Stock.
Exhibit D.—Department of Fish and Fisheries.
Exhibit E.—Department of Mines and Mining.
Exhibit F.—Department of Machinery.
Exhibit G.—Department of Transportation Exhibits.
Exhibit H.—Department of Manufactures.
Exhibit J.—Department of Electricity.
Exhibit K.—Department of Fine Arts.
Exhibit L.—Department of Liberal Arts.
Exhibit M.—Department of Ethnology, Archæology, etc.
Exhibit N.—Department of Forestry.
Exhibit O.—Department of Publicity and Promotion.
Exhibit P.—Department of Foreign Affairs.

A copy of the Director-General's letter (marked Exhibit Q) transmitting these estimates, is likewise herewith submitted, and special attention of the committee invited to certain elements of expense in the estimates of the Departments of Fine Arts, Ethnology, and Publicity, aggregating $307,500, which, in the opinion of that officer, in consideration of the special purposes to be effected by the expenditure of these sums, ought not in any event to be provided for by the General Government.

These latter exhibits are presented independently in order that your Committee may have a clear and intelligent understanding of the exact relation these departments respectively bear to the work of the Exposition, as well as the method heretofore provided, and still existing, for the defrayal of their necessary expenses.

At the third session of the World's Columbian Commission, after full conference with the World's Columbian Exposition (the Illinois corporation), it was determined that the most efficient and practical method of successfully conducting the Exposition would be through the medium and agency of fifteen great departments (which will be found enumerated on pages 274 and 275 of the Commission's Manual), and it was thereupon agreed *inter alia*, by and between the Commission and the said corporation, that such agencies should be adopted and established (which was accordingly done); and it was further agreed that the salaries of the chiefs of these several departments and their subordinates, together with the current expenses of each, should be paid by the said corporation.

It may not be improper to remark that, in making its engagements to defray the expenses of these departments, the Illinois corporation was not moved thereto by the consideration of any legal liability resting on it in that behalf, but was induced to do so only because the National Commission had no funds therefor, and the necessity for the immediate creation and organization of these agencies was imperative.

These departmental organizations have proven most efficient agencies, and, inasmuch as they could not now be disturbed or curtailed in the exercise of their functions, without seriously impairing their usefulness and detrimentally affecting the Exposition, they must necessarily be maintained. Regarding these departments as agencies, under the control and supervision of the Commission, essentially necessary to conduct the Exposition, the expenses incident to the maintenance of the same must, therefore, be certainly provided for.

If the Illinois corporation be financially able to fulfill its undertaking to provide

the necessary funds, then this matter may be treated as already provided for; but, inasmuch as that corportion has, after careful investigation and consideration, determined that the sum of $10,000,000 will be grossly inadequate; and that it will be necessary to provide, in addition thereto, about $7,000,000 more to defray the expenses up to the time of the opening of the gates, it may be possible—should it fail to secure the additional money—that said corporation would find itself without the necessary funds to defray these departmental expenses; so that some *certain* provision ought to be made for the proper maintenance of these departments, to the end that their usefulness and efficiency may not, at any period of the work, be impaired for want of funds to defray their necessary and legitimate expenses.

Very early in the history of the Exposition work it was found impossible to secure an adequate representative exhibit in the Department of Live Stock without offering cash premiums; and it was, after careful consideration, determined that the sum of $150,000 was needed and ought to be provided therefor. The National Commission being without funds, and being, therefore, unable to make the necessary provision in this behalf, the Directory of Illinois Corporation, recognizing the importance thereof and of immediate action thereon, agreed to make the provision; and accordingly set apart the said sum of $150,000 for this purpose, notwithstanding the obligation to make this provision, under the act of Congress, clearly rested upon the National Commission.

It is also very clearly made the duty of the National Commission, by section 9 of the act of Congress, to provide for the dedication of the buildings with appropriate ceremonies in October, 1892, but when the committee on ceremonies came to deal with this question, it was confronted with the fact that the National Commission was wholly without moneys for this purpose; and thereupon the directory of the Illinois corporation agreed to make provision therefor, and accordingly set apart the sum of $185,000, which was the sum determined upon by the committee as required for this purpose. It will therefore appear that the directory of the Illinois corporation has, in fact, appropriated of its funds, for the two purposes above mentioned, the sum of $335,000, which ought to have been provided for by an appropriation of public funds; and to this extent the said corporation has depleted its resources for the work within its sphere of duty.

Herewith is also transmitted a report from Mrs. President Palmer, of the Board of Lady Managers, disclosing the work accomplished by that important and efficient auxiliary of the National Commission, within the sphere of the duties assigned to it by the Commission, and a perusal whereof will not only demonstrate the progress already made by this highly valuable coadjutor of the Commission, but furnishes as well an earnest of the large results that may reasonably be expected from its judicious and systematic labors. This report is accompanied by a copy of a manual containing all the proceedings of the said Board and its Executive Committee.

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation required for the Commission, its officers and employés, its Board of Control and its committees, other than the Committee on Awards.

March 15, 1892, to July 1, 1892 (deficit)	$25,457.07	
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	209,100.00	
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	57,825.97	
October 31, 1893, to the closing up of the work of the Commission	75,600.00	
Appropriation required by the Committee on Awards	700,000.00	
		$1,067,983.04

Appropriation required by the Board of Lady Managers, its officers and committees.

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	138,938.00	
July 1, 1893, to the closing up of the work of the Board.	88,636.00	
		227,574.00
Total		1,295,557.04

All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the World's Columbian Commission by direction of its Board of Reference and Control.

Very respectfully,

T. W. PALMER,
President.

Attest:
JNO. T. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT 1.—*Statement showing the number of officers, clerks, and other appointees who have been or are now under the World's Columbian Commission, their salaries or compensation, dates of employment, nature of duties, and the States or Territories from which they were severally appointed.*

[Blank spaces in "Expiration column" indicate that the officer or appointee is still in the employ of the Commission.]

Name.	Nature of duty.	Term of service.		Compensation.			Where from.	Remarks.
		Commencement.	Expiration.	Per month.	Per annum.	Amount paid.		
President's office.								
Thos W. Palmer	President	June 27, 1890			*†$12,000 ‡5,000		Michigan	
Jas. A. Patton	Messenger	Sept. 13, 1890			600		Tennessee	
Geo. C. Johnson	Stenographer	Sept. 10, 1890	Mar. 31, 1891		1,200	$668.46	Pennsylvania	Voucher B-9 and pay roll.
Vice-Chairman's office								
Jas. A. McKenzie	Vice-Chairman Executive Committee.	Sept. 22, 1890			*8,000 ‡5,000		Kentucky	
Director-General's office.								
Geo. R. Davis	Director-General	Sept. 19, 1890			15,000		Illinois	
Eben Brewer	Chief clerk	Oct. 7, 1891			2,500		Pennsylvania	
A. F. Hopkins	Clerk	Nov. 13, 1890			920		Illinois	
Wm. P. Fay	....do	Oct. 1, 1890			900		....do	
Mrs. M. H. Bailey	....do	Ap. 14, 1891			1,000		District of Columbia	
Miss Anna M. Mellen	Stenographer	Jan. 30, 1891			900		Iowa	
George S. Miles	Chief clerk	Oct. 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891		3,000	3,000.00	Illinois	Voucher B 89 and pay roll.
Frank C. Armstrong	Aid to Director-General.	Oct. 24, 1890	Feb. 23, 1891		1,500	500.00	District of Columbia	Voucher B 186.
A. C. Jackson	Stenographer	Sept. 12, 1890	Dec. 31, 1890		1,200	361.98	Unknown	Voucher B 3 and pay roll.
Secretary's office.								
John T. Dickinson	Secretary	June 27, 1890			*10,000 ‡5,000		Texas	
B. A. Rogers	Chief clerk and accountant.	Dec. 1, 1891			1,500		Massachusetts	
B. A. Galligan	General clerk	....do			1,200		West Virginia	
Lillian D. Burkhardt	Stenographer	July 7, 1890			1,200		New York	
William Wallace Krag	Mail clerk, etc	June 30, 1890			600		Indiana	
Eben Brewer	Assistant secretary	July 1, 1890	Dec. 22, 1890		3,000	1,336.97	Pennsylvania	Voucher B 72, 114.
A. B. Hurt	....do	Oct. 21, 1890	May 31, 1891		3,000	1,839.72	Tennessee	Voucher B 98 and pay roll.
O. R. Sinclair	Accountant	Oct. 1, 1890	Nov. 30, 1891§		1,500	1,726.90	Illinois	Pay rolls.
George H. Cary	Stenographer	Sept. 16, 1890	Oct. 31, 1890		1,200	150.01	Indiana	Voucher B 2 and pay roll.
P. K. Babcock	Messenger	June 30, 1890	June 30 1891			559.87	Illinois	Voucher B 4 and pay roll.
A. W. Webster	Clerk	Sept. 29, 1890	Feb. 28, 1891		720	301.91	....do	Pay rolls.
J. Allison Bowen	....do	Sept. 1, 1890	Oct. 20, 1890		1,200	163.04	....do	Voucher B 6 and pay roll.
Eli J. Palmer	Accountant	Sept. 27, 1890	Oct. 8, 1890			74.90	Michigan	Voucher B 1.

Richard K. Vesey	Clerk	Nov. 1, 1890	Feb. 28, 1891	.....	$1,200	$395.60	Texas	Pay rolls.
R. A. Rogers	General clerk	Oct. 1, 1890	Nov. 30, 1891‖	.....	1,200	1,383.10	Massachusetts	Do.
Julia C. Pomeroy	Stenographer	Oct. 9, 1890	Feb. 28, 1891	.....	900	352.95	California	Do.
Commission.								
Edward C. Culp	Reading clerk	First, second, third, fourth, and fifth sessions, commission 33 days at $6 per day.		.....	.....	198.00	Kansas	Voucher B 13, 78, 207, and D 5.
W. A. Bowen	Journal clerk, etc.	June 30, 1890	July 22, 1890	.....	.....	116.50	Texas	Voucher B 35.
Robt. P. Porter	Preparing scheme of awards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	District of Columbia	Voucher B 180.
Frank W. Pettit	Stenographic reporter.	First, second, third, fourth, and fifth sessions, Commission, etc.		.....	.....	1,752.01	Illinois	Voucher B 15, 29, 95, 200, 222, 258, and D 51.
E. M. Smith	Preliminary work and services in connection with first session Commission.	June 26, 1890	July 3, 1891	.....	.....	100.00	....do	Voucher B 109.
Jas. McHale	Sergeant at arms	Second, third, fourth, and fifth sessions, Commission.		.....	.....	290.00	....do	Voucher B 74, 204 and D 12.
Robt. Dugan	Janitor	Second, third, fourth, and fifth sessions, Commission.		.....	.....	120.00	....do	Voucher B 10, 76, 205, and D-8.
Jno. Brady	....do	Second, third, and fourth sessions, Commission.		.....	.....	80.00	....do	Voucher B 11, 75, and 206.
Wm. A. Basse	....do	Fifth session, Commission.		.....	.....	40.00	....do	Voucher D 13.
Committee on classification.								
G. Brown Goode	Preparing draft of classification.	.....	.....	.....	.....	446.95	District of Columbia	Voucher B 82.
Wm. P. Blake	Expert services preparing official classification.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.15	Connecticut	Voucher B 78, 177, and 187.
A. E. Cross	Stenographic, typewriter, etc., services.	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.00	Illinois	Voucher D 7.
Committee on Ceremonies.								
Edward C. Culp	Secretary	Oct. 21, 1890	Jan. 20, 1891	200.00	.....	¶547.83	Kansas	Voucher B 172.

* To May 1, 1891.

† From the organization of the Commission, June 26, 1890, to the present date, March 15, 1892, a period of over twenty months, President Thos. W. Palmer, although entitled to draw on account of salary $14,363.57, has drawn but $7,894.46, which has been paid out by him as salary to his private secretary and for actual expenses in the duties of his office.

‡ From May 1, 1891. § $107.50 for March 1891. ‖ $87.50 for March 1891. ¶ Less $52.17 services as reading clerk.

EXHIBIT 1.—*Statement showing the number of officers, clerks, and other appointees who have been or are now under the World's Columbian Commission, their salaries or compensation, dates of employment, nature of duties, and the States or Territories from which they were severally appointed*—Continued.

[Blank spaces in "Expiration column" indicate that the officer or appointee is still in the employ of the Commission.]

Name.	Nature of duty.	Term of service.		Compensation.			Where from.	Remarks.
		Commencement.	Expiration.	Per month.	Per annum.	Amount paid.		
Subcommittee on Permanent Organization.								
W. R Hockaday	Stenographer	June 26, 1890	Aug. 10, 1890			$332.53	Arkansas	Voucher B 88.
Committee on Tariffs and Transportation.								
J. A. Mason	Stenographer	Dec. 3, 1890	Feb. 28, 1891		$1,000.00	242.70	Virginia	Voucher B 94, 179, and 180.
Committee on Foreign Affairs.								
J. Allison Bowen	Assistant secretary	Oct. 24, 1890	Jan. 23, 1891	$200.00		600.00	Illinois	Voucher B 171. Chargeable against special fund, $20,000, per sec. 12, act of Congress.
Board of Lady Managers.								
Mrs. Bertha M. H. Palmer	President	July 1, 1891			*5,000.00		Illinois	
Mrs. Susan G. Cooke	Secretary	Apr. 22, 1891			†2,000.00 ‡3,000.00		Tennessee	
Mrs. Helen M. Barker	Superintendent industrial department.	Feb. 8, 1892			2,000.00		South Dakota	
Mrs. Amey M. Starkweather	Superintendent State work.	May 13, 1891			1,500.00		Rhode Island	
Miss Jean M. W. Loughborough	File and record clerk	May 6, 1891			1,200.00		Arkansas	
Miss Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer and translator.	Jan. 10, 1891			900		Illinois	
Miss Anna N. Frants	Stenographer	Feb. 2, 1892			900		Maryland	
Miss Fannie E. Maddix	Clerk	Mar. 2, 1892		10			Illinois	
Miss Phœbe W. Cousins	Secretary	Nov. 28, 1890	Apr. 15, 1891		2,000	767.22	Missouri	Voucher B-1 8 pay roll, and B-286.
Mrs. E. F. J. Bullene	Clerk	Nov. 27, 1890	Apr. 16, 1891		600	233.39	....do	Voucher B 208.
Mrs. A. C. Jackson	....do	Apr. 13, 1891	May 12, 1891		1,200	98.90	Kentucky	Voucher B-249.
Miss Mary L. Pearson	....do	Feb. 1, 1892	Mar. 2, 1892	40			Illinois	Unpaid.

Miss Laura Hayes	Private Secretary to the President.	Apr. 1, 1891	June 30, 1891	.....	1,200	300.00	.....do	Voucher B-52.
Miss E. C. Merrill	Stenographic reporter for the Board.	.....	.....	.....	.....	417.70	.....do	Voucher B-187, 188, 243, and 288.
J. Allison Bowen	Clerical service rendered Ex-Com.	Apr. 8, 1891	Apr. 30, 1891	.....	.....	110.00	.....do	Voucher, B-202.

*While the Commission voted the president of the Board of Lady Managers an annual salary of $5,000 to take effect July 1, 1891, Mrs. Palmer declined to receive any salary for the discharge of the duties of that office, and has drawn but $815 of said amount up to March 1, 1892, with which to pay the salary of a private secretary, for the past eight months.

† To July 1, 1891.

‡ From July 1, 1891.

EXHIBIT 2.

Statement of all moneys received by the Commission to date, from June 26, 1890, to March 15, 1892.

Out of the appropriation of $200,000, made in section 18 of the act of Congress creating the Exposition, the Commission, including the Board of Lady Managers, received on account of fiscal year ending June 30, 1891	$160,864.33
Out of the appropriation of $59,500 for the Commission, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the Commission has received up to and including March 15, 1892	49,551.02
Out of the appropriation of $36,000 for the Board of Lady Managers, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the board has received up to and including March 15, 1892	21,919.53
Total amount received up to and including March 15, 1892	**232,334.88**

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, including the Board of Lady Managers, certified by Secretary Dickinson to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, for payment out of the appropriation of $200,000 made in section 18 of the act of Congress creating the World's Columbian Exposition, approved April 25, 1890.*

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1890.								
Sept. 25	A 1	A. F. McMillan, Deputy First Auditor.	Expenses trip Washington to Chicago and return			$33.95		$33.95
	A 2	A. C. Beckwith	Attending first session Commission	$48.00	$72.00			120.00
	A 3	O. R. Hundley	do	34.75	66.00			100.75
	A 4	P. H. Lannan	do	134.25	102.00			236.25
	A 5	W. F. King	do	11.51	60.00			71.51
	A 6	R. M. White	do	134.80	114.00			248.80
	A 7	M. H. Lane	do	11.75	54.00			65.75
	A 8	Geo. Russell	do	167.35	108.00			275.35
	A 9	J. T. Harris	do	59.40	84.00			143.40
	A 10	G. F. Coats	do	161.75	108.00			269.75
	A 11	A. M. Cochran	do	52.30	72.00			124.30
	A 12	E. L. Roche	do	68.25	78.00			146.25
	A 13	M. Ryan	do	47.45	84.00			131.45
	A 14	Wm. Forsyth	do	155.80	102.00			257.80
	A 15	O. V. Tousley	do	29.75	60.00			89.75
	A 16	H. P. Rucker	do	55.70	84.00			139.70
	A 17	A. G. Scott	do	10.25	60.00			70.25
	A 18	C. A. Heermans	do	58.15	60.00			118.15
	A 19	W. L. Buchanan	do	39.00	60.00			99.00
	A 20	Wm. Ritchie	do	19.50	60.00			79.50
	A 21	J. W. St. Clair	do	40.00	60.00			100.00
	A 22	Thos. Smith	do	53.00	72.00			125.00
	A 23	J. E. Stearns	do	172.00	90.00			262.00
	A 24	T. L. Williams	do	39.00	60.00			99.00
	A 25	T. J. Woodward	do	45.25	72.00			117.25
	A 26	J. Bennett	do	30.75	66.00			96.75
	A 27	J. D. Butt	do	46.75	72.00			118.75
	A 28	J. M. Bynum	do	39.10	72.00			111.10
	A 29	M. H. De Young	do	142.00	108.00			250.00
	A 30	G. A. Manning	do	206.00	108.00			314.00
	A 31	R. L. Saunders	do	56.75	72.00			128.75
	A 32	J. K. Hallock	do	34.25	60.00			94.25
	A 33	Henry Drum	do	188.00	120.00			308.00
	A 34	M. B. Harrison	do	32.35	54.00			86.35
	A 35	Henry Exall	do	74.25	72.00			146.25
	A 36	T. C. Guttierres	do	113.25	90.00			203.25
	A 37	H. G. Hay	do	74.05	78.00			152.05

A 38	J. A. McKenzie	do	9.25	66.00			75.25
A 39	A. H. Mitchell	do	144.75	108.00			252.75
A 40	Wm. McIntyre	do	59.00	84.00			143.00
A 41	L. H. Hershfield	do	142.75	96.00			238.75
A 42	F. G. Bromberg	do	58.00	66.00			124.00
A 43	Willard H. Porter	do	56.75	60.00			116.75
A 44	H. P. Platt	do	19.50	60.00			79.50
A 45	D. B. Penn	do	46.00	84.00			130.00
A 46	Philip Allen, jr	do	11.29	60.00			71.29
A 47	W. Zeckendorf	do	172.10	102.00			274.10
A 48	A. T. Ewing	do	1.40	48.00			49.40
A 49	M. Wilkins	do	179.75	138.00			317.75
A 50	L. Gregg	do	45.13	72.00			117.13
A 51	William McClelland	do	33.00	48.00			81.00
A 52	L. McLaws	do	64.60	102.00			166.60
A 53	J. D. Miles	do	58.80	90.00			148.80
A 54	T. E. Garvin	do	28.75	78.00			106.75
A 55	C. H. Richmond	do	18.10	60.00			78.10
A 56	C. B. Hopkins	do	170.75	120.00			290.75
A 57	R. Turnbull	do	58.13	96.00			154.13
A 58	William M. Ferry	do	131.50	84.00			215.50
A 59	O. Beeson	do	59.30	90.00			149.30
A 60	C. H. Way	do	70.30	108.00			178.30
A 61	Jos. Hirst	do	93.80	108.00			201.80
A 62	J. W. Haines	do	191.50	120.00			311.50
A 63	M. L. McDonald	do	207.00	144.00			351.00
A 64	C. K. Holliday, jr	do	13.00	60.00			73.00
A 65	Euclid Martin	do	6.50	54.00			60.50
A 66	H. H. McIntyre	do	53.00	72.00			125.00
A 67	R. E. Goodell	do	72.55	90.00			162.55
A 68	J. C. Coit	do	68.10	66.00			134.10
A 69	C. H. Jones	do	7.00	39.00			46.00
A 70	T. B. Bullene	do	5.00	48.00			53.00
A 71	E. B. Fisher	do	11.15	6.00			17.15
A 72	A. S. Mercer	do	71.80	6.00			77.80
A 73	F. J. V. Skiff	do	17.50	66.00			83.50
A 74	B. B. Smalley	do	58.50	72.00			130.50
A 75	A. T. Britton	do	53.00	30.00			83.00
A 76	William Lindsay	do	21.75	48.00			69.75
A 77	A. R. Bixby	do	69.75	78.00			147.75
A 78	A. G. Bullock	do	59.25	60.00			119.25
A 79	A. A. Wilson	do	51.25	36.00			87.25
A 80	C. D. McDuffie	do	59.10	66.00			125.10
A 81	Wm. G. Davis	do	55.00	54.00			109.00
A 82	J. D. Adams	do	45.45	60.00			105.45
A 83	Henry Klippel	do	181.80	120.00			301.80
A 84	C. H. Deere	do	12.90	60.00			72.90
A 85	T. E. Proctor	do	59.00	54.00			113.00
A 86	V. D. Groner	do	21.50	18.00			39.50
A 87	L. B. Goff	do	65.00	60.00			125.00
A 88	J. L. Mitchell	do		48.00			48.00
A 89	G. W. Allen	do	45.00	48.00			93.00

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1890.								
Sept. 25	A 90	G. C. Sims	Attending first session Commission	$58.00	$72.00			$130.00
	A 91	J. A. McKenzie	July trip with Committee on Permanent Organization	63.65	120.00			183.65
	A 92	J. T. Dickinson	Attending first session	23.50	12.00			35.50
	A 93	Adlai T. Ewing	July trip with Committee on Permanent Organization	77.40	114.00			191.40
	A 94	E. K. Johnson	Attending first session	51.50	36.00			87.50
	A 95	D. Clagett	....do	52.25	36.00			88.25
	A 96	V. D. Groner	Attending first session, originally disallowed as per A 86		36.00			36.00
	A 97	James Hodges	Attending first session	14.15	60.00			74.15
Oct. 3	A 98	J. D. Butt	Attending second session of Commission and associated committee meetings.	22.75	30.00			52.75
	A 99	....do	....do	23.00	24.00			47.00
	A 100	....do	....do		48.00			48.00
Oct. 11	A 101	F. E. Kaley	Attending second session	60.75	66.00			126.75
	A 102	O. C. French	Attending Committee on Titles and Local Facilities	78.90	60.00			138.90
Oct. 18	A 103	Martin Ryan	Attending second session and committees	23.72	138.00			161.72
Oct. 11	A 104	M. H. de Young	....do	138.75	144.00			282.75
	A 105	J. D. Miles	....do	61.10	168.00			229.10
	A 106	J. W. Haines	Attending second session Commission	190.50	126.00			316.50
	A 107	Wm. Ritchie	....do	20.25	72.00			92.25
	A 108	L. S. Bullard	....do	6.75	60.00			66.75
	A 109	J. A. McKenzie	Attending second session Commission and report of Committee on Permanent Organization.	6.75	120.00			126.75
	A 110	J. Bennett	Attending second session Commission	31.50	60.00			91.50
	A 111	C. K. Holliday, jr	....do	9.50	72.00			81.50
	A 112	M. H. Day	Attending first session Commission	76.85	66.00			142.85
	A 113	....do	Attending second session Commission	76.85	72.00			148.85
	A 114	Henry Exall	Attending second session Commission and committee	67.60	84.00			151.60
	A 115	W. I. Buchanan	Attending second session Commission	35.85	54.00			89.85
	A 116	P. H. Lannan	....do	137.25	108.00			245.25
	A 117	H. H. McIntyre	....do	52.75	78.00			130.75
	A 118	Wm. Bigham	....do	164.25	90.00			254.25
	A 119	F. G. Bromberg	....do	61.75	78.00			139.75
	A 120	L. C. Cron	....do	19.75	66.00			85.75
	A 121	L. McLaws	Attending second session Commission and committee	63.30	108.00			171.30
	A 122	L. Gregg	Attending August meeting Judiciary Committee at Philadelphia.	80.40	48.00			128.40
	A 123	A. M. Cochran	Attending second session Commission and committee	51.30	102.00			153.30
	A 124	R. E. Goodell	....do	85.80	162.00			247.80
	A 125	A. B. Hurt	....do	25.85	108.00			133.85
	A 126	A. G. Bullock	Attending second session Commission	63.75	54.00			117.75
	A 127	G. F. Coats	....do	161.65	114.00			275.65
	A 128	Rush Strong	Attending first session Commission	35.25	48.00			83.25

	A 129	.....do	Attending second session Commission	39.50	78.00			117.50
Oct. 15	A 130	O. V. Tousley	.....do	29.75	60.00			89.00
	A 131	Wm. F. King	Attending second session 1 day, disallowed					
	A 132	John Hayes	Attending second session and committee	31.75	66.00			97.75
Oct. 16	A 133	E. L. Roche	Attending second session	70.75	96.00			166.75
	A 134	A. R. Bixby	.....do	75.35	90.00			165.35
	A 135	J. M. Bynum	.....do	39.74	72.00			111.74
	A 136	D. B. Penn	.....do	65.90	78.00			143.90
	A 136½	C. H. Richmond	.....do	18.85	60.00			78.85
	A 137	Wm. McClelland	.....do	30.50	66.00			96.50
	A 138	.....do	Attending classification committee		102.00			102.00
	A 139	O. R. Hundley	Attending second session	40.50	42.00			82.50
	A 140	J. R. Cochran	.....do	55.05	72.00			127.05
	A 141	A. A. Wilson	.....do	52.25	60.00			112.25
	A 142	G. C. Sims	Attending second session and committee	61.30	102.00			163.30
Oct. 17	A 143	G. M. Upshur	Attending second session	62.49	66.00			128.49
	A 144	O. Beeson	.....do	61.10	96.00			157.10
	A 145	E. B. Martindale	Attending first session	15.50	60.00			75.50
	A 146	.....do	Attending second session and committee	5.50	120.00			125.50
	A 147	Euclid Martin	Attending second session	32.50	72.00			104.50
	A 148	R. Turnbull	.....do	55.35	96.00			151.35
	A 149	J. T. Harris	Attending second session and committee	67.60	114.00			181.60
Oct. 22	A 150	Jos. Hirst	.....do	48.85	126.00			174.85
Oct. 18	A 151	G. A. Manning	Attending second session	175.00	114.00			289.00
	A 152	C. T. Gutierres	.....do	111.25	96.00			207.25
	A 153	A. G. Scott	.....do	9.25	66.00			75.25
	A 154	W. M. Ferry	.....do	134.00	114.00			248.00
	A 155	M. H. Lane	Attending second session and committee	13.00	90.00			103.00
Oct. 22	A 156	J. B. Thacher	Attending first and second sessions and committee	110.25	132.00			242.25
	A 157	J. L. Morrow	Attending second session	165.65	102.00			267.65
	A 158	A. H. Mitchell	.....do	148.75	108.00			256.75
	A 159	C. H. Way	.....do	70.10	108.00			178.10
	A 160	J. W. Woodside	.....do	26.00	72.00			98.00
Oct. 23	A 161	M. L. McDonald	Attending second session and Executive Committe in October.	189.75	204.00			393.75
Oct. 29	A 162	T. L. Williams	Attending committee meetings in September	40.50	66.00			106.50
	A 163	L. Gregg	Attending second session and committee	43.10	90.00			133.10
	A 164	G. V. Massey	Attending first and second sessions and committee	106.50	168.00			274.50
	A 165	C. H. Richmond	Attending Committee on Ceremonies in October	18.35	48.00			66.35
	A 166	Jos. Hirst	Attening Classification and Executive committees, October	.25	132.00			132.25
	A 167	E. K. Johnson	Attending second session	51.50	72.00			123.50
Oct. 30	A 168	L. B. Goff	.....do	65.25	78.00			143.25
	A 169	J. D. Butt	Attending meeting Executive Committee, October	47.25	54.00			101.25
Oct. 31	A 170	F. W. Breed	.....do	55.25	36.00			91.25
	A 171	H. P. Platt	.....do	17.25	24.00			41.25
	A 172	R. L. Saunders	.....do	57.25	60.00			117.25
	A 173	Thos. Smith	Attending second session and committee	54.37	90.00			144.37
	A 174	Martin Ryan	Attending Classification Committee, October	23.24	144.00			167.24
	A 175	B. B. Smalley	Attending second session and August meeting Judiciary Committee, Philadelphia.	83.25	114.00			197.25
	A 176	R. L. Saunders	Attending second session and committee	57.75	96.00			153.75
	A 177	L. McLaws	Attending meeting Executive Committee, October	64.35	60.00			124.35
	A 178	F. W. Breed	Attending first session	55.25	60.00			115.25

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1890.								
Oct. 31	A 179	F. W. Breed	Attending second session and committee	$55.25	$78.00			$133.25
	A 180	J. D. Adams	do	46.70	60.00			106.70
	A 181	A. S. Mercer	do	74.80	114.00			188.80
	A 182	Euclid Martin	Attending Executive Committee, October	32.25	36.00			68.25
Nov. 1	A 183	H. P. Rucker	Attending second session	56.20	96.00			152.20
	A 184	A. B. Andrews	Attending first session	32.50	72.00			104.50
Nov. 3	A 185	R. E. Goodell	Attending committees, October	78.55	84.00			162.55
Nov. 5	A 186	P. J. McMahon	Attending second session	46.00	78.00			124.00
Nov. 8	A 187	E. B. Martindale	Attending Executive Committee, October	5.75	42.00			47.75
1891.								
Jan. 23	A 188	R. C. Kerens	Attending first and second sessions and committee, and July, Permanent Organization Committee, Philadelphia.	7.25	114.00			121.25
1890.								
Dec. 17	A 189	P. A. B. Widener	Attending first and second sessions Executive Committee, October, and July, Permanent Organization Committee, Philadelphia.	172.15	252.00			424.15
1891.								
Jan. 17	A 190	A. T. Ewing	Attending second session and Executive Committee, September	.25	84.00			84.25
1890.								
Dec. 9	A 191	Philip Allen, jr	Attending second session and committee	11.32	90.00			101.32
Oct. 15	A 192	M. Wilkins	Attending second session	58.50	138.00			196.50
Nov. 27	A 193	T. B. Keogh	Attending first and second sessions and committee	67.10	312.00			379.10
Oct. 26	A 194	Geo. Russell	Attending second session	167.10	108.00			275.10
Nov. 29	A 195	C. S. Edwards	do	65.65	96.00			161.65
Nov. 25	A 196	A. G. Bullock	Attending Fine Arts Committee, October, New York	12.50	18.00			30.50
Nov. 7	A 197	T. L. Williams	Attending Executive and Classification Committees, October	40.75	54.00			94.75
	A 198	C. H. Deere	Attending second session and Classification Committee	28.05	144.00			172.05
Nov. 13	A 199	Willard H. Porter	Attending second session	56.50	66.00			122.50
	A 200	Wm. F. King	Attenging Executive Committee, October	11.26	36.00			47.26
Nov. 10	A 201	G. M. Upahur	Attending Fine Arts Committee, October, New York	18.92	24.00			42.92
Nov. 29	A 202	R. C. Kerens	Attending Executive Committee, October	7.55	24.00			31.55
Nov. 12	A 203	T. E. Garvin	Attending second session and committee	24.00	126.00			150.00
Nov. 15	A 204	W. I. Buchanan	Attending Fine Arts Committee, October, New York	94.50	54.00			148.50
Nov. 12	B 1	Eli J. Palmer	Services and expenses accountant, Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, inclusive			$74.90		74.90
	B 2	G. H. Cary	Services stenographer, Sept 16			3.26		3.26
	B 3	A. C. Jackson	Services stenographer, Sept. 12 to 16, inclusive			16.30		16.30
	B 4	P. K. Babcock	Services messenger, June 30 to Sept. 16, inclusive			128.74		128.74
	B 5	W. W. Krag	Services mail clerk, June 30 to Sept. 16, inclusive			128.74		128.74
	B 6	J. A. Bowen	Services clerk, Sept. 1 to 16, inclusive			52.17		52.17
	B 7	Lilian Dayton	Services stenographer, July 7 to Sept. 16, inclusive			234.79		234.79
	B 8	J. A. Patton	Services messenger, Sept. 13 to 16, inclusive			5.22		5.22
	B 9	G. C. Johnson	Services stenographer, Sept. 10 to 16, inclusive			22.83		22.83

	B 10	Robt. Dugan	Services janitor and messenger, second session			25.00		25.00
	B 11	John Brady	do			25.00		25.00
	B 12	Jno. T. Dickinson	Salary secretary, June 27 to Sept. 16, inclusive			2,229.47		2,229.47
	B 13	E. C. Culp	Services reading clerk, first and second sessions			90.00		90.00
Oct. 24	B 14	Asher, Barnett & Co	Complete reports Vienna, Paris, and Centennial expositions			20.00		20.00
Nov. 12	B 15	F. W. Pettit	Reporting second session			378.45		378.45
Oct. 24	B 16	John T. Dickinson	Petty expenditures, July 5 to Sept. 10, inclusive			43.80		43.80
Nov. 12	B 17	do	Petty expenditures, July 8 to Aug. 18, inclusive			42.24		42.24
	B 18	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.	Printing and engraving commissions for lady managers			300.00		300.00
	B 19	Barnard & Gunthorp	Printing proceedings of first session and act of Congress			442.00		442.00
	B 20	Keen & De Lang	File and spindle, June 30 and July 2			.65		.65
	B 21	John Morris Co	Letter press, stand, etc			.65	$23.60	24.25
	B 22	Spiegel & Co	Leather couch				58.00	58.00
	B 23	Gerts, Lumbard & Co	Duster, brushes, etc			1.74		1.74
	B 24	George E. Cole & Co	Inkstands, stationery, etc			6.70	15.55	22.25
	B 25	A. H. Andrews & Co	Desks and chairs				143.65	143.65
	B 26	Marshall Field & Co	Rug, towels, and soap			7.75	38.25	46.00
	B 27	Burley & Co	3 cuspidors, July 17				2.25	2.25
	B 28	George E. Marshall & Co	Letter scale, stationery etc			7.85	7.65	15.50
	B 29	F. W. Pettit	Reporting first session			354.31		354.31
	B 30	S. A. Maxwell & Co	Stationery July 15, 18, 22, Aug. 5			5.70	1.17	6.87
	B 31	S. H. Vowell & Co	Rent of caligraph, July 10 to Aug. 10			5.00		5.00
	B 32	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.	Letter heads, envelopes, and one seal			199.00	8.00	207.00
	B 33	Typewriter headquarters	Rent of Remington typewriter and sundries, Aug. 28 to Sept. 28.			9.05		9.05
Oct. 24	B 34	W. W. Krag	Petty expenditures, July 1 to Sept. 23			8.47		8.47
Nov. 12	B 35	John T. Dickinson	Services of William A. Bowen, June 30 to July 22			116.50		116.50
	B 36	Wright's livery	7 carriages, Sept. 24			29.00		29.00
1891. Jan. 12	B 37	Rand, McNally & Co	Printing, etc., Sept. 3 to Sept. 23, inclusive			1,820.80		1,820.80
1890. Nov. 12	B 38	Rand, McNally & Co	Printing, etc., July 1 to 31, inclusive			919.70		919.70
	B 39	do	Packing Centennial reports sent to Commissioners			37.10		37.10
	B 40	Wirts & Scholle	1 cherry bookcase				11.00	11.00
	B 41	A. H. Andrews & Co	1 table and 3 chairs				48.45	48.45
	B 42	do	Desks, chair, and letterpress stand				123.25	123.25
	B 43	W. P. Nelson & Co	Lettering door and show card			4.50		4.50
	B 44	Burley & Co	6 cuspidores and 3 trays				8.70	8.70
	B 45	do	One 8-gallon water cooler				8.00	8.00
	B 46	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.	Typewriter sundries			2.85		2.85
	B 47	do	Rent of Remington, Aug. 1 to 31, inclusive			7.00		7.00
	B 48	S. H. Vowell & Co	Typewriter sundries			8.70	2.00	10.70
	B 49	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	Invoice book and card, Sept. 8			3.25		3.25
	B 50	S. A. Maxwell & Co	Inkstands, stationery, etc			14.44	35.00	49.44
	B 51	Chicago Carpet Co	Carpets for rooms 603 and 604				216.25	216.25
Oct. 24	B 53	J. A. Bowen	Petty expenditures, Sept. 1 to 25, inclusive			4.90		4.90
Nov. 12	B 54	Shea, Smith & Co	Impression book, etc			2.86		2.86
	B 55	Thayer & Jackson Co	Index book of subjects			12.00		12.00
	B 56	Edwin S. Stuart	106 sets of Centennial reports			1,060.00		1,060.00

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1890.								
Oct. 29	B 57	Geo. R. Davis	Petty expenditures, Sept. 23 to Oct. 16			$29.18	$5.00	$34.18
Nov. 12	B 58	Carson, Pirie & Co	Brush and comb, Sept. 15			1.40		1.40
1891.								
Jan. 12	B 59	J. S. Pattison & Co	1 portable lamp				4.70	4.70
Feb. 9	B 60	Amberg File and Index Co	Letter-record book index			35.00		35.00
Jan. 12	B 61	Shea, Smith & Co	Stationery, Sept. 24 to Oct. 17			7.39	1.04	8.43
Feb. 9	B 62	S. A. Maxwell & Co	Letter press and stationery			8.97	5.07	14.04
	B 63	S. A. Maxwell & Co	Shears and stationery			3.94	1.11	5.05
	B 64	....do	Letter cloth and stationery			7.08		7.08
	B 65	A. H. Andrews & Co	1 oak desk and chair, Oct. 14				101.15	101.15
Feb. 28	B 66	Cameron, Amberg & Co	Shears, baskets, dater, etc			4.55	6.75	11.30
Jan. 12	B 67	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	Shears, etc			4.95	1.25	6.20
	B 68	....do	Waste baskets, records, etc			6.60	4.50	11.10
	B 69	Chicago Carpet Co	Carpets for 2 rooms, and 5 shades				180.95	180.95
Feb. 5	B 70	Chicago Tel. Co	Telephone to Jan. 1, 1891			23.36		23.36
Jan. 12	B 71	Eagle Stamp Works	Rubber stamps, etc			12.15		12.15
1890.								
Sept. 30	Pay roll.	George R. Davis	Director-General, Sept. 19 to date			489.13		489.13
	Pay roll.	J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, from Sept. 22 to date			195.65		195.65
	Pay roll.	A. C. Jackson	Stenographer, secretary Committee, etc., Sept. 17 to date			45.65		45.65
	Pay roll.	J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, Sept. 17 to date			22.83		22.83
	Pay roll.	G. C. Johnson	Stenographer, President's office, Sept. 17 to date			45.65		45.65
	Pay roll.	Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary, Sept. 17 to date			380.43		380.43
	Pay roll.	J. A. Bowen	Clerk, secretary's office, Sept. 17 to date			45.65		45.65
	Pay roll.	Lilian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, Sept. 17 to date			45.65		45.65
	Pay roll.	Geo. H. Cary	....do			45.65		45.65
	Pay roll.	W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, secretary's office, Sept. 17 to date			22.83		22.83
	Pay roll.	P. K. Babcock	Messenger, secretary's office, Sept. 17 to date			22.83		22.83
	Pay roll.	A. W. Webster	Clerk, secretary's office, Sept. 29 to date			3.91		3.91
Oct. 31	Pay roll.	Geo. R. Davis	Director-General, Oct. 1 to date			1,263.60		1,263.60
	Pay roll	A. C. Jackson	Stenographer Director-General's office, Oct. 6 to date			84.78		84.78
	Pay roll	J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, Oct. 1 to date			673.90		673.90
	Pay roll	A. C. Jackson	Stenographer secretary's office, Oct. 1 to 5			16.30		16.30
	Pay roll	Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary, Oct. 1 to date			842.40		842.40
	Pay roll	O. R. Sinclair	Accountant secretary's office, Oct. 1 to date			126.40		126.40
	Pay roll	R. A. Rogers	File clerk secretary's office, Oct. 1 to date			101.10		101.10
	Pay roll	Geo. H. Cary	Stenographer secretary's office, Oct. 1 to date			101.10		101.10
	Pay roll	Lilian Dayton	....do			101.10		101.10
	Pay roll	Julia C. Pomeroy	Stenographer secretary's office, Oct. 9 to date			56.25		56.25
	Pay roll	A. W. Webster	Clerk secretary's office, Oct. 1 to date			60.60		60.60
	Pay roll	W. W. Krag	Mail clerk secretary's office, Oct. 1 to date			50.50		50.50
	Pay roll	P. K. Babcock	Messenger secretary's office, Oct. 1 to date			50.50		50.50

	Pay roll	J. A. Bowen	Clerk secretary's office, Oct. 1 to 20			65.22		65.22
	Pay roll	G. C. Johnson	Stenographer President's office, Oct. 1 to date			101.10		101.10
	Pay roll	J. A. Patton	Messenger President's office, Oct. 1 to date			50.50		50.50
Nov. 20	A 205	H. G. Hay	Attending second session	$59.65	$78.00			137.65
	A 206	G. W. Allen	....do	44.62	66.00			110.62
Dec. 5	A 207	Thos. M. Waller	Attending first and second sessions	122.25	126.00			248.25
Nov. 29	A 208	L. Brainard	Attending first session	61.65	72.00			133.65
	A 209	L. Brainard	Attending second session	59.60	24.00			83.60
	A 210	J. B. Thatcher	Attending Executive Committee, Oct. 18	54.25	48.00			102.25
	A 211	J. B. Thacher	Attending third session and Executive Committee	54.75	96.00			150.75
	A 212	J. W. Haines	Attending third session and committee	191.25	114.00			305.25
	A 213	Dorsey Clagett	Attending third session	53.50	66.00			119.50
	A 214	F. W. Breed	Attending third session and Executive Committee	57.25	72.00			129.25
	A 215	S. A. Ramsey	Attending third session	43.60	54.00			97.60
Nov. 26	A 216	G. V. Massey	Attending third session and Foreign Affairs Committee, October, in New York.	53.75	96.00			149.75
Nov. 29	A 217	D. B. Penn	Attending Fine Arts Committee, October, in New York	68.00	66.00			152.00
	A 218	L. S. Bullard	Attending third session	6.25	84.00			90.25
Nov. 27	A 219	T. B. Keogh	Attending third session (supplemental)	.50	42.00			42.50
Nov. 29	A 220	J. W. St. Clair	Attending second and third sessions and Judiciary Committee, August, in Philadelphia.	125.25	198.00			319.25
	A 221	J. D. Butt	Attending third session, and conference with Secretary of Treasury in Washington.	47.25	114.00			161.25
1891.								
Jan. 12	B 72	Eben Brewer	Services as Assistant Secretary, July 1 to November 30, inclusive.			1,247.30		1,247.30
1890.								
Nov. 28	C 1	Mrs. J. A. Logan	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	59.75	66.00			125.75
Nov. 29	C 2	Mrs. Beriah Wilkins	....do	59.75	66.00			125.75
1891.								
Jan. 12	B 73	Wm. P. Blake	Expenses, account preparing classification			94.15		94.15
1890.								
Dec. 1	A 222	R. E. Goodell	Attending third session and committee	77.30	114.00			191.30
1891.								
Jan. 12	B 74	Jas. McHale	Sergeant-at-arms second and third sessions			150.00		150.00
	B 75	Jno. J. Brady	Janitor, etc., third session			35.00		35.00
	B 76	Robt. Dugan	....do			35.00		35.00
1890.								
Dec. 1	C 3	Mrs. H. F. Brown	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	31.75	72.00			103.75
	A 223	M. L. McDonald	Attending third session Commission	189.25	126.00			315.25
	A 224	G. F. Coats	Attending third session and committee	160.15	132.00			292.15
	A 225	J. E. Stearns	Attending third session	166.75	90.00			256.75
	A 226	F. J. Kiesel	....do	49.25	90.00			139.25
	A 227	T. L. Williams	Attending third session and committee	42.00	102.00			144.00
	A 228	Martin Ryan	....do	47.23	96.00			143.23
	A 229	A. T. Ewing	....do		66.00			66.00
	A 230	A. A. Wilson	Attending committees in New York, October and November	24.50	48.00			72.50
Dec. 2	C 4	Mrs. Parthenia P. Rue	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	188.75	126.00			314.75
	C 5	Mrs. J. R. Doolittle, jr	....do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 6	Mrs. Susan G. Cooke	....do	40.75	72.00			112.75
	C 7	Miss L. M. Brown	....do	22.75	54.00			76.75
	C 8	Miss E. M. Russell	....do	164 85	102.00			266.85

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1890.								
Dec. 2	C 9	Mrs. Chas. Price	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	$0.25	$42.00			$42.25
	C 10	Mrs. W. B. McConnell	do	45.71	72.00			117.71
	C 11	Miss Ora E. Miller	do	19.25	60.00			79.25
	C 12	Mrs. M. A. Hurlburt	do	28.20	66.00			94.20
Dec. 3	B 77	Jno. T. Dickinson	Petty expenditures, November			$85.41		85.41
1890.								
Dec. 2	C 13	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	.25	42.00			42.25
Dec. 3	C 14	Mrs. E. M. Stevenson	do	188.25	108.00			296.25
	C 15	Miss J. W. Faulkner	do	32.05	66.00			98.05
	C 16	Mrs. Lucy D. Miles	do	59.85	90.00			149.85
	C 17	Mrs. A. E. N. Farnum	do	172.25	96.00			268.25
	C 18	Mrs. C. L. Bartlett	do		42.00			42.00
	C 19	Mrs. Wm. B. Empie	do	41.95	72.00			113.95
	C 20	Mrs. E. V. Grinnell	do	56.75	66.00			122.75
	C 21	Mrs. M. S. Harrison	do	114.75	114.00			228.75
	C 22	Mrs. M. B. Carr	do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 23	Mrs. M. A. Mulligan	do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 24	Miss Ellen A. Ford	do	63.85	78.00			141.85
	A 231	C. H. Way	Attending October meeting Foreign Affairs Committee in New York.	72.75	66.00			138.75
	A 232	do	Attending third session and committee	69.35	120.00			189.35
	A 233	Geo. Russell	Attending third session	164.85	108.00			272.85
	A 234	A. T. Britton	Attending third session and committee	54.00	60.00			114.00
	A 235	G. F. Coats	Attending Classification Committee Sept. 24 to Oct. 22, inclusive.		174.00			174.00
Dec. 4	A 236	T. B. Keogh	Attending first part third session and committee	62.35	66.00			128.35
Nov. 22	C 25	Mrs. S. S. Cotton	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	70.15	54.00			124.15
	C 26	Miss M. E. McCandless	do	31.25	36.00			67.25
	C 27	Mrs. Chas. Price	do	64.45	42.00			106.45
	C 28	Mrs. Daniel Hall	do	62.35	36.00			98.35
	C 29	Mrs. M. B. F. Ladd	do	74.85	48.00			122.85
	C 30	Mrs. H. M. Barker	do	29.25	42.00			71.25
	C 31	Mrs. M. P. H. Beeson	do	30.55	48.00			78.55
	C 32	Mrs. J. R. Wilson	do	85.25	42.00			127.25
	C 33	Mrs. Wm. H. Felton	do	46.75	42.00			88.75
	C 34	Mrs. V. C. Meredith	do	15.85	30.00			45.85
	C 35	Mrs. Rosine Ryan	do	82.55	42.00			124.55
	C 36	Mrs. I. L. Turner	do	73.05	42.00			115.05
	C 37	Mrs. E. L. Bartlett	do	104.85	42.00			146.85
	C 38	Mrs. F. E. Hale	do	36.90	42.00			78.90
	C 39	Miss M. E. Busselle	do	58.75	36.00			94.75
	C 40	Mrs. S. W. McLaughlin	do	35.25	48.00			83.25
Dec. 5	C 41	Mrs. K. S. G. Paul	do	64.05	48.00			112.05

	C 42	Mrs. Dr. F. H. Harrison	do	126.55	42.00			168.55
	C 43	Mrs. J. S. Briggs	do	37.75	36.00			73.75
	C 44	do	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers (supplemental)	.25	30.00			30.25
	C 45	Mrs. S. S. C. Angell	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	20.45	54.00			74.45
	C 46	Mrs. J. J. Bagley	do	22.65	54.00			76.65
	C 47	Mrs. William Reed	do	47.55	57.00			104.55
	C 48	Mrs. C. H. Olmstead	do	69.35	96.00			165.35
	C 49	Mrs. D. F. Verdenal	do	38.85	72.00			110.85
	C 50	Mrs. S. R. Ashley	do	41.25	84.00			125.25
	C 51	Mrs. Rosine Ryan	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers (supplemental)		42.00			42.00
	C 52	Mrs. I. L. Turner	do		42.00			42.00
	C 53	Mrs. George Hoxworth	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	154.25	96.00			250.25
	C 54	Mrs. J. R. Deane	do	137.75	102.00			239.75
	C 55	Mrs. J. G. Albright	do	110.25	108.00			218.25
	C 56	Mrs. Alex Thompson	do	40.75	66.00			106.75
	C 57	Miss M. A. Samson	do	78.95	84.00			162.95
	C 58	Miss Cora D. Payne	do	25.25	66.00			91.25
	C 59	Mrs. M. A. Hart	do	21.90	60.00			81.90
	C 60	Mrs. H. A. Hanback	do	52.39	78.00			130.39
	C 61	Miss H. T. Hundley	do	41.17	72.00			113.17
	C 62	Mrs. A. M. Smith	do	58.75	72.00			130.75
	C 63	Mrs. M. D. Owings	do	181.25	114.00			298.25
	C 64	Mrs. A. M. Fosdick	do	59.75	72.00			131.75
	C 65	Mrs. Wm. P. Lynde	do	11.95	54.00			65.95
Dec. 4	A 237	William Forsyth	Attending third session	193.15	120.00			313.15
	A 238	John Bennett	do	30.55	66.00			96.55
	A 239	Rush Strong	do	38.25	78.00			116.25
	A 240	G. A. Manning	do	126.75	108.00			234.75
	A 241	C. H. Richmond	do	17.70	60.00			77.70
	A 242	Henry Klippel	do	184.25	120.00			304.25
	A 243	Thomas Smith	Attending third session and committee	53.30	102.00			155.30
	A 244	D. B. Penn	do	63.65	90.00			153.65
	A 245	L. McLaws	do	64.10	114.00			178.10
	A 246	M. H. DeYoung	do	139.25	132.00			271.25
	A 247	P. H. Lannán	Attending third session and Printing Committee in September	137.25	102.00			239.25
	A 248	R. M. White	Attending third session	134.05	126.00			260.05
	A 249	R. M. White	Attending second session	126.05	108.00			234.05
	A 250	A. T. Ewing	Attending Executive Committee, October		18.00			18.00
	A 251	H. H. McIntyre	Attending Tariffs and Transportation Committee and Vermont legislature.	51.75	78.00			129.75
Dec. 5 1891.	C 66	Mrs. W. N. Linch	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	47.00	72.00			119.00
Jan. 12 1890.	B 78	E. C. Culp	Services as reading clerk third session			48.00		48.00
Dec. 9	A 252	R. W. Furnas	Attending third session and committee	32.65	90.00			122.65
	A 253	E. B. Martindale	do	8.25	108.00			116.25
	A 254	H. P. Rucker	do	34.00	102.00			136.00
	A 255	Thomas H. Leslie	Attending third session	40.00	48.00			88.00
	A 256	G. L. Werth	do	53.25	78.00			131.25
	A 257	C. B. Bagley	Attending second session	182.00	114.00			296.00
	C 67	Mrs. E. W. Allen	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	136.25	96.00			232.25
	C 68	Mrs. F. W. Shepard	do	.25	42.00			42.25

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Jan. 12	B 79	I. W. Pierson	Engrossing Lady Managers' commissions			$60.00		$60.00
	B 80	Chicago Translation Bureau	Translating resolutions and letters			37.50		37.50
1890.								
Dec. 9	C 69	Mrs. F. B. Ginty	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	$27.20	$60.00			87.20
Dec. 18	C 70	Miss F. S. Ives	do	56.00	66.00			122.00
Dec. 9	A 258	A. G. Bullock	Attending Subcommittee on Fine Arts in New York, Nov. 6, 7, and 8.	3.00	18.00			31.00
	A 259	J. D. Miles	Attending third session and committee	60.80	108.00			168.85
	A 260	E. L. Roche	do	69.25	90.00			159.25
	A 261	F. E. Kaley	do	60.09	54.00			114.09
	A 262	C. H. Deere	do	13.40	66.00			79.40
	A 263	do	Attending Classification Committee Nov. 15, 16, and 17		18.00			18.00
	A 264	Wm. Lindsay	Attending second session	20.00	84.00			104.00
	C 71	Mrs. E. C. Langworthy	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	40.80	60.00			100.80
	C 72	Mrs. M. A. Cochran	do	69.15	78.00			147.15
	C 73	Mrs. Alice Houghton	do	124.25	96.00			220.25
	C 74	Mrs. E. C. Burleigh	do	68.85	84.00			152.85
	C 75	Mrs. K. S. G. Paul	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers (supplemental).		42.00			42.00
	C 76	Mrs. M. S. Lockwood	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	55.00	72.00			127.00
	C 77	Mrs. E. J. P. Howes	do	11.40	54.00			65.40
Dec. 18	C 78	Mrs. Daniel Hall	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers (supplemental).		30.00			30.00
Dec. 9	A 265	Joseph Hirst	Attending third session and committee	.25	78.00			78.25
	C 79	Mrs. Mary Payton	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	100.30	114.00			214.30
Dec. 18	C 80	Mrs. F. E. Hale	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers (supplemental).	36.65	36.00			72.65
18	C 81	Mrs. N. J. French	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	60.25	60.00			120.25
Nov. 30	Pay roll	Geo. R. Davis	Director-General, Nov. 1 to date			1,222.80		1,222.80
	Pay roll	A. C. Jackson	Stenographer, Director-General's office, Nov. 1 to date			97.80		97.80
	Pry roll	A. F. Hopkins	Clerk, Director-General's office, Nov. 13 to date			35.22		35.22
	Pay roll	G. C. Johnson	Stenographer, President's office, Nov. 1 to date			97.80		97.80
	Pay roll	J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, Nov. 1 to date			49.00		49.00
	Pay roll	J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, Nov. 1 to date			652.20		652.20
	Pay roll	Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary, Nov. 1 to date			815.20		815.20
	Pay roll	O. R. Sinclair	Accountant, secretary's office, Nov. 1 to date			122.20		122.20
	Pay roll	R. A. Rogers	File clerk, secretary's office, Nov. 1 to date			97.80		97.80
	Pay roll	Lilian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, Nov. 1 to date			97.80		97.80
	Pay roll	Julia C. Pomeroy	do			73.40		73.40
	Pay roll	R. K. Vesey	Clerk, secretary's office, Nov. 1 to date			97.80		97.80
	Pay roll	A. W. Webster	do			58.80		58.80
	Pay roll	W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, secretary's office, Nov. 1 to date			49.00		49.00
	Pay roll	P. K. Babcock	Messenger, secretary's office, Nov. 1 to date			49.00		49.00

Dec. 18	C 82	Miss M. E. McCandless	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers (supplemental).	$25	$30.00			30.25
Dec. 9	C 83	Mrs. J. S. Mitchell	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	37.95	66.00			103.95
	C 84	Mrs. M. P. H. Beeson	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers (supplemental).	31.05	42.00			73.05
	C 85	Mrs. E. M Chandler	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	52.75	72.00			124.75
Dec. 2	A 266	Philip Allen, jr	Attending third session and committee	12.92	90.00			102.92
Dec. 3	A 267	O. Beeson	Attending third session	61.85	90.00			151.85
Dec. 2	A 268	T. E. Garvin	Attending third session and committee	23.80	108.00			131.80
	A 269	H. P. Platt	....do	21.00	84.00			105.00
	A 270	W. F. King	....do	11.26	90.00			101.26
Dec. 4	A 271	R. Turnbull	....do	61.40	96.00			157.40
Dec. 18	C 86	Miss W. Reitz	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	16.90	60.00			76.90
Dec. 5	C 87	Miss Lily I. Jackson	....do	40.75	72.00			112.75
Dec. 9	C 88	Mrs. M. P. Darby	....do	72.85	90.00			162.85
Dec. 4	C 89	Miss J. Shakespeare	....do	63.25	72.00			135.25
	C 90	Mrs. L. C. Gillespie	....do	37.50	78.00			115.50
Dec. 18	C 91	Mrs. W. H. Felton	....do	2.35	42.00			44.35
Nov. 12	B 81	Fred Brackett, chief clerk Treasury Department.	Trip Washington to Chicago, Sept. 25–Oct. 7			36.25		36.25
Dec. 10	A 272	A. G. Scott	Attending third session and committee	8.82	72.00			80.82
	A 273	T. J. Woodward	Attending Fine Arts Committee, October, in New York	92.50	42.00			134.50
Dec. 11	A 274	H. G. Hay	Attending third session	75.30	60.00			135.30
	A 275	A. G. Bullock	....do	58.75	42.00			100.75
	A 276	Euclid Martin	Attending third session and committee	8.00	48.00			56.00
	A 277	Wm. Lindsay	Attending third session	23.25	54.00			77.25
	A 278	J. W. Woodside	....do	53.80	66.00			119.80
Dec. 18	C 92	Mrs. M. R. Kinder	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	61.10	69.00			130.10
Dec. 15	C 93	Mrs. W. S. Clark	....do	30.30	60.00			90.30
Dec. 13	C 94	Mrs. J. S. Lewis	....do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 95	Mrs. E. M. Brayton	....do	72.85	90.00			162.85
	A 279	O. V. Tousley	Attending third session	29.75	60.00			89.75
	A 280	C. K. Holliday, jr	Attending third session and Printing Committee in September and October.	9.25	204.00			213.25
	A 281	J. W. Woodside	Attending Foreign Affairs Committee in New York Oct. 22, 1890, in behalf of Mines and Mining Committee.	5.00	6.00			11.00
	A 282	Wm. McClelland	Attending third session and committee	31.75	90.00			121.75
Dec. 18	C 96	Miss M. E. Bussells	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers. (Supplemental.)	.25	36.00			36.25
Dec. 13	C 97	Miss Kate H. Locke	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	66.15	90.00			156.15
Dec. 18	C 98	Mrs. P. M. Hartpence	....do	20.40	60.00			80.40
Dec. 13	A 283	G. W. Allen	Attending third session	50.00	48.00			98.00
Dec. 18	A 284	C. S. Edwards	....do	66.90	90.00			156.90
	C 99	Mrs. Myra Bradwell	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 100	Mrs. J. W. Lee	....do	48.85	84.00			132.85
	C 101	Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace	....do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 102	Miss L. Lovell	....do	159.25	114.00			273.25
	C 103	Mrs. I. B. Hooker	....do	54.50	72.00			126.50
	C 104	Mrs. J. S. Wise	....do	58.85	72.00			130.85
	C 105	Mrs. M. C. Bell	....do	69.85	78.00			147.85
	A 285	J. T. Harris	Attending third session and committee	52.00	114.00			166.00
	A 286	Hiram Atkins	Attending third session	58.65	72.00			130.65

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Jan. 12	B 96	H. M. Kinsley & Baumann..	Rent of rooms for first session, Board of Lady Managers, November, 1890.	.....	.....	$175.00	.....	$175.00
Jan. 3	A 311	V. D. Groner	Attending second session Commission.....	$38.75	$90.00	.....	.....	128.75
Jan. 5	A 312	J. R. Cochran	Attending third session Commission	55.80	78.00	.....	.....	133.80
	A 313	Jno. D. Adams.....	.....do	47.45	66.00	.....	.....	113.45
Jan. 7	B 97	Munger's Laundry	Clean towels, October, November, and December (disallowed).					
Jan. 12	B 98	A. B. Hurt.....	Services as assistant secretary from Oct. 21 to Dec. 31, 1890....	.....	.....	586 97	.....	586.97
	B 99	J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co....	Use of chairs, third session	.....	.....	5.00	.....	5.00
Jan. 7	A 314	V. D. Groner	Attending third session and committee.....	41.50	90.00	.....	.....	131.50
	B 100	Jno. T. Dickinson	Petty expenditures, December, 1890.....	.....	.....	74.10	.....	74.10
Jan. 12	B 101	Shea, Smith & Co	Paper (Nov. 17) and file (Dec. 5).....	.....	.....	1.31	.....	1.31
	B 102	Eagle Stamp Works	Rubber stamp, etc., Oct. 28 to Dec. 1, 1890.....	.....	.....	6.90	.....	6.90
	B 103	John Morris Company.....	Voucher register, ledger, and index	.....	.....	23.55	.....	23.55
	B 104	J. M. W. Jones S. and P. Company.	2 registers	.....	.....	8.00	.....	8.00
	B 105	Pettibone, Wells & Co	2 record books, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1, 1890	.....	.....	8.40	.....	8.40
	B 106	W. P. Nelson & Co.....	Lettering doors and card, Oct. 4 and 29.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	8.00
	B 107	Wm. Lindsay	Expenses Judiciary Committee at Philadelphia, August, 1890	.....	.....	22.00	.....	22.00
Jan. 9	A 315	M. H. Day	Attending third session	78.85	12.00	.....	.....	99.85
Jan. 12	B 108	Miss P. W. Couzins	Salary as secretary Board of Lady Managers, Nov. 28 to Dec. 31, 1890.	.....	.....	184.80	.....	184.80
1890.								
July 26	B 109	E. M. Smith.....	Services in connection with first session	.....	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
1891.								
Jan. 15	C 123	Mrs. R. Trautmann	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	67.35	72.00	.....	.....	139.35
	A 316	L. B. Goff	Attending third session Commission.....	62.25	84.00	.....	.....	146.25
Jan. 12	B 110	Typewriter Headquarters ..	Rent of Remington, No. 2, Sept. 28, 1890, to Jan. 12, 1891	.....	.....	21.00	.....	21.00
Jan. 15	A 317	M. H. Lane.....	Attending Grounds and Building Committee Oct. 18, 1890.....	8.50	18.00	.....	.....	26.50
	A 318	.....do	Attending Foreign Affairs Committee in New York, October, 1890.	51.00	42.00	.....	.....	93.00
	A 319	.....do	Attending third session and committee.....	18.50	90.00	.....	.....	108.50
Jan. 13	A 320	T. M. Waller.....	Attending Foreign Affairs Committee in New York, October, 1890.	.....	18.00	.....	.....	18.00
	A 321	.....do	Attending third session Commission	63.00	78.00	.....	.....	141.00
	A 322	.....do	Attending Foreign Affairs Committee in New York, Jan. 5 and 6, 1891.	2.75	12.00	.....	.....	14.75
Feb. 16	B 111	C. Y. Transfer Co	Moving offices to Rand-McNally building	.....	.....	55.65	.....	55.65
Jan. 14	A 323	W. J. Sewell	Attending first, second, and third sessions.....	.....	186.00	.....	.....	186.00
Jan. 15	A 324	Willard H. Porter	Attending third session Commission.....	57.25	66.00	.....	.....	123.25
Jan. 17	B 112	Chicago Gas L. and C. Co ...	Gas for office secretary, October, November, December, 1890 ..	.....	.....	9.90	.....	9.90
Jan. 15	C 124	Mrs. S. Thatcher, jr	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	.25	42.00	.....	.....	42.25
Jan. 26	B 113	Pullman Palace Car Co	Rent of offices to Dec. 31, 1890	.....	.....	2,642.99	.....	2,642.99
Jan. 15	A 325	G. C. Sims.....	Attending third session Commission	63.75	78.00	.....	.....	141.75

Jan. 19	B 114	Eben Brewer	Services as assistant secretary, Dec. 12 to 22, 1890			89.67		89.67
	B 115	Miss Cora D. Payne	Special services (disallowed)					
Jan. 20	B 116	Keen & De Lang	Stationery, etc., Oct. 16 to Dec. 27, 1890			80.36		80.36
Jan. 22	A 326	G. W. Allen	Attending Committee on Ceremonies, January, 1891	54.25	24.00			78.25
Jan. 22	A 327	Wm. Lindsay	do	22.75	24.00			46.75
	A 328	P. A. B. Widener	do	56.75	36.00			92.75
Jan. 23	A 329	C. H. Way	Attending on Foreign Affairs in New York, January, 1891	72.00	66.00			138.00
Feb. 9	B 117	S. D. Childs & Co	Numbering machine				$22.50	22.50
Feb. 28	B 118	Amberg File and Index Co.	2 file cabinets				190.00	190.00
Feb. 9	B 119	S. H. Vowell & Co	1 caligraph, No. 29586				72.25	72.25
	B 120	A. H. Andrews & Co	Desks, chairs, tables, etc					
	B 121	do	Desks and use of tables and desks second and third sessions Commission.				431.80	431.80
	B 122	S. A. Maxwell & Co	Supplies, Sept. 1 to Dec. 29, 1890			31.00	141.40	172.40
Jan. 31	B 123	Chicago Telephone Co	Messenger service, third session Commission			40.70		40.70
	B 124	Womans' Temp. Pub. Ass'n	Programme and badges, first session Board of Lady Managers			20.00		20.00
Feb. 16	B 125	S. H. Vawell & Co	Typewriter supplies, Sept. 26, Dec. 24			19.47		19.47
Feb. 28	B 126	Cameron, Amberg & Co	Stationery, etc., Sept. 26, Dec. 22			46.16		46.16
Jan. 26	A 330	A. A. Wilson	Attending Foreign Affairs Committee, January, in New York			63.55	23.77	87.32
	A 331	A. S. Mercer	Attending Wyoming legislature, January, 1891 (canceled)	12.75	12.00			24.75
	B 127	Western Bank Note Co	Letter heads, envelopes, and seal			466.00		466.00
	A 332	M. B. Harrison	Attending second and third session Commission and Executive Committee, October, 1890.	101.05	198.00			299.05
Jan. 31	B 128	J. W. Woodside	Printed circulars and postage			9.25		9.25
Jan. 28	Pay	Geo. R. Davis	Director-General, January 1 to date			1,291.70		1,291.70
	Roll	Geo. S. Miles	Chief clerk, Director-General's office, January to date			258.30		258.30
Jan. 29	Roll	Wm. P. Fay	Clerk, Director-General's office, January 1 to date			77.50		77.50
Jan. 31	Roll	A. F. Hopkins	do			62.00		62.00
	Roll	Annie Mellen	Stenographer, Director-General's office Jan. 30 to date			5.00		5.00
	Roll	G. C. Johnson	Stenographer, President's office, Jan. 1 to date			103.30		103.30
	Roll	J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, Jan. 1 to date			51.70		51.70
	Roll	Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary, Jan. 1 to date			861.10		861.10
	Roll	A. B. Hurt	Assistant secretary, Jan. 1 to date			258.30		258.30
	Roll	O. R. Sinclair	Accountant, secretary's office, Jan. 1 to date			129.20		129.20
	Roll	R. A. Rogers	File clerk, secretary's office, January to date			103.30		103.30
	Pay roll	R. K. Vesey	Clerk secretary's office, Jan. 1 to date			103.30		103.30
	Pay roll	Lilian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, Jan. 1 to date			103.30		103.30
	Pay roll	Julia C. Pomeroy	do			77.50		77.50
	Pay roll	A. W. Webster	Clerk, secretary's office, Jan. 1 to date			62.00		62.00
	Pay roll	W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, secretary's office, Jan. 1 to date			51.70		51.70
	Pay roll	P. K. Babcock	Messenger, secretary's office, Jan. 1 to date			51.70		51.70
	Pay roll	Jas. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, Jan. 1 to date			688.90		688.90
	Pay roll	P. W. Couzins	Secretary Board of Lady Managers, Jan. 1 to date			172.20		172.20
	C 125	Mrs. A. M. Starkweather	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	58.25	72.00			130.25
Feb. 3	B 129	A. G. Bullock	Amount paid for parlor, Hotel Brunswick, New York, account Fine Art Committee, October, 1890.			20.00		20.00
	B 130	Robt. P. Porter	Preparing scheme of awards			500.00		500.00
Feb. 5	A 333	Joseph Hirst	Revising forms prepared by Director-General		60.00			60.00
	B 131	Keen & De Lang	January, 1891, stationery, etc			23.75		23.75
	B 132	Jno. T. Dickinson	January, 1891, petty expenditures			102.20		102.20
Feb. 6	B 133	do	Amount paid J. A. Bowen, assistant secretary Foreign Affairs Committee.			11.83		11.83

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Feb. 16	C 126	Mrs. M. C. Cantrill	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	$31.07	$72.00			$103.07
	A 334	R. E. Goodell	Attending Colorado legislature		60.00			60.00
Mar. 28	B 134	Consumers Gas Company	Gas to Jan. 26, 1891			$27.00		27.00
Feb. 28	B 135	A. C. De Podo & Co	2 whisperphones			4.00		4.00
	B 136	Pettibone, Wells & Co	Envelopes and gilt seals			4.15		4.15
	B 137	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.	Typewriter supplies, Sept. 19, 1890, to Jan. 16, 1891			37.92	$2.00	39.92
	B 138	....do	Remington, No. 2, 58925, and copy holder				87.50	87.50
	B 139	....do	Remington, No. 2, 55824, cabinet, etc			.50	110.50	111.00
	B 140	....do	Remington, No. 2, 58048, table and cover				90.50	90.50
	B 141	....do	Remington, No. 2, 61102, and cabinet				115.50	115.50
	B 142	Am. Desk and Seating Company.	2 revolving cases, 1 antique oak table				40.00	40.00
	B 143	Western Bank Note and Engraving Company.	Letter heads and envelopes, Jan. 2 to 27, 1891			85.25		85.25
	B 144	J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co	1 stool				1.67	1.67
	B 145	Office Specialty Manufacturing Company.	1 36-drawer Shannon cabinet				123.30	123.30
	B 145½	Felix & Marston	1 dozen waste baskets				6.00	6.00
	B 146	S. A. Maxwell & Co	1 record and index			2.69		2.69
	B 147	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	Sundries Oct. 6, 1890, to Jan. 10, 1891			16.13		16.13
	B 148	S. H. Vowell & Co	No. 3, caligraph 574, cabinet and mimeograph				122.50	122.50
	B 149	A. H. Andrews & Co	Superintending moving offices and for 1 flat-top desk			7.00	59.50	66.50
	A 335	Wm. Zeckendorf	Attending Arizona legislature	26.40	30.00			56.40
	B 150	Chas. Gossage & Co	Carpets for rooms 406 and 408, and linoleum for room 404				140.25	140.25
	B 151	John Morris Company	Pens and indices, Feb. 2 and 4			1.40		1.40
	B 152	Wm. H. Dietz	Rubber stamps, etc			3.10		3.10
	B 153	Eagle Stamp Works	Cuts, stamps, and dates for lady managers			7.40		7.40
	B 154	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	Stationery, Feb. 18 and 19			3.15		3.15
	B 155	C. G. Armstrong	Installing annunciators, etc			20.65		20.65
	B 156	Western Bank Note and Engraving Company.	Letter heads and envelopes			32.25		32.25
	B 157	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	Typewriter sundries, Feb. 7 to 18			16.20	2.00	18.20
	B 158	Great Western Electric Supply Company.	Materials for electric calls			21.16		21.16
	B 159	Keen & De Lang	Stationery, etc., Feb. 2 to 19			9.05		9.05
	B 160	Keen & De Lang	Stationery, etc., Feb. 20 to 21			3.60		3.60
	B 161	....do	Stationery, etc., Feb. 23			.35		.35
	B 162	S. H. Vowell & Co	Typewriter supplies, etc			26.05		26.05
Mch. 28	B 163	A. H. Revell & Co	Wardrobes, chairs, and hassocks				64.60	64.60
	B 164	....do	Desks, chairs, table, and wardrobes				289.00	289.00
Feb. 26	B 165	Thos. W. Palmer	On account of salary as president			4,893.66		4,893.66

	B 166	Pettibone, Wells & Co	Disallowed.					
Feb. 26	B 167	Jno. T. Dickinson	Postage stamps, February			42.00		42.00
Feb. 27	B 168	F. C. Armstrong	Services as aid to Director-General, Oct. 24, 1890, to Feb. 23, 1891			500.00		500.00
Feb. 28	B 169	Chicago Carpet Co	Carpets, etc			10.38	138.45	148.83
	B 170	do	do			90.35	253.80	344.15
Mch. 9	A 336	F. S. Fish	Attending October Executive Committee	50.00	36.00			86.00
Feb. 28	B 171	J. A. Bowen	Services as Assistant Secretary Foreign Affairs Committee, Oct. 24, 1890, to Jan. 23, 1891, $600; chargeable against special fund $20,000, per Section 12, act of Congress.					
	B 172	E. C. Culp	Services as Secretary Committee on Ceremonies, Oct. 21, 1890 to Jan. 20, 1891.			547.83		547.83
	B 173	Rand, McNally & Co	Printing, June 26, 1890, to Jan. 3, 1891			5,911.13		5,911.13
	Pay roll	Geo. R. Davis	Director-General, Feb. 1 to date			1,166.60		1,166.60
	Pay roll	Geo. S. Miles	Chief clerk Director-General's office Feb. 1 to date			233.40		233.40
	Pay roll	Wm. P. Fay	Clerk Director-General's office, Feb. 1 to date			70.00		70.00
	Pay roll	A. F. Hopkins	do			56.00		56.00
	Pay roll	Annie Mellen	Stenographer, Director-General's office Feb. 1 to date			70.00		70.00
	Pay roll	G. C. Johnson	Stenographer President's office, Feb. 1 to date			93.40		93.40
	Pay roll	J. A. Patton	Messenger President's office			46.60		46.60
	Pay roll	J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, Feb. 1 to date			622.20		622.20
	Pay roll	Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary, Feb. 1 to date			777.80		777.80
	Pay roll	A. B. Hurt	Assistant secretary, Feb. 1 to date			233.40		233.40
	Pay roll	O. R. Sinclair	Accountant secretary's office, Feb. 1 to date			116.60		116.60
	Pay roll	R. A. Rogers	File clerk secretary's office, Feb. 1 to date			93.40		93.40
	Pay roll	R. K. Vesey	Clerk secretary's office, Feb. 1 to date			93.40		93.40
	Pay roll	Lilian Dayton	Stenographer secretary's office, Feb. 1 to date			93.40		93.40
	Pay roll	Julia C. Pomeroy	do			70.00		70.00
	Pay roll	A. W. Webster	Clerk secretary's office, Feb. 1 to date			56.00		56.00
	Pay roll	W. W. Krag	Mail clerk secretary's office, Feb. 1 to date			46.60		46.60
	Pay roll	P. K. Babcock	Messenger secretary's office, Feb. 1 to date			46.60		46.60
	Pay roll	Phœbe W. Couzins	Secretary Board of Lady Managers, Feb. 1 to date			155.60		155.60
	B 174	Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.	2,000 official directories			74.00		74.00
	B 175	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.	Engraving vignette for Commissions			350.00		350.00
	B 176	W. S. Harpell	Printing 500 "outline plan"			9.00		9.00
Mar. 2	A 337	Geo. V. Massey	Attending Foreign Affairs Committee, January, in New York, and Board of Control, February.	27.50	78.00			105.50
Mar. 21	B 177	Wm. P. Blake	Maintenance and expenses, account Classification Committee			66.00		66.00
	B 178	do	Expert services in full account Classification Committee			1,000.00		1,000.00
Apr. 17	B 179	J. A. Mason	Stenographer, January, account Tariffs and Transportation committee.			86.10		86.10
	B 180	do	Stenographer, February, account Tariffs and Transportation committee.			77.80		77.80
Mar. 6	A 338	A. G. Bullock	Attending subcommittee on Fine Arts Committee, February, 1891.	12.00	12.00			24.00
	A 339	Elias Carr	Attending second session Commission	67.60	42.00			109.60
Mar. 9	A 340	W. L. May	Attending third session		42.00			42.00
Mar. 10	A 341	H. H. Logan	Attending first session (canceled)					
Mar. 28	B 181	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas, Jan. 26 to Feb. 26, 1891			7.00		7.00
Mar. 14	C 127	Mrs. J. N. Stone	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	56.25	72.00			128.25
Mar. 18	A 342	R. R. Price	Attending first session Commission	10.25	72.00			82.25

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Mar. 18	A 343	R. R. Price	Attending first session	$28.90	$54.00			$82.90
	A 344	do	Attending third session and committee	47.75	78.00			125.75
Mar. 14	A 345	A. A. Wilson	Attending Suboommittee on Fine Arts, February, in New York	12.75	12.00			24.75
	A 346	E. B. Martindale	Attending Board of Control, February and March	31.25	84.00			115.25
Mar. 17	A 347	R. L. Saunders	Attending third session and committee	55.50	102.00			157.50
	A 348	C. B. Hopkins	Attending Washington legislature	11.00	60.00			71.00
Mar. 21	A 349	T. B. Keogh	Attending North Carolina legislature	8.75	60.00			68.75
	A 350	H. P. Rucker	Attending North Dakota legislature	35.56	60.00			95.56
Mar. 24	A 351	A. B. Andrews	Attending second session Commission		36.00			36.00
Mar. 28	B 182	Pettibone, Wells & Co	Printing 3,000 circulars, December, 1890			$10.75		10.75
	B 183	do	Indexes and record, February and March			12.05		12.05
	B 184	Knight & Leonard Co	Printing "Committee Preferences"			3.00		3.00
	B 185	Blakely Printing Co	Printing proceedings first meeting Board of Lady Managers			152.00		152.00
	B 186	A. H. Andrews & Co	One flat-top desk for Mrs. Palmer				$54.40	54.40
	B 187	Miss E. C. Merrill	Stenographic report first meeting Board of Lady Managers			139.50		139.50
	B 188	do	Copy of shorthand minutes Board of Lady Managers			82.00		82.00
	B 189	Marshall Field & Co	20 rugs for offices				40.00	40.00
Mar. 31	B 190	E. Baggot	Electric lamp fittings			8.65	20.60	29.25
	B 191	C. G. Armstrong	Changing electric calls			3.75		3.75
	Pay roll	Geo. R. Davis	Director-General, Mar. 1 to date			1,291.70		1,291.70
	Pay roll	Geo. S. Miles	Chief clerk, Director-General's office, Mar. 1 to date			258.30		258.30
	Pay roll	W. P. Fay	Clerk, Director-General's office, Mar. 1 to date			77.50		77.50
	Pay roll	A. F. Hopkins	do			62.00		62.00
	Pay roll	Annie Mellen	Stenographer, Director-General's office, Mar. 1 to date			77.50		77.50
	Pay roll	G. C. Johnson	Stenographer, President's office, Mar. 1 to date			103.30		103.30
	Pay roll	J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, Mar. 1 to date			51.70		51.70
	Pay roll	Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary, Mar. 1 to date			861.10		861.10
	Pay roll	O. R. Sinclair	Accountant, secretary's office, Mar. 1 to date			107.50		107.50
	Pay roll	R. A. Rogers	Clerk, secretary's office, Mar. 1 to date			87.50		87.50
	Pay roll	Lillian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, Mar. 1 to date			75.00		75.00
	Pay roll	W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, secretary's office, Mar. 1 to date			40.00		40.00
	Pay roll	P. K. Babcock	Messenger, secretary's office, Mar. 1 to date			40.00		40.00
	Pay roll	A. B. Hurt	Assistant secretary Mar. 1 to date			258.30		258.30
	Pay roll	J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, Mar. 1 to date			688.90		688.90
	Pay roll	Phœbe W. Cousins	Secretary, Board of Lady Managers, Mar. 1 to date			172.20		172.20
Mar. 26	B 192	Knight & Leonard Co	Printing in relation to national appropriation			51.50		51.50
	B 193	Pettibone, Wells & Co	1 inkstand for Mrs. Palmer				5.50	5.50
	B 194	J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Co.	12 books for Board of Lady Managers			12.80		12.80
	B 195	Amberg Files and Index Co.	2 cabinet files, for Board of Lady Managers				192.00	192.00
Mar. 24	A 352	Geo. Russell	Attending Nevada legislature	35.40	60.00			95.40

Mar. 26	A 353	W. I. Buchanan	Attending Committee on Agriculture, Nov. 17, 1890	33.25	18.00			51.25
	B 196	Mrs. Bertha M. H. Palmer	Salary, Nov. 27, 1890, to Feb. 28, 1891, inclusive (canceled)					
	A 354	T. C. Gutierres	Attending New Mexico legislature	15.40	60.00			75.40
Apr. 17	B 197	World's Columbian Exposition.	Rent of offices, Rand McNally building, January, February, and March, 1891.			1,250.00		1,250.00
	B 198	do	Janitors, electric light, etc., January and February, 1891			280.22		280.22
Apr. 1	A 355	T. L. Williams	Attending Tennessee legislature	13.40	60.00			73.40
Apr. 6	A 356	M. H. Day	Attending fourth session Commission	77.85	48.00			125.85
	A 357	R. E. Goodell	Attending fourth session and Executive Committee	18.55	72.00			90.55
	A 358	J. D. Butt	Attending fourth session and committees	47.75	60.00			131.75
Apr. 11	A 359	O. Beeson	Attending fourth session	60.05	42.00			120.05
	A 360	Jno. Bennett	do	28.95	36.00			70.95
	A 361	Jos. Eiboeck	do	27.25	36.00			63.25
May 12	A 362	L. L. Bullard	do	6.25	48.00			54.25
Apr. 11	A 363	Wm. Forsyth	do	191.15	84.00			275.15
	A 364	J. W. Woodside	do	53.00	42.00			95.00
	A 365	J. B. Thacher	do	52.25	36.00			88.25
	A 366	Thos. Smith	do	53.55	54.00			107.55
	A 367	G. F. Coats	do	165.15	96.00			261.15
	A 368	H. P. Platt	do	19.50	36.00			55.50
	A 369	H. H. McIntyre	do	64.50	48.00			112.50
	A 370	C. H. Richmond	do	16.75	36.00			52.75
	A 371	R. Ryland	do	184.25	78.00			262.25
	A 372	O. C. French	do	45.45	54.00			99.45
	A 373	J. W. Haines	do	193.25	90.00			283.25
	A 374	F. J. Kiesel	do	128.00	60.00			188.00
	A 375	L. McLaws	Attending fourth session and Executive Committee	64.35	66.00			130.35
	A 376	T. L. Williams	do	41.25	60.00			101.25
	A 377	T. E. Garvin	Attending fourth session and Auditing Committee	23.30	66.00			89.30
	A 378	Thos. Smith	Attending New Jersey legislature	.25	60.00			60.25
	A 379	L. McLaws	Attending Georgia legislature	17.95	24.00			41.95
	A 380	T. E. Garvin	Attending Indiana legislature	14.95	60.00			74.95
	A 381	J. W. Haines	Attending Nevada legislature	5.25	60.00			65.25
	A 382	E. B. Martindale	Attending fourth session Commission	13.75	54.00			67.75
	A 383	F. E. Kaley	do	60.29	42.00			102.29
Apr. 10	A 384	L. Brainard	Attending third session Commission and committee	54.55	78.00			132.55
Apr. 11	A 385	G. M. Upshur	Attending fourth session Commission	65.72	48.00			113.72
	A 386	W. F. King	Attending fourth session Commission and Executive Committee	9.30	48.00			57.30
Apr. 17	A 387	M. H. de Young	Attending fourth session Commission and Board of Control	144.25	108.00			252.25
Apr. 21	A 388	L. P. Hunt	Attending fourth session Commission	26.35	42.00			68.35
Apr. 17	B 199	Consumers Gas Company	Gas to March 26, 1891			5.50		5.50
Apr. 11	A 389	L. P. Hunt	Attending Minnesota legislature	15.25	60.00			75.25
	A 390	A. H. Mitchell	Attending third session Commission	129.25	102.00			231.25
	A 391	J. W. St. Clair	Attending fourth session Commission and Board of Control	72.25	114.00			186.25
Apr. 17	A 392	C. H. Way	Attending fourth session Commission	68.35	72.00			140.35
Apr. 14	A 393	A. R. Bixby	do	72.35	54.00			126.35
Apr. 17	A 394	R. M. White	Attending fourth session Commission (canceled).					
	A 395	do	Attending New Mexico legislature	58.91	60.00			118.91
	A 396	A. R. Bixby	Attending Maine legislature	3.00	60.00			63.00
	A 397	P. J. McMahon	Attending fourth session Commission	22.25	36.00			58.25

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
May 18	B 213	Knight & Leonard Co	Printing resolution blanks and roll calls			$21.00		$21.00
	B 214	do	Appendix to report of Board of Control			120.00		120.00
	B 215	Western B. Note and E. Co	Envelopes and letter heads, February, March, and April			34.00		34.00
	B 216	J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co	Use of chairs fourth session			4.00		4.00
	B 217	Office Specialty Manufacturing Co.	6 rolls paper for copier			7.50		7.50
	B 218	Keene & De Lang	Stationery, April, 1891			19.50		19.50
	B 219	Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.	Printing labels and vouchers			20.50		20.50
	B 220	Washington Ice Co	Ice for offices, January, February, and March			11.10		11.10
	B 221	P. O. News Co	Daily papers, February, 1891, Board of Lady Managers			2.98		2.98
	B 222	F. W. Pettit	Stenographic notes, Cousins *vs.* Board of Control			15.03		15.03
	B 223	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas to Apr. 26, 1891			6.00		6.00
	B 224	Eagle Stamp Works	1 rubber stamp and 2 sets dates			1.85		1.85
	B 226	Pettibone, Wells & Co	1 record book, Feb. 28			3.60		3.60
	B 225	G. E. Marshall & Co	Stationery, March and April			14.98		14.98
	B 227	Chicago Evening Post Co	Post, Nov. 1, 1890, to Feb. 5, 1891, Board of Lady Managers			1.66		1.66
	B 228	Cameron, Amberg & Co	3 copy books, May 1			7.32		7.32
	B 229	"The Fair"	1 screen, Jan. 31, 1891				$8.75	8.75
	B 230	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.	1 eight-drawer cabinet, Board of Lady Managers, Apr. 8, 1891				30.00	30.00
June 10	A 426	Lloyd Lowndes	Attending second session Commission	$10.55	$36.00			46.55
	A 427	do	Attending third session Commission	29.30	36.00			65.30
	A 428	G. A. Manning	Attending Idaho Legislature	3.50	60.00			63.50
	A 429	Philip Allen, jr	Attending Wisconsin legislature		60.00			60.00
	A 430	do	Attending fourth session Commission	12.07	54.00			66.07
	C 153	Mrs. F. W. Shepard	Attending Executive Committee, April, Board of Lady Managers.	.25	90.00			90.25
	A 431	W. L. Van Horn	Attending Arizona legislature	42.10	60.00			102.10
	B 231	World's Columbian Exposition.	Rent of offices, April, 1891.			416.67		416.67
	B 232	do	Janitor, service for March, 1891, $119.16. Electric lights, Feb. 6 to Mar. 6, $50.27 Telephone service, Jan. 27 to July 1, Director-General's Office, $53.25. Telephone service, Jan. 24 to July 1, Secretary's office, $59.60			282.28		282.28
	B 233	Burley & Co	2 water-coolers and 1 dozen cuspidores				23.50	23.50
June 2	A 432	C. H. Deane	Attending fourth session Commission	12.84	36.00			48.84
June 10	A 433	M. H. Lane	do	11.00	42.00			53.00
	B 234	World's Columbian Exposition.	Janitor service, April; (electric lights, March 6 to April 6)			176.02		176.06
	B 235	Jno. T. Dickinson	Petty expenditures, May			62.52		62.52

	B 236	Chicago Telephone Co	Messenger service fourth session			0.15		6.15
May 31	Pay roll	Geo. R. Davis	Director-General, May 1 to date			1,277.40		1,277.40
		G. S. Miles	Chief clerk Director-General's office, May 1 to date			255.50		255.50
	B 240	Wm. P. Fay	Clerk Director-General's office, May 1 to date			76.60		76.60
	B 240	A. F. Hopkins	do			61.40		61.40
	B 240	Mrs. M. H. Bailey	do			85.20		85.20
	B 240	Annie Mellen	Stenographer Director-General's office, May 1 to date			76.60		76.60
	B 240	J. A. Patton	Messenger President's office, May 1 to date			51.00		51.00
	B 240	J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, May 1 to date			425.80		425.80
	B 240	Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary, May 1 to date			425.80		425.80
	B 240	A. B. Hurt	Assistant secretary, May 1 to date			255.50		255.50
	B 240	O. R. Sinclair	Accountant, secretary's office, May 1 to date			127.80		127.80
	B 240	R. A. Rogers	General clerk, secretary's office, May 1 to date			102.20		102.20
	B 240	Lilian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, May 1 to date			102.20		102.20
	B 240	W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, secretary's office, May 1 to date			40.80		40.80
	B 240	P. K. Babcock	Messenger, secretary's office, May 1 to date			40.80		40.80
June 10	A 434	L. H. Hershfield	Attending fourth session Commission	106.75	42.00			148.75
	A 435	L. L. Williams	do	184.45	156.00			340.45
June 11	A 436	C. S. Edwards	Attending Maine legislature	7.60	18.00			25.60
June 12	B 237	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas, April 26 to May 26, 1891			11.00		11.00
	A 437	Wm. McClelland	Attending fourth session Commission	30.75	24.00			54.75
	A 438	G. V. Massey	Attending June meeting Board of Control	53.75	48.00			101.75
June 18	C 154	Mrs. V. C. Meredith	Attending Executive Committee Board of Lady Managers (see C 145).	.25	12.00			12.25
	A 439	E. B. Martindale	Attending June meeting Board of Control	13.75	54.00			67.75
	A 440	P. H. Lannan	do	137.25	72.00			209.25
June 25	A 441	C. F. A. Bielby	Attending Florida legislature	3.50	60.00			63.50
	C 155	Mrs. S. Thatcher, jr	Attending Executive Committee, April, Board of Lady Managers.	.25	84.00			84.25
	C 156	Mrs. J. P. Eagle	do	48.95	63.00			111.95
	A 442	A. T. Ewing	Attending fourth session Commission	.25	24.00			24.25
June 30	Pay roll	Geo. R. Davis	Director-General, June 1 to date			1,236.30		1,236.30
	Pay roll	G. S. Miles	Chief clerk, Director-General's office, June 1 to date			247.25		247.25
	Pay roll	Mrs. M. H. Bailey	Clerk, Director-General's office, June 1 to date			82.40		82.40
	Pay roll	Wm. P. Fay	do			74.20		74.20
	Pay roll	A. F. Hopkins	do			59.30		59.30
	Pay roll	Annie M. Mellen	Stenographer, Director-General's office, June 1 to date			74.20		74.20
	Pay roll	J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, June 1 to date			49.50		49.30
	Pay roll	Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary, June 1 to date			412.10		412.10
	Pay roll	O. R. Sinclair	Accountant, Secretary's office, June 1 to date			123.60		123.60
	Pay roll	R. A. Rogers	General clerk, Secretary's office, June 1 to date			98.90		98.90
	Pay roll	Lillian Dayton	Stenographer, Secretary's office, June 1 to date			98.90		98.90
	Pay roll	W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, Secretary's office, June 1 to date			39.60		39.60
	Pay roll	P. K. Babcock	Messenger, Secretary's office, June 1 to date			39.60		39.60
	Pay roll	J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, June 1 to date			412.10		412.10
	Pay roll	Amey M. Starkweather	In charge of office Board of Lady Managers, June 1 to date			123.60		123.60
	Pay roll	Jean M. W. Loughborough	File and record clerk, office of Board of Lady Managers, June 1 to date.			98.90		98.90
	Pay roll	Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer, office of Board of Lady Managers, June 1 to date.			74.20		74.20
June 26	B 238	G. E. Marshall & Co	Pencils, tablets, and cash boxes			2.10	9.75	11.85

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Name of Claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
June 20	B 239	Rand, McNally & Co	Printing minutes of Executive Committee Board of Lady Managers, etc., April, 1891.			$473.10		$473.10
	B 240	do	Printing, for Board of Lady Managers, May and June			35.25		35.25
	B 241	Pettibone, Wells & Co	1 record book for executive committee Board of Lady Managers, Apr. 7.			3.60		3.60
	B 242	More, Dundas & Carrier	Stenographic work, etc., executive committee Board of Lady Managers.			240.00		240.00
	B 243	Miss E. C. Merrill	do			161.20		161.20
	B 244	Office Specialty Mf'g. Co	Rapid-roller copier, Board of Lady Managers				$50.00	50.00
	B 245	P. F. Pettibone & Co	2 file books, Board of Lady Managers			10.50		10.50
	B 246	P. O. News Co	Daily papers, March, April, and May, Board of Lady Managers.			15.95		15.95
	B 247	Seigle Drummond	Fitting keys, locks, etc., Board of Lady Managers			2.75		2.75
	B 248	Mrs. A. M. Starkweather	Services in charge Board of Lady Managers' office, May 13 to 31, 1891.			78.30		78.30
	B 249	Mrs. A. C. Jackson	Services as clerk, office Board of Lady Managers, April 13 to May 12, 1891.			98.90		98.90
	B 250	Miss A. E. Crocker	Services as stenographer, etc., office Board of Lady Managers, Apr. 17 to May 31, 1891.			111.22		111.22
	B 251	Miss J. M. W. Loughborough	Services as clerk, office Board of Lady Managers, May 6 to 31, 1891.			85.71		85.71
	B 252	Miss Laura Hayes	Services as private secretary to Mrs. Palmer, president Board of Lady Managers, April, May, and June, 1891.			300.00		300.00
June 25	B 253	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.	Letter heads and envelopes, April, May, and June, 1891			237.00		237.00
	B 254	Woman's Temperance Pub. Asa'n.	Electros "Official Directory"			10.54		10.54
	B 255	E. Baggot	2 Edison sockets and labor, Mar. 26 and June 17, 1891			3.05		3.05
	B 256	Seigle Drummond	Work on keys and lock, Apr. 18			2.25		2.25
	B 257	Jacob Cork	Putting in electric call			13.59		13.59
June 26	B 258	F. W. Pettit	Stenographic work, etc., account of Couzin's case			21.60		21.60
June 25	B 259	S. H. Vowell & Co	Carbons, pencils, etc., May and June			6.08		6.08
	B 260	Pettibone, Wells & Co	Record book, pens, and carbons			4.95		4.95
June 26	B 261	Knight, Leonard & Co	Minutes fourth session and electros			179.75		179.75
June 25	B 262	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	Stationery, May 11, 15, and 18			6.55		6.55
June 26	B 263	Edwin Walker	Retainer and fee, Couzin's case			500.00		500.00
	B 264	Keen & DeLang	One band dater for Director-General			3.00		3.00
June 30	A 443	R. W. Furnas	Attending Nebraska legislature (canceled)					
July 7	B 265	T. W. Palmer	Account of salary as President to June 30, 1891			75.00		75.00
June 30	B 266	Western Bank Note & Engraving Company.	Letter heads and envelopes			30.75		30.75
	B 267	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	Pens and mucilage, June 24			1.75		1.75

	B 268	Knight, Leonard & Co	Printing roll calls, April 8, 1891			2.75		2.75
	B 269	A. H. Andrews & Co	Changing locks, keys, etc			6.50		6.50
	B 270	H. J. Mulligan	Lettering doors, January and February			22.10		22.10
	B 271	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.	Typewriter sundries, May 6 to June 26, 1891			34.50		34.50
	B 272	World's Columbian Exposition.	Rent of offices for May, 1891			416.67		416.67
July 2	B 273	Rand, McNally & Co	Vault in office Director-General, January 29, 1891			103.76		103.76
	A 444	G. W. Allen	Attending fourth session Commission	$52.21	$24.00			76.21
	B 274	World's Columbian Exposition.	Janitor service, electric lights, etc			207.35		207.35
	B 275	Jno. T. Dickinson	Petty expenditures, June, 1891			58.60		58.60
July 6	B 276	Consumers Gas Co	Gas, May 26 to June 26			3.75		3.75
	B 277	Keen & DeLaug	Manilla tablets, June 23, 1891			3.20		3.20
July 31	B 278	Washington Ice Co	Ice, April 1 to June 30, 1891			13.00		13.00
July 15	A 445	L. T. Baxter	Attending first session Commission	32.00	12.00			44.00
July 16	A 446	Henry Klippel	Attending Oregon legislature, February	27.50	30.00			57.50
	B 279	World's Columbian Exposition.	Rent of offices, June, 1891			416.67		417.67
	B 280	.....do	Janitor service, June $122.01 Electric lights, May 6 to June 8, 1891 43.22			165.23		165.23
July 20	B 281	Susan Gale Cooke	Salary as Secretary *pro tempore* Board of Lady Managers, April 22 to June 30, 1891.			384.65		384.65
July 23	A 447	M. Wilkins	Attending Oregon legislature, January and February, 1891		60.00			60.00
July 30	A 448	W. G. Davis	Attending Maine legislature, February and March, 1891		24.00			24.00
Aug. 14	A 449	J. W. St. Clair	Attending Board of Control meetings, April, May, and June, 1891.	80.25	126.00			206.25
Aug. 17	B 282	Postal Telegraph Cable Co	Telegraphing, April and June			1.77		1.77
Aug. 24	B 52	P. F. Pettibone & Co	Letter heads, envelopes, roll calls, etc. (see voucher B 52, canceled).			60.00		60.00
	B 283	G. A. Bartlett, Disbursing Clerk Treasury Department.	Expense of trip to Chicago, November, 1890, account Board of Lady Managers.			73.40		73.40
	B 284	Fred Brackett, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.	Expense of trip to Chicago, November, 1890, account Board of Lady Managers.			45.00		45.00
	B 285	Lieut. C. H. McLelland	Expense of trip to Chicago, account of exhibit Life-Saving Station.			75.81		75.81
Sept. 1	A 450	C. H. Richmond	Attending Michigan legislature, February, March and May, 1891.	17.55	48.00			65.55
Sept. 16	B 286	Miss P. W. Cousins	Salary as Secretary Board of Lady Managers, April 1 to 15, 1891.			82.42		82.42
Sept. 19	A 451	J. H. Breslin	Attending first, second, and third sessions Commission	156.25	162.00			318.25
	A 452	J. E. Sterns	Attending Iowa legislature, January, 1891	2.25	60.00			62.25
	A 453	Elias Carr	Attending North Carolina legislature, February, 1891	22.05	48.00			70.05
Oct. 3	A 454	T. E. Collins	Attending fourth session Commission	124.75	72.00			196.75
Oct. 16	C 157	Mrs. Wm. H. Felton	Attending Special Finance Committee, Board of Lady Managers, February, in Washington.	43.75				43.75
Oct. 24	C 158	Mrs. M. H. Ten Eyck	Attending first session Board of Lady Managers	.25	15.00			15.25
Nov. 11	B 287	J. H. Breslin & Bro	Room rent, New York, October, 1890, and January, 1891, account Foreign Affairs Committee meetings.			81.00		81.00
Nov. 10	B 288	Miss E. C. Merrill	Copying minutes first session Board of Lady Managers			35.00		35.00
	B 289	S. A. Maxwell & Co	Scrap books, February, 1891, account Board Lady Managers			4.75		4.75

EXHIBIT 3.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Name of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Nov. 10	B 290	Rand, McNally & Co.	Printing minutes first session Board of Lady Managers			$332.85		$332.85
	B 291	....do	Substituted by voucher E 44, account of Board of Lady Managers, appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.					
Nov. 27	B 292	World's Columbian Exposition.	Expenditures, May and June, 1891			11.21		11.21
	B 293	....do	Electric-light service, June, 1891			27.12		27.12
			Grand total	$32,965.15	$43,740.00	78,897.60	$5,261.58	160,864.33

SUMMARY.

	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
First session of Commission	$6,843.21	$7,797.00	$1,679.06		$16,319.27
Second session of Commission	5,446.96	7,820.35	2,461.26		15,728.57
Third session of Commission	5,188.36	6,892.70	1,935.08		14,016.14
Fourth session of Commission	3,422.23	2,902.80	969.24		7,294.27
July, 1890, trip of subcommittee on Permanent Organization	141.05	282.00	332.53		755.58
August, 1890, meeting of Judiciary Committee at Philadelphia	184.20	168.00	22.00		374.20
Board of Reference and Control	717.40	845.30	568.73		2,131.43
Standing committees	3,200.96	6,393.85	4,642.25		14,237.06
General expenses of the Commission		60.00	6,187.52	$1.25	6,248.77
President's office *			7,561.74	745.92	8,307.66
Secretary's office			21,474.56	1,694.37	23,168.93
Director-General's office			18,489.00	1,384.44	19,873.44
Vice-chairman's office			6,114.55	402.10	6,516.65
First session Board of Lady Managers	6,620.74	8,067.00	1,114.43		15,802.17
Executive Committee Board of Lady Managers	1,120.44	2,433.00	977.95		4,531.39
Special Finance Committee Board of Lady Managers	79.60	78.00			157.60
General expenses Board of Lady Managers			4,367.70	1,033.50	5,401.20
Grand total	32,965.15	43,740.00	78,897.60	5,261.58	160,864.33

*Of the amount charged to the President's office, $4,968.66 is on account of the President's salary for the above fiscal year, being in lieu of the salary, amounting to $10,833.33, to which he was entitled.

The vouchers in the foregoing statement, in favor of Secretary Dickinson, for incidentals, etc., are for stamps and other expenses for which cash payments had to be made at the time of purchase. Full information in regard to these expenses is attached to the triplicate vouchers on file in the Secretary's office, and the original receipts for each of these items are attached to the original vouchers on file in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Of the total amount expended, $160,864.33, as set forth in the foregoing statement, the Board of Lady Managers received the sum of $25,892.36.

EXHIBIT 4.—*Itemized statement of expenditures, including copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, certified by Secretary Dickinson to the Secretary of the Treasury, from July 1, 1891, to March 15, 1892, inclusive, for payment out of the appropriation of $59,500 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
July 10	A 501	George V. Massey	Attending July meeting Board of Control	$53.75	$30.00			$83.75
July 14	A 502	T. B. Keogh	Attending Classification Committee, July, 1891	81.15	72.00			153.15
July 16	A 503	Martin Ryan	do	47.05	66.00			113.05
	A 504	C. H. Way	do	69.85	90.00			159.85
	A 505	T. L. Williams	Attending Classification Committee and Board of Control, July, 1891.	41.75	72.00			113.75
July 17	A 506	H. P. Platt	Attending Classification Committee, July, 1891	21.00	24.00			45.00
July 20	A 507	T. E. Garvin	do	23.05	60.00			83.05
July 23	A 508	C. H. Deere	do	14.75	36.00			50.75
July 28	D 1	Jacob Cork	Electrical work, etc			$9.80		9.80
Aug. 1	A 509	G. F. Coats	Attending Classification Committee, July, 1891	79.30	72.00			151.30
	D 2	John T. Dickinson	Cash paid for stamps, July, 1891			14.00		14.00
		Officers and clerks:	Pay roll for July—					
July 31	D 3	George R. Davis	Director-General, salary for July			1,263.60		1,263.60
		G. S. Miles	Chief clerk Director-General's office, salary for July			252.70		252.70
		William P. Fay	Clerk, Director-General's office, salary for July			75.80		75.80
		A. F. Hopkins	do			60.60		60.60
		Mrs. M. H. Bailey	do			84.20		84.20
		Annie M. Mellen	Stenographer, Director-General's office, salary for July			75.80		75.80
		J. A. Patton	Messenger, president's office, salary for July			50.50		50.50
		J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, salary for July			421.20		421.20
		John T. Dickinson	Secretary, salary for July			421.20		421.20
		O. R. Sinclair	Accountant, secretary's office, salary for July			126.40		126.40
		R. A. Rogers	General clerk, secretary's office, salary for July			101.10		101.10
		Lilian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, salary for July			101.10		101.10
Aug. 7	A 510	Euclid Martin	Attending July meeting Board of Control	31.75	36.00			67.75
	D 4	Consumer's Gas Co	Gas for month ending July 26, 1891			1.00		1.00
Aug. 18	A 511	G. V. Massey	Attending August meeting Board of Control (embodied in voucher A 644).					
Aug. 19	A 512	E. B. Martindale	Attending August meeting Board of Control	16.25	54.00			70.25
Aug. 31	A 513	M. H. De Young	Attending August meeting Board of Control and Classification Committee.	153.25	96.00			249.25
	A 514	William McClelland	Attending Classification Committee, August	32.50	36.00			68.50
Sept. 9	A 515	J. D. Butt	Attending fifth session Commission and Executive Committee	48.25	96.00			144.25
Sept. 10	D 5	E. C. Culp	Reading clerk, fifth session			36.00		36.00
Sept. 12	A 516	T. B. Keogh	Attending fifth session and Classification Committee	75.25	186.00			261.25
	D 6	John T. Dickinson	Petty expenditures, August			23.50		23.50
Sept. 16	D 7	A. E. Cross	Stenographic and typewriter work, account Classification Committee, various dates between July 9 and Sept. 1, 1891.			130.30		130.30

EXHIBIT 4.—*Itemized statement of expenditures, including copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Sept. 26	D 8	Robert Dugan	Janitor, city hall, fifth session Commission			$40.00		$40.00
		Officers and clerks:	Supplemental pay roll for July—					
July 31	D 9	W. W. Krag	Messenger, secretary's office, July 28 to date			6.52		6.52
		Officers and clerks:	Pay roll for August—					
Aug. 31	D 10	George R. Davis	Director-General, salary for August			1,263.60		1,263.60
		G. S. Miles	Chief clerk, salary for August			252.70		252.70
		Mrs M. H Bailey	Clerk, salary for August			84.20		84.20
		William P. Fay	....do			75.80		75.80
		A. F. Hopkins	....do			60.60		60.60
		Annie M. Mellen	Stenographer, salary for August			75.80		75.80
		J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, salary for August			50.50		50.50
		J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman, Executive Committee, salary for August			421.20		421.20
		John T. Dickinson	Secretary, salary for August			421.20		421.20
		O. R. Sinclair	Accountant secretary's office, salary for August			126.40		126.40
		R. A. Rogers	General clerk, secretary's office, salary for August			101.10		101.10
		Lilian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, salary for August			101.10		101.10
		W. W. Krag	Messenger, secretary's office, salary for August			50.50		50.50
Sept. 30	D 11	Officers and clerks	Pay roll for September:					
		George R. Davis	Director-General, salary for September			1,222.80		1,222.80
		G. S. Miles	Chief clerk, salary for September			244.60		244.60
		Mrs. M. H. Bailey	Clerk, salary for September			81.60		81.60
		William P. Fay	....do			73.40		73.40
		A. F. Hopkins	....do			58.80		58.80
		Annie M. Mellen	Stenographer, salary for September			73.40		73.40
		J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, salary for September			49.00		49.00
		John T. Dickinson	Secretary, salary for September			407.60		407.60
		O. R. Sinclair	Accountant secretary's office, salary for September			122.20		122.20
		R. A. Rogers	General clerk, secretary's office, salary for September			97.80		97.80
		Lilian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, salary for September			97.80		97.80
		W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, etc., salary for September			49.00		49.00
		J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, salary for July			407.60		407.60
Sept. 23	A 517	A. R. Bixby	Attending fifth session	72.85	$78.00			150.85
	A 518	L. T. Baxter	....do	34.00	42.00			76.00
	A 519	Hale G. Parker	....do	17.50	42.00			59.50
Sept. 22	A 520	J. W. Woodside	....do	49.75	60.00			109.75
	A 521	D. B. Penn	....do	64.65	78.00			142.65
	A 522	Euclid Martin	....do	32.00	48.00			80.00
	A 223	C. H. Deere	....do	14.75	30.00			44.75
	A 524	Lloyd Lowndes	....do	10.25	54.00			64.25
	A 525	C. S. Edwards	....do	56.75	66.00			122.75
	A 526	H. H. McIntyre	....do	61.05	60.00			121.05
	A 527	John D. Adams	....do	43.70	66.00			109.70
Sept. 21	A 528	L. Gregg	....do	43.40	60.00			103.40

Sept. 22	A 529	M. H. Day	do	79.85	48.00			127.85
	A 530	L. S. Bullard	do	6.75	48.00			54.75
	A 531	O. R. Hundley	do	82.55	60.00			92.55
	A 532	William Zeckendorf	do	169.35	114.00			283.35
	A 533	Fred. J. Kiesel	do	130.75	78.00			208.75
Sept. 21	A 534	P. J. McMahon	do		42.00			42.00
	A 535	Dorsey Clagett	do	52.75	60.00			112.75
	A 536	O. V. Tousley	do	29.75	54.00			83.75
Sept. 19	A 537	J. T. Bernard	do	37.25	78.00			115.25
	A 538	Gorton W. Allen	do	52.21	60.00			112.21
	A 539	J. W. Haines	do	193.25	102.00			295.25
Sept. 17	A 540	F. E. Kaley	do	60.04	48.00			108.04
	A 541	H. P. Rucker	do	55.25	66.00			121.25
	A 542	J. H. Brealin	do	52.25	54.00			106.25
Sept. 19	A 543	John M. Coburn	do	20.25	30.00			50.25
	A 544	M. Wilkins	do	146.25	114.00			260.25
	A 545	Elias Carr	do	69.95	66.00			135.95
	A 546	John Bennett	do	28.60	48.00			76.60
	A 547	Joseph Elboeck	do	27.25	48.00			75.25
	A 548	O. Beeson	do	63.75	78.00			141.75
	A 549	J. M. Bynum	do	43.55	66.00			109.55
Sept. 23	A 550	L. McLaws	do	65.20	78.00			143.20
Sept. 19	A 551	F. W. Breed	do	56.25	60.00			116.25
	A 552	A. M. Cochran	Attending fifth session and classification committee	50.75	138.00			188.75
Sept. 17	A 553	Thomas Smith	do	49.25	150.00			199.25
	A 554	Martin Ryan	do	47.21	150.00			197.21
Sept. 21	A 555	A. S. Mercer	do	73.55	96.00			169.55
	A 556	John D. Miles	do	61.25	180.00			241.25
Sept. 22	A 557	William McClelland	do	30.50	54.00			84.50
	A 558	George F. Coats	do	96.55	186.00			282.55
Sept. 23	A 559	C. H. Way	do	71.55	162.00			233.55
Sept. 17	A 560	T. E. Garvin	Attending fifth session and Classification Committee and Auditing Committe.	23.05	150.00			173.05
	A 561	T. L. Williams	Attending fifth session, Classification Committee and Board of Control.	32.75	210.00			242.75
	A 562	B. B. Smalley	Attending fifth session and Executive Committee	56.25	84.00			140.25
	A 563	W. F. King	do	11.51	84.00			95.51
Sept. 19	A 564	R. E. Goodell	do	42.30	108.00			150.30
Sept. 21	A 565	E. B. Martindale	do	12.75	66.00			78.75
Sept. 22	A 566	John T. Harris	do	62.35	108.00			170.35
	A 567	C. F. A. Bielby	do	66.25	96.00			162.25
Sept. 17	A 568	Thomas Smith	Attending Classification Committee, July, 1891	49.25	66.00			115.25
Sept. 25	A569	L. McLaws	Attending Georgia legislature, July and August	.25	36.00			36.25
	A 570	L. L. Williams	Attending fifth session Commission	287.50	240.00			527.50
Sept. 26	A 571	M. H. De Young	Attending fifth session Commission and Classification Committee.	.25	96.00			96.25
Sept. 28	A 572	D. W. Smith	Attending fifth session Commission and Executive Committee.	10.50	48.00			58.50
	A 573	V. D. Groner	Attending fifth session Commission and Tariff and Transportation Committee.	17.75	84.00			101.75
Sept. 30	A 574	A. G. Scott	Attending fifth session Commission	39.85	48.00			87.85
Oct. 3	A 575	Jeffrey Hazard	do	57.60	48.00			105.60

EXHIBIT 4.—*Itemized statement of expenditures, including copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Sept. 21	A 576	P. H. Lannan	Attending fifth session Commission and Mines and Mining Committee.	$132.25	$84.00			$216.25
Sept. 19	A 577	John E. Stearns	....do	163.25	96.00			259.25
Sept. 21	A 578	George Russell	....do	164.85	96.00			260.85
	A 579	M. L. McDonald	Attending fifth session, Executive and Mines and Mining committees.	183.25	132.00			315.25
Oct. 8	A 580	George V. Massey	Attending fifth session and Board of Control (embodied in Voucher A 644).					
Oct. 9	D 12	James McHale	Services as sergeant-at-arms, fifth session			$40.00		40.00
	D 13	William A. Basse	Services as chief janitor, fifth session			40.00		40.00
	A 581	R. L. Saunders	Attending fifth session and Executive Committee	56.75	96.00			152.75
	D 14	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash disbursements, September			21.30		21.30
Oct. 10	A 582	T. B. Bulle	Attending fifth session	28.00	30.00			58.00
Oct. 14	A 583	H. P. Platt	....do	19.50	30.00			49.50
	A 584	H. G. Hay	....do	19.50	48.00			67.50
Oct. 17	A 585	Willard H. Porter	....do	56.00	54.00			110.00
	A 586	T. M. Waller	....do	59.25	66.00			125.25
	A 587	....do	Attending October meeting Board of Control	59.25	48.00			107.25
Oct. 21	A 588	T. L. Williams	....do	25.25	66.00			91.25
	A 589	George V. Massey	Attending October meeting Board of Control (embodied in Voucher A 644).					
	D 15	Julia C. Pomeroy	Services as stenographer in secretary's office, period ending October 3, 1891.			50.00		50.00
Oct. 22	D 16	Knight, Leonard & Co	Printing minutes, etc., fifth session			1,068.90		1,068.90
Oct. 29	A 590	T. B. Keogh	Attending October meeting Committee on Ceremonies	74.35	54.00			128.35
Oct. 30	A 591	Gorton W. Allen	....do	47.25	36.00			83.25
Nov. 10	D 17	A. Hannibal	Cane-seating President's chair			1.75		1.75
	D 18	Keen & DeLang	Stationery, July and August			10.35		10.35
	D 19	....do	Files, Aug. 31, 1891			4.50		4.50
	D 20	J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co	Use of chairs at fifth session			10.00		10.00
	D 21	A. H. Andrews & Co	Use of desks at fifth session			20.00		20.00
	D 22	W. P. Nelson & Co	Lettering doors, July, 1891			8.40		8.40
	D 23	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.	Letter heads and envelopes, July 9 to 16, 1891			101.75		101.75
	D 24	Western Bank Note & Engraving Co.	Letter heads and envelopes, Aug. 26 to Oct. 1, 1891			73.75		73.75
	D 25	Consumers Gas Co	Gas consumed July 26 to Sept. 26, 1891			3.00		3.00
	D 26	A. H. Revell & Co	Four shades, July 23, 1891			6.90		6.90
	D 27	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.	Typewriter supplies, July			2.40		2.40
	D 28	....do	Typewriter paper, August, 1891			2.00		2.00
	D 29	Pettibone, Wells & Co	Indexes and paper, August, 1891			2.15		2.15
	D 30	Washington Ice Co	Ice, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1891			10.00		10.00

	D 31	G. E. Marshall & Co	Stationery, etc., September and August, 1891			11.30		11.30
	D 32	do	Stationery, etc., July and August, 1891			19.10	$8.80	27.90
Nov. 7	A 592	H. H. McIntyre	Attending Vermont legislature, August, 1891	1.70	18.00			19.70
	A 593	John D. Adams	Attending Ceremonies Committee, October, 1891	43.20	42.00			85.20
Nov. 11	A 594	A. M. Cochran	Attending Awards Committee in Chicago, November, 1891	65.15	48.00			113 15
	A 595	G. H. Barbour	Attending Ceremonies Committee in Chicago, October, 1891	18.75	24.00			42.75
	A 596	do	Attending fifth session	18.75	30.00			48.75
Nov. 9	A 597	William F. King	Attending Awards Committee in Chicago, November, 1891	9.53	24.00			33.53
	A 598	O. R. Hundley	do	42.75	36.00			78.75
	D 33	John T. Dickinson	Cash disbursements, October, 1891			32.75		32.75
		Officers and clerks:	Pay roll for October:					
Oct. 31	D 34	George R. Davis	Director-General salary for October			1,263.60		1,263.60
		Eben Brewer	Chief clerk, Director-General office, Oct. 7, to date			169.84		169.84
		Mrs. M. H. Bailey	Clerk, Director-General office, salary for October			84.20		84.24
		William P. Fay	do			75.80		75.80
		A. F. Hopkins	do			60.60		60.60
		Annie M. Mellen	Stenographer, Director-General's office, salary for October			75.80		75.80
		J. A. McKenzie	Vice-Chairman Executive Committee, salary for October			421.20		421.20
		J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, salary for October			50.50		50.50
		John T. Dickinson	Secretary, salary for October			421.20		421.20
		O. R. Sinclair	Accountant secretary's office, salary for October			126.40		126.40
		R. A. Rogers	General clerk, secretary's office, salary for October			101.10		101.10
		Lillian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, salary for October			101.10		101.10
		W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, etc., salary for October			50.50		50.50
Nov. 10	A 599	Philip Allen, jr	Attending fifth session and Auditing Committee	12.07	42.00			54.07
Nov. 11	D 35	Consumers Gas Co	Gas for month ending October 26, 1891			.75		.75
Nov. 13	A 600	B. B. Smalley	Attending Awards Committee in Chicago, November, 1891	36.25	36.00			72.25
Nov. 27	D 36	World's Columbian Exposition.	Rent of offices, July, August, September, 1891			787.50		787.50
Nov. 18	A 601	T. L. Williams	Attending Awards Committee in Chicago, November, 1891	33.25	102.00			135.25
	A 602	C. B. Hopkins	do	83.50	108.00			191.50
Nov. 24	A 603	M. B. Harrison	Attending fifth session	33.85	54.00			87.85
Nov. 27	D 37	World's Columbian Exposition.	Electric light service to Oct. 10, 1891			58.42		58.42
	D 38	do	Expenditures Aug. 3 and 10, 1891			6.85		6.85
	D 39	do	Telephone service July 1 to Oct. 1, 1891			65.50		65.50
	D 40	do	Janitor service July 1 to Nov. 1, 1891			276.29		276.29
Nov. 30	A 604	R. M. White	Attending fifth session	149.75	90.00			239.75
	A 605	M. L. McDonald	Attending Awards Committee in Chicago, November, and in Washington, November.	231.25	162.00			393.25
		Officers and clerks	Pay-roll for November:					
	D 41	Geo. R. Davis	Director-General, salary for November			1,222.80		1,222.80
		Eben Brewer	Chief clerk Director-General's office, salary for November			203.80		203.80
		Mrs. M. H. Bailey	do			81.60		81.60
		Wm. P. Fay	do			73.40		73.40
		A. F. Hopkins	do			58.80		58.80
		Annie M. Melon	Stenographer, Director-General's office, salary for November			73.40		73.40
		J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, salary for November			407.60		407.60
		J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, salary for November			49.00		49.00
		Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary, salary for November			407.60		407.60
		O. R. Sinclair	Accountant-secretary's office, salary for November			122.20		122.20

EXHIBIT 4.—*Itemized statement of expenditures, including copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total
1891.								
Nov. 30		R. A. Rogers	General clerk, secretary's office, salary for November			$97.80		$97.80
		Lilian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, salary for November			97.80		97.80
		W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, etc., salary for November			49.00		49.00
Dec. 8	D 42	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash disbursements, November			11.55		11.55
Dec. 22	A 606	C. B. Hopkins	Attending Awards Committee November, in Washington	$138.25	$78.00			216.25
Dec. 17	A 607	T. L. Williams	....do	38.95	42.00			80.95
Dec. 15	A 608	O. R. Hundley	....do	55.80	42.00			97.80
	A 609	Wm. F. King	....do	63.75	48.00			111.75
	A 610	M. H. de Young	Attending December meeting Board of Control	151.25	78.00			229.25
	A 611	Geo. V. Massey	Attending December meeting Board of Control (embodied in Voucher A 644).					
	A 612	J. W. St. Clair	Attending October and December meetings Board of Control.	48.25	114.00			162.25
	A 613	....do	Attending fifth session and Board of Control	120.25	210.00			330.25
	A 614	E. B. Martindale	Attending December meeting Board of Control	15.25	36.00			51.25
	A 615	V. D. Groner	Attending Tariffs and Transportation and Ceremonies committees.	17.25	96.00			113.25
	A 616	....do	Attending December meeting Tariffs and Transportation Committee.	20.25	60.00			80.25
	D 43	....do	Services stenographer, etc., as chairman Tariffs and Transportation Committee.			80.60		80.60
	A 617	M. B. Harrison	Attending December meeting Board of Control	33.85	36.00			69.85
	D 44	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas for month ending Nov. 26, 1891			.75		.75
Dec. 26	D 45	Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.	Reporters' desk, secretary's office, November, 1891			11.95		11.95
Dec. 28		Officers and clerks:	Pay roll for December:					
	D 46	Geo. R. Davis	Director-General's salary for December			1,263.60		1,263.60
		Eben Brewer	Chief clerk, Director-General's office, salary for December			210.60		210.60
		Mrs. M. H. Bailey	Clerk, Director-General's office, salary for December			84.20		84.20
		Wm. P. Fay	....do			75.80		75.80
		A. F. Hopkins	....do			60.60		60.60
		Annie M. Mellen	Stenographer, Director-General's office, salary for December			75.80		75.80
		J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, salary for December			50.50		50.50
		J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, salary for December			421.20		421.20
		Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary Executive Committee, salary for December			421.20		421.20
		R. A. Rogers	Chief clerk, etc., secretary's office, salary for December			126.40		126.40
		B. A. Galligan	General clerk, secretary's office, salary for December			101.10		101.10
		Lilian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, salary for December			101.10		101.10
		W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, etc., secretary's office, salary for December			50.50		50.50
Dec. 31	D 47	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.	Printing letter heads, etc., to Dec. 10, 1891			101.50		101.50
	D 48	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	Stationery, etc., to Dec. 26, 1891			36.97		36.97

1892.								
Jan. 7	D 49	J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Co.	1 scrap book, October, 1891			1.50		1.50
Jan. 20	D 50	Shea, Smith & Co	1 record book, July, 1891			.45		.45
	D 51	Frank W. Pettit	Stenographic report, fifth session			824.50		824.50
	D 52	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas for the month ending Dec. 26, 1891			1.75		1.75
	D 53	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.	Typewriter supplies, etc., Oct. 23, to Dec. 29, 1891			29.51		29.51
	D 54	Washington Ice Co	Ice, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1891			10.00		10.00
	D 55	Jacob Cork	Electric lamps, etc., October and January				17.50	17.50
Jan. 27	D 56	World's Columbian Exposition.	Expenditures, Sept. 1 to Oct. 27, 1891			8.17		8.17
	D 57	....do	Rent of offices, October, November, and December, 1891			787.50		787.50
	D 58	....do	Janitor service, Nov. 1 to 30, 1891			62.72		62.72
	D 59	....do	Electric light, Oct. 10 to 30, 1891			7.66		7.66
	D 60	....do	Expenditures, Oct. 14 to Nov. 28, 1891			7.24		7.24
	D 61	....do	Janitor service, Dec. 1 to 30, 1891			66.83		66.83
	D 62	....do	Electric light, Oct. 31 to Dec. 1, 1891			31.72		31.72
	D 63	....do	Telephone service, Oct. 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1892			65.50		65.50
		Officers and clerks:	Pay roll for January—					
Jan. 28	D 64	Geo. R. Davis	Director General's salary for January			1,277.50		1,277.50
		Eben Brewer	Chief clerk, Director-General's office, salary for January			212.90		212.90
		Mrs. M. H. Bailey	Clerk, Director-General's office, salary for January			85.20		85.20
		Wm. P. Fay	....do			76.60		76.60
		A. F. Hopkins	....do			61.30		61.30
		Annie M. Mellen	Stenographer, Director-General's office, salary for January			76.60		76.60
		J. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, salary for January			51.10		51.10
		J. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, salary for January			425.80		425.80
		John T. Dickinson	Secretary's salary for January			425.80		425.80
		R. A. Rogers	Chief clerk, secretary's office, salary for January			127.70		127.70
		B. A. Galligan	General clerk, secretary's office, salary for January			102.20		102.20
		Lilian Dayton	Stenographer, secretary's office, salary for January			102.20		102.20
		W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, etc., secretary's office, salary for January			51.10		51.10
Jan. 29	A 618	H. H. McIntyre	Attending meeting Tariffs and Transportation Committee, January, in Washington.	35.85	24.00			59.85
	A 619	Euclid Martin	....do	18.00	42.00			60.00
	A 620	A. H. Mitchell	Attending fifth session	124.25	84.00			208.25
Jan. 30	D 65	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash disbursements, December and January			55.45		55.45
Feb. 2	A 621	B. B. Smalley	Attending meeting Awards Committee, November, in Washington	12.05	42.00			54.05
Feb. 8	D 66	Thos. W. Palmer	Salary as President from July 1, 1891, to Feb. 1, 1892			2,925.80		2,925.80
Feb. 12	A 622	L. Brainard	Attending meeting Tariffs and Transportation Committee, January, in Washington	21.70	30.00			51.70
	A 623	M. H. Lane	....do	23.50	42.00			65.50
Feb. 17	A 624	T. B. Keogh	Attending meeting Ceremony Committee, February	73.50	78.00			151.50
Feb. 23	A 625	Geo. V. Massey	Attending February meeting Board of Control (embodied in voucher A 644)					
	A 626	G. C. Sims	Attending meeting Tariffs and Transportation Committee, January, in Washington	24.35	42.00			66.35
	A 627	V. D. Groner	Attending Virginia legislature, January	.25	18.00			18.25
	A 628	....do	Trip to Baltimore and Washington, account Tariff and Transportation Committee	8.75				8.75

EXHIBIT 4.—*Itemized statement of expenditures, including copies of pay rolls of the World's Columbian Commission, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1892.								
Feb. 23	A 629	V. D. Groner	Attending meeting Tariffs and Transportation Committee, January, in Washington	$10.75	$24.00			$34.75
	A 630	Groton W. Allen	Attending Ceremony Committee meeting, February	49.47	66.00			115.47
	A 631	P. H. Lannan	Attending February meeting, Board of Control	132.25	72.00			204.25
	A 632	Jno. D. Adams	Attending Ceremony Committee meeting, February	43.95	60.00			103.95
	A 633	Euclid Martin	Attending Executive Committee of Tariffs, and Transportation Committe meeting, February	6.75	30.00			36.75
	D 67	V. D. Groner	Services of stenographer etc., as chairman Tariffs and Transportation Committee			$54.00		54.00
	D 68	Officers and employes:	Pay roll for February—					
Feb. 24		Geo. R. Davis	Director-General's salary for February			1,195.00		1,195.00
		Eben Brewer	Chief clerk Director-General's office, salary for February			199.20		199.20
		Mrs. M. H. Bailey	Clerk, Director-General's office, salary for February			79.60		79.60
		Wm. P. Fay	do			71.80		71.80
		A. F. Hopkins	do			57.40		57.40
		Annie M. Mellen	Stenographer, Director-General's office, salary for February			71.80		71.80
		Jas. A. Patton	Messenger, President's office, salary for February			47.80		47.80
		Jas. A. McKenzie	Vice-chairman Executive Committee, salary for February			398.40		398.40
		Jno. T. Dickinson	Secretary's salary for February			398.40		398.40
		R. A. Rogers	Chief clerk, etc., secretary's office, salary for February			119.60		119.60
		B. A. Galligan	General clerk, secretary's office, salary for February			95.60		95.60
		Lilian D. Burkhardt	Stenographer, secretary's office, salary for February			95.60		95.60
		W. W. Krag	Mail clerk, etc., secretary's office, salary for February			47.80		47.80
Feb. 29	D 69	Chicago Carpet Co	One door mat, Dec. 7			1.25		1.25
	D 70	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas for month ending Jan. 26			4.00		4.00
	D 71	Eagle Stamp Works	Stamps, etc., July 28 to Jan. 6			1.00		1.00
	D 72	Seigel Drummond	Keys, etc., July 16 to Jan. 5			1.50		1.50
	D 73	A. H. Andrews & Co	One set casters for chair, Dec. 7			1.00		1.00
	D 74	Keen & DeLang	Ink and blotters, Oct. 22			3.95		3.95
Mar. 2	D 75	Jno T. Dickinson	February disbursements			30.00		30.00
Mar. 4	D 76	World's Columbian Exposition.	Janitor service and expenditures to Jan. 31			69.54		69.54
	D 77	do	Electric light, Dec. 1 to 31			29.42		29.42
	D 78	do	Rent of offices for January			262.50		262.50
Mar. 10	A 634	G. H. Barbour	Attending meeting Ceremonies Committee, Feb., 1892	19.25	30.00			49.25
	A 635	M. H. Lane	Attending meeting Executive Committee, Tariff and Transportation Committee, February, 1892.	11.00	42.00			53.00
	A 636	J. B. Thacher	Attending meeting Awards Committtee, Chicago, November, 1891.	47.75	30.00			77.75
	A 637	do	Attending meeting Awards Committee, Washington, November, 1891.	21.95	24.00			45.95

	A 638	....do	Attending meeting subcommittee awards, Washington, January, 1892.	21.95	54.00			75.95
Mar. 15	A 639	T. B. Keogh	Attending meeting ceremonies committee, March, 1892	58.00	78.00			136.00
	A 640	J. D. Adams	....do	44.95	66.00			110.95
	A 641	V. D. Groner	Attending meeting ceremonies committee, February, 1892	39.75				39.75
	A 642	....do	Attending meeting ceremonies committee, March, 1892	47.25	60.00			107.25
	A 643	Gorton W. Allen	....do	18.50				18.50
	D 79	World's Columbian Exposition.	Expenditures Dec. 28, 1891, to Feb. 10, 1892			6.60		6.60
	D 80	....do	Electric light, Dec. 31, 1891, to Jan. 30, 1892			29.86		29.86
	D 81	....do	Janitor service, Feb. 1 to Feb. 29, 1892			64.87		64.87
	D 82	....do	Rent of offices, Feb. 1 to Feb. 29, 1892			262.50		262.50
			Grand total	7,500.64	9,528.00	32,496.08	$26.30	49,551.02

SUMMARY.

	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Total.
Fifth session of the Commission	$3,920.57	$4,559.35	$1,602.10		$10,082.02
Board of Reference and Control	683.65	788.10	4.00		1,475.75
Executive Committee	190.30	335.85			526.15
Classification Committee	924.25	1,741.90	130.90		2,797.05
Tariffs and Transportation Committee	194.75	409.50	142.10		746.35
Auditing Committee	12.72	55.20			67.92
Mines and Mining Committee	84.05	52.60	1.50		138.15
Legislation Committee	2.20	72.00			74.20
Ceremonies Committee	586.02	637.50			1,223.52
Awards Committee	902.13	876.00	8.00		1,786.13
President's office			3,698.88		3,698.88
Vice-chairman's office			3,642.73		3,642.73
Director-General's office			16,014.89	16.30	16,031.19
Secretary's office			7,250.98	10.00	7,260.98
Grand total	7,500.64	9,528.00	32,496.08	26.30	49,551.02

The vouchers in the foregoing statement, in favor of Secretary Dickinson for incidentals, etc., are for stamps and other expenses for which cash payments had to be made at the time of purchase. Full information in regard to these expenses is attached to the triplicate vouchers on file in the secretary's office, and the original receipts for each of these items are attached to the original vouchers on file in the Treasury Department, at Washington.

EXHIBIT 5.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the Board of Lady Managers approved by Mrs. President Palmer, and certified by Secretary Dickinson to the Secretary of the Treasury, from July 1, 1891, to March 15, 1892, inclusive, for payment out of the appropriation of $36,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
July 30	E 1	Mrs. Susan G. Cooke	Salary as secretary for July			$252.70		$252.70
July 31	E 2	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account salary as President for July, 1891			100.00		100.00
Aug. 1	E 3	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash paid for stamps, July			15.00		15.00
Aug. 7	E 4	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas for month ending July 26			1.00		1.00
July 30	E 5	Amey M. Starkweather	Services for July			126.40		126.40
	E 5	Jean M. W. Loughborough	Services as clerk for July			101.10		101.10
	E 5	Annette E. Crocker	Services as stenographer for July			75.80		75.80
Sept. 14	E 6	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash paid for stamps, August			30.35		30.35
	E 7	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account salary as President for August			100.00		100.00
	E 8	Mrs. Susan G. Cooke	Salary as secretary for August			252.70		252.70
Sept. 29	E 9	do	Salary as secretary for September			244.60		244.60
Aug. 31	E 10	Amey M. Starkweather	Salary for August			126.40		126.40
	E 10	Jean M. W. Loughborough	Salary as clerk for August			101.10		101.10
	E 10	Annette E. Crocker	Salary as stenographer, August			75.80		75.80
Oct. 9	E 11	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash paid for stamps, etc., September			24.75		24.75
Sept. 30	E 12	Amey M. Starkweather	Salary for September			122.20		122.20
	E 12	Jean M. W. Loughborough	Salary as clerk, September			97.80		97.80
	E 12	Annette E. Crocker	Salary as stenographer for September			73.40		73.40
Oct. 10	E 13	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account salary as President for September			100.00		100.00
Nov. 10	E 14	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.	Letter heads, August 21			27.50		27.50
	E 15	do	Envelopes, Aug. 26			3.75		3.75
	E 16	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas, July 26 to Sept. 26			.50		.50
	E 17	A. B. Dick, Co	Mimeograph supplies, Aug. 21			3.55		3.55
	E 18	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	Typewriter sundries, July 2 to Aug. 22			7.75		7.75
	E 19	do	Typewriter sundries, Aug. 28 to Sept. 14			9.50		9.50
	E 20	Washington Ice Co	Ice, July 1 to Sept. 30			3.15		3.15
	E 21	George E. Marshall & Co	Stationery, Aug. 25			12.60		12.60
	E 22	do	Portfolio envelopes, Sept. 12			1.75		1.75
	E 23	Rand, McNally & Co	Printing, July 21 to Aug. 19			12.25		12.25
	E 24	do	Printing, Aug. 29 to Sept. 26			282.95		282.95
	E 25	Central Music Hall	Rent Apollo Hall, second session			105.00		105.00
	E 26	Knight, Leonard & Co	Miscellaneous printing, etc., Aug. 31			70.75		70.75
	E 27	Crerar, Adams & Co	Water cooler stand, Sept. 26				$2.50	2.50
Oct. 13	E 28	Secy. Cooke and employés	Pay roll for October:					
		Susan G. Cooke	Secretary, salary for October			252.70		252.70
		Amy M. Starkweather	In charge of office, salary for October			126.40		126.40
		Jean M. W. Loughborough	File and record clerk, salary for October			101.10		101.10
		Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer's salary for October			75.80		75.80
Nov. 11	E 29	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Acc. salary as President for October			100.00		100.00

Nov. 10	E 30	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash expenditures, October			22.54		22.54
Sept. 15	C 201	Miss E. D. Payne	Attending second session Board of Lady Managers	$.25	$48.00			48.25
Sept. 25	C 202	Mrs. F. W. Shepard	do	.25	42.00			42.25
Oct. 5	C 203	Miss F. S. Ives	do	61.75	72.00			133.75
	C 204	Miss Lily I. Jackson	do	35.75	72.00			107.75
Oct. 10	C 205	Mrs. Mary C. Bell	do	73.75	84.00			157.75
	C 206	Mrs. H. M. Barker	do	49.75	72.00			121.75
	C 207	Mrs. R. A. Edgerton	do	43.95	72.00			115.95
	C 208	Mrs. Myra Bradwell	do		42.00			42.00
	C 209	Mrs. S. W. McLaughlin	do	53.25	72.00			125.25
	C 210	Mrs. E. L. Bartlett	do	100.35	78.00			178.35
	C 211	Mrs. F. L. Albright	do	110.25	84.00			194.25
	C 212	Mrs. Lucy D. Miles	do	61.25	84.00			145.25
	C 213	Mrs. V. C. Meredith	do	12.05	60.00			72.05
	C 214	Mrs. P. P. Rue	do	166.25	108.00			274.25
	C 215	Miss M. E. McCandless	do	30.97	60.00			90.97
	C 216	Mrs. M. C. Cantrell	do	28.79	60.00			88.79
	C 217	Mrs. Eliza A. Rickards	do	116.00	84.00			200.00
	C 218	Miss Laurette Lovell	do	151.25	120.00			271.25
	C 219	Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker	do	53.25	72.00			125.25
	C 220	Mrs. C. H. Olmstead	do	64.05	84.00			148.05
	C 221	Mrs. L. B. Shattuck	do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 222	Mrs. W. N. Linch	do	47.50	60.00			107.50
	C 223	Mrs. Rosine Ryan	do	18.75	84.00			102.75
	C 224	Mrs. J. J. Bagley	do	24.25	60.00			84.25
	C 225	Miss Ellen A. Ford	do	67.85	72.00			139.85
	C 226	Mrs. J. R. Doolittle, jr	do	.25	36.00			36.25
	C 227	Mrs. M. A. Mulligan	do	.25	36.00			36.25
	C 228	Miss F. Dickinson, M. D	do	1.00	42.00			43.00
	C 229	Mrs. Anna C. Meyers	do	.25	6.00			6.25
	C 230	Mrs. J. W. Lee	do	48.65	72.00			120.65
	C 231	Mrs. M. P. H. Beeson	do	63.75	84.00			147.75
	C 232	Miss E. M. Russell	do	164.85	96.00			260.85
	C 233	Mrs. R. B. Mitchell	do	33.45	66.00			99.45
	C 234	Mrs. R. S. Frost	do	57.25	72.00			129.25
	C 235	Mrs. R. Trautman	do	65.85	66.00			131.85
	C 236	Mrs. A. J. Handack	do	30.75	66.00			96.75
	C 237	Mrs. Mary A. Hart	do	22.55	60.00			82.55
	C 238	Miss M. A. Samson	do	73.55	84.00			157.55
	C 239	Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace	do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 240	Miss M. E. Busselle	do	59.85	72.00			131.85
	C 241	Mrs. M. S. Lockwood	do	52.75	72.00			124.75
	C 242	Mrs. John A. Logan	do	52.75	72.00			124.75
	C 243	Mrs. Wm. P. Lynd	do	8.55	48.00			56.55
	C 244	Mrs. S. M. N. Stevens	do	58.50	72.00			130.50
	C 245	Mrs. Wm. Reed	do	47.50	60.00			107.50
	C 246	Mrs. M. B. F. Ladd	do	68.59	90.00			158.59
	C 247	Miss J. W. Faulkner	do	30.42	54.00			84.42
	C 248	Mrs. Beriah Wilkins	do	52.75	72.00			124.75
	C 249	Mrs. Daniel Hall	do	63.45	72.00			135.45
	C 250	Miss J. Shakespeare	do	48.25	72.00			120.25
	C 251	Miss C. F. Dailey	do	58.75	72.00			130.75

EXHIBIT 5.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the Board of Lady Managers, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Oct. 10	C 252	Mrs. F. E. Hale	Attending second session Board of Lady Managers	$73.00	$72.00			$145.00
	C 253	Mrs. J. R. Wilson	do	79.25	84.00			163.25
	C 254	Mrs. M. L. Gould	do	13.21	60.00			73.21
	C 255	Mrs. Walter Hartpence	do	22.40	60.00			82.40
	C 256	Mrs. F. H. Harrison	do	131.25	84.00			215.25
	C 257	Mrs. Mary Payton	do	154.55	108.00			262.55
	C 258	Mrs. M. D. Owings	do	166.75	102.00			268.75
	C 259	Mrs. Jno. S. Wise	do	63.45	60.00			123.45
	C 260	Mrs. J. R. Deane	do	146.25	108.00			254.25
	C 261	Mrs. T. A. Whalen	do	126.25	84.00			210.25
	C 262	Miss Susan W. Ball	do	8.75	60.00			68.75
	C 263	Mrs. W. S. Clark	do	26.80	66.00			92.80
	C 264	Miss Sallie T. Smith	do	47.75	66.00			113.75
	C 265	Mrs. M. J. Burleigh	do	62.05	78.00			140.05
	C 266	Mrs. F. H. Kidder	do	86.25	84.00			170.25
	C 267	Mrs. Alice Houghton	do	138.25	96.00			234.25
	C 268	Mrs. W. B. McConnell	do	48.21	72.00			120.21
	C 269	Miss K. L. Minor	do	51.25	84.00			135.25
	C 270	Mrs. M. D. Foley	do	185.25	96.00			281.25
	C 271	Mrs. S. S. C. Angell	do	18.95	60.00			78.95
	C 272	Mrs. E. W. Allen	do	145.25	96.90			241.25
	C 273	Mrs. T. J. Butler	do	176.70	96.00			272.70
	C 274	Mrs. J. M. Stone	do	41.25	72.00			113.25
	C 275	Mrs. H. F. Brown	do	29.25	48.00			77.25
	C 276	Mrs. T. J. Cochran	do	57.75	60.00			117.75
	C 277	Mrs. E. J. P. Howells	do	12.55	60.00			72.55
	C 278	Mrs. A. M. Fosdick	do	59.75	72.00			131.75
	C 279	Mrs. Phoebe W. Couzins	do	20.25	12.00			32.25
	C 280	Mrs. Flora B. Ginty	do	25.45	60.00			85.45
	C 281	Mrs. D. F. Verdenal	do	60.25	72.00			132.25
	C 282	Mrs. J. S. Briggs	do	34.25	60.00			94.25
	C 283	Mrs. M. E. Torbet	do	61.01	72.00			133.01
	C 284	Mrs. E. M. Chandler	do	60.80	60.00			120.80
	C 285	Mrs. Carrington Mason	do	41.65	60.00			101.65
	C 286	Miss O. E. Miller	do	20.75	60.00			80.75
	C 287	Mrs. K. S. G. Paul	do	67.85	60.00			127.85
	C 288	Mrs. M. B. Carse	do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 289	Mrs. Chas. Price	do	74.10	66.00			140.10
	C 290	Mrs. Ida M. Ball	do	55.40	66.00			121.40
	C 291	Miss M. C. Sears	do	60.25	66.00			126.25
	C 292	Mrs. M. A. Cochran	do	48.75	72.00			120.75
	C 293	Mrs. Ida L. Turner	do	29.75	72.00			101.75

	C 294	Mrs. E. L. Langworthy	....do	40.00	60.00			100.00
Oct. 9	C 295	Miss E. M. Beck	....do	84.95	96.00			180.95
Oct. 10	C 296	Mrs. S. R. Asher	....do	65.90	72.00			137.90
Oct. 13	C 297	Mrs. Patty Moore	....do	.50	18.00			18.50
Oct. 16	C 298	Miss Florida Cuningham	....do	59.90	72.00			131.90
	C 299	Mrs. H. C. Brayton	....do	69.40	96.00			165.40
	C 300	Mrs. Wm. H. Felton	....do	46.10	72.00			118.10
Oct. 19	C 301	Miss Margaret Keogh	....do	131.25	84.00			215.25
Oct. 21	C 302	Mrs. Alex. Thomson	....do	46.60	72.00			118.60
Oct. 24	C 303	Mrs. M. H. Ten Eyck	....do	.25	6.00			6.25
Nov. 10	C 304	Miss Cora D. Payne	....do	10.75	6.00			16.75
	C 305	Mrs. P. B. Winston	....do	30.50	24.00			54.50
	C 306	Mrs. S. Thatcher, jr	....do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 307	Mrs. J. C. Stranghan	....do	155.75	90.00			245.75
Nov. 11	E 31	Consumers Gas Co	Gas for month ending October 26			$1.25		1.25
Nov. 12	C 308	Mrs. Jas. P. Eagle	Attending second session Board of Lady Managers	38.85	63.00			101.85
Nov. 27	E 32	World's Columbian Exposition.	Rent of offices, July, August, September			262.50		262.50
	E 33	....do	Expenditures, August 3–10			2.28		2.28
	E 34	....do	Janitor service, July 1 to November 1			92.10		92.10
	E 35	....do	Electric light to October 10			19.47		19.47
Nov. 30	E 36	November pay roll, Secretary Cooke and employés:						
		Susan G. Cooke	Secretary, salary for November			244.60		244.60
		Amey M. Starkweather	In charge of office, salary for November			122.20		122.20
		Jean M. W. Loughborough.	File and record clerk, salary for November			97.80		97.80
		Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer, salary for November			73.40		73.40
	E 37	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account salary as president, November			100.00		100.00
Dec. 8	E 38	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash disbursements for November			55.00		55.00
Dec. 15	E 39	Consumers Gas Co	Gas for month ending November 26			1.00		1.00
Dec. 29	E 40	Pay roll for December, Secretary Cooke and employés:						
		Susan G. Cooke	Secretary, salary for December			252.70		252.70
		Amey M. Starkweather	In charge of office, salary for December			126.40		126.40
		Jean M. W. Loughborough.	File and record clerk, salary for December			101.10		101.10
		Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer, salary for December			75.80		75.80
	E 41	Mrs B. M. H. Palmer	Account salary as president, December			100.00		100.00
Dec. 31	E 42	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.	Letter heads and envelopes			52.75		52.75
	E 43	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	Stationery, etc., November 12–20			1.35		1.35
Nov. 10	E 44	Rand, McNally & Co	Electros minutes first session Board of Lady Managers, November, 1890.			58.80		58.80
Jan. 7	E 45	Rogerson & Stockton	Printing, October 14			2.70		2.70
	E 46	Stromberg, Allen & Co	Printing, November 9			2.00		2.00
	E 47	Rand, McNally & Co	Printing, etc., November 10–30			952.07		952.07
	E 48	Seigle Drummond	Keys and putting in lock, December 8			75		75
Jan. 8	C 309	Mrs. H. A. Lucas	Attending second session Board of Lady Managers	55.00	54.00			109.00
Jan. 20	E 49	Office Specialty Manufacturing Co.	Six rolls white paper, October 15			7.50		7.50

EXHIBIT 5.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copy of pay rolls of the Board of Lady Managers, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Jan. 20	E 50	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.	Stationery, October 30 to November 18			$4.61		$4.61
	E 51	Consumers Gas Co	Gas for month ending December 26			1.00		1.00
	E 52	Washington Ice Co	Ice, October 1 to December 31			3.15		3.15
	E 53	Mrs. H. M. Barker	Services, January 7 to 15, inclusive			42.00		42.00
Jan. 27	E 54	World's Columbian Exposition.	Expenditures, September 1 to October 27			2.72		2.72
	E 55	....do	Rent of offices, October November, December			262.50		262.50
	E 56	....do	Janitor service, November 1 to 30			20.90		20.90
	E 57	....do	Electric light, October 10 to 30			2.55		2.55
	E 58	....do	Expenditures, October 14 to November 28			2.41		2.41
	E 59	....do	Janitor service, December 31			22.28		22.28
	E 60	....do	Electric light, October 31 to December 1			10.57		10.57
Jan. 28	E 61	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account salary as president, January			100.00		100.00
	E 62	Pay roll for January, Secretary Cooke and employés:						
		Susan G. Cooke	Secretary, salary for January			255.50		255.50
		Amey M. Starkweather	In charge of office, salary for January			127.70		127.70
		Jean M. W. Loughborough.	File and record clerk, salary for January			102.20		102.20
		Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer, salary for January			76.60		76.60
Jan. 30	E 63	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash disbursements, December and January			67.60		67.60
Feb. 26	E 64	Pay roll for February, Secretary Cooke and employés:						
		Susan G. Cooke	Secretary, salary for February			239.00		239.00
		Helen M. Barker	Assistant to president, salary from February 8 to 29			115.38		115.38
		Amey M. Starkweather	In charge of office, salary for February			119.60		119.60
		Jean M. W. Loughborough.	File and record clerk, salary for February			95.60		95.60
		Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer, salary for February			71.80		71.80
	E 65	Anna N. Frants	Stenographer, salary from Feb. 2 to 29			69.23		69.23
	E 66	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account salary as President, February			115.00		115.00
Feb 29	E 67	Rand, McNally & Co	Printing, etc., Dec. 12 to Feb. 6			36.25		36.25
	E 68	Frans Gindele Printing Company.	Printing, Dec. 31			66.00		66.00
	E 69	Fergus Printing Company	Printing, Jan. 6			12.00		12.00
	E 70	P. F. Pettibone & Co	One record book, Jan. 29			5.00		5.00
	E 71	Consumers Gas Company	Gas for month ending Jan. 26			1.50		1.50
Mar. 4	E 72	World's Columbian Exposition.	Janitor service and expenses to Jan. 31			23.18		23.18
	E 73	....do	Electric light, Dec. 1 to 31			9.81		9.81
	E 74	....do	Rent of offices for January			87.50		87.50

Mar. 15	E 75	.....do.....	Rent of offices for February.....	.....	.....	87.50	.....	87.50
	E 76	.....do.....	Janitor service for February.....	.....	.....	21.62	.....	21.62
	E 77	.....do.....	Electric light, Dec. 31 to Jan. 30, 1892.....	.....	.....	9.96	.....	9.96
	E 78	.....do.....	Expenditures, Dec. 28 to Feb. 10, 1892.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	2.20
	C 310	Mrs. V. C. Meredith.....	Special trip to Chicago, January, 1892.....	$14.35	.....	.....	.....	14.35
			Grand total.....	6,219.95	$7,359.00	8,338.08	$2.50	21,919.53

SUMMARY.

	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
Second session Board of Lady Managers.....	$6,219.95	$7,359.00	$180.10	.....	$13,759.05
Office expenses.....	.....	.....	8,157.98	$2.50	8,160.48
	6,219.95	7,359.00	8,338.08	2.50	21,919.53

The vouchers in the foregoing statement, in favor of Secretary Dickinson for incidentals, etc., are for stamps and other expenses for which cash payments had to be made at the time of purchase. Full information in regard to these expenses is attached to the triplicate vouchers on file in the secretary's office, and the original receipts for each of these items are attached to the original vouchers on file in the Treasury Department at Washington.

EXHIBIT 6.—*Statement of the liabilities of the World's Columbian Commission, due at this date, May 15, 1892, or to become due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

1. Unvouchered bills	$387.80
2. Unvouchered claims of Commissioners in attending meetings of the various committees of the Commission	1,200.00
3. Rent of offices, March 1 to July 1, 1892	1,050.00
4. Janitor service, electric light, gas, stationery, postage, telegraphing, and incidentals for the offices of the Commission	1,000.00
5. Salary of Director-General, March 1 to July 1	5,027.50
6. Salary of President, February 1 to July 1	2,074.20
7. Salary of vice-chairman, March 1 to July 1	1,675.80
8. Salary of secretary, March 1 to July 1	1,675.80
9. Salary of 10 clerks and employés in offices of the Director-General, President, and secretary, March 1 to July 1	3,726.90
10. Meeting of Commission, April, 1892, as provided by by-laws (estimated at average cost of the five previous sessions)	12,688.05
11. One meeting Committee on Federal Legislation	1,500.00
12. One meeting Committee on Tariffs and Transportation	1,500.00
13. One meeting Committee on Awards	1,200.00
14. One meeting Committee on Ceremonies	300.00
15. One meeting Board of Control	400.00
	35,406.05
Less balance of appropriation of $59,500, unexpended to March 15, 1892	9,948.98
	25,457.07

NOTE.—This exhibit shows the amount of deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The items 1 to 10, inclusive, are based on fixed conditions or existing engagements; while those from 11 to 15, both inclusive, are estimated for on the theory that these meetings are reasonably certain to be held, because of the necessity therefor.

EXHIBIT 7.—*Approximate estimate of appropriation required for the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.*

Expense of two regular meetings and one special meeting of the Commission provided for by the by-laws		$45,000.00
Director-General's office:		
Director-General's salary	$15,000.00	
One assistant (six months, at $5,000)	2,500.00	
One chief clerk	3,000.00	
One secretary	2,500.00	
One file clerk	1,200.00	
One voucher clerk	2,000.00	
Two record clerks	2,100.00	
Two stenographers (at $1,200)	2,400.00	
One secretary, in charge of applications, etc	3,000.00	
One architect	3,600.00	
One draftsman	2,400.00	
One messenger and clerk	1,000.00	
One messenger	600.00	
Rent, four rooms	2,000.00	
Stationery and supplies	1,500.00	
Postage, telegrams, etc	500.00	
Traveling expenses, expense of office, incidentals	4,000.00	
		49,300.00
President's office:		
President's salary	5,000.00	
Messenger	600.00	
Rent, one room	500.00	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals	1,500.00	
		7,600.00

Secretary's office:		
Secretary's salary	$5,000.00	
Chief clerk	2,000.00	
General clerk	1,500.00	
Stenographer	1,200.00	
File clerk	1,000.00	
Mail clerk	900.00	
Messenger	600.00	
Rent, two rooms	1,000.00	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals	4,000.00	
		$17,200.00
Vice-chairman's office:		
Vice-chairman's salary	5,000.00	
Rent, one room	500.00	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals	500.00	
		6,000.00
Historian's office:		
Historian's salary	5,000.00	
Rent, one room	500.00	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals	500.00	
		6,000.00
Committee meetings, including meetings of Board of Control, when Commission is not in session, other than Committee on Awards, including rent of committee rooms		38,000.00
Contingent expenses of the Commission		15,000.00
Expenses connected with the admission of foreign goods to the Exposition, as set forth in section 12 of the act creating the Commission, approved April 25, 1899		25,000.00
Total		209,100.00

EXHIBIT 8.—*Approximate estimate of appropriation required for the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission from July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893—the close of the Exposition.*

One meeting of the Commission		$15,000.00
Director-General's office:		
Director-General ($15,000 per annum)	$5,013.60	
One assistant ($5,000 per annum)	1,671.20	
One chief clerk ($3,000 per annum)	1,002.70	
One secretary ($2,500 per annum)	835.60	
One file clerk ($1,200 per annum)	401.10	
One voucher clerk ($2,000 per annum)	668.50	
Two record clerks ($2,100 per annum for the two)	701.90	
Two stenographers (each $1,200 per annum)	802.20	
One secretary in charge of applications, etc. ($3,000 per annum)	1,002.70	
One messenger and clerk ($1,000 per annum)	334.20	
One messenger ($600 per annum)	200.50	
Rent	666.66	
Stationery and supplies	500.00	
Postage, telegrams, etc	500.00	
Incidental expenses	1,200.00	
		15,500.86
President's office:		
President ($5,000 per annum)	1,671.20	
Messenger ($600 per annum)	200.50	
Rent, one room	166.66	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals	500.00	
		2,538.36
Secretary's office:		
Secretary ($5,000 per annum)	1,671.20	
Chief clerk ($2,000 per annum)	668.50	
General clerk ($1,500 per annum)	501.40	
File clerk ($1,000 per annum)	334.20	
Stenographer ($1,200 per annum)	401.10	
Mail clerk ($900 per annum)	300.80	
Messenger ($600 per annum)	200.50	
Rent	333.33	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals	1,350.00	
		5,761.09

Vice-chairman's office:		
Vice-chairman ($5,000 per annum)	$1,671.20	
Rent, one room	166.66	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals	175.00	
		$2,012.86
Historian's office:		
Historian ($5,000 per annum)	1,671.20	
Rent, one room	166.66	
Stationery, supplies, printing, incidentals	175.00	
		2,012.86
Committee meetings, including meetings of Board of Control when Commission is not in session, other than Committee on Awards, including rent of committee rooms		10,000.00
Contingent expenses of the Commission		5,000.00
Total		57,825.97

EXHIBIT 9.—*Approximate estimate required for the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission in the closing up of the work of the Commission, its officers, its Board of Control, and its committees, other than the Committee on Awards.*

One meeting of the Commission	$15,000.00
Director-General's office	30,000.00
President's office	5,600.00
Secretary's office	10,000.00
Historian's office, care of records, and compiling and editing the official reports of the Exposition	10,000.00
Committee meetings, including meetings of Board of Control, other than Committee on Awards	5,000.00
Total	75,600.00

EXHIBIT 10.—*Estimate of appropriation required to properly provide for the awards for the World's Columbian Exposition.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 24, 1891.*

SIR: The Committee on Awards of the World's Columbian Commission respectfully submits to you the following estimate of the amount of funds which it thinks will be necessary to properly provide for the matter of awards of the Exposition:

Pay of 659 judges	$442,150.00
Pay of 100 stenographers for juries	20,000.00
Pay of secretary of committee, two years*	10,000.00
Pay of 14 clerks for juries, one year, at $1,200 †	16,800.00
Pay of 1 chief clerk, two years	5,000.00
Pay of 1 messenger, two years	1,200.00
Pay of 1 interpreter, one year	1,000.00
Pay of 1 office stenographer, two years	3,000.00
Commissioners' per diem and traveling expenses on committee work ‡	50,000.00
Stationery, postage, and printing §	20,000.00
Medals and diplomas ‖	102,850.00
Incidentals	28,000.00
Total	¶700,000.00

* Abandoned.
† Thatcher says for the committees.
‡ Reduced to $26,382.
§ Cut to $8,220.
‖ Increased to $108,083.25.
¶ Cut to 40 per cent of $673,568.57.

This estimate is made after consultation with the Director-General of the Exposition, and a full and careful investigation of the proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of 1876, the Vienna Exposition of 1873, and the Paris Exposition of 1889, upon the subject of awards.

Section 6 of the act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, creating the World's Columbian Commission, provides, among other things: "That the said Commission shall appoint all judges and examiners for the Exposition, and award all premiums, if any," and, therefore, it seems eminently proper that the United States Government shall appropriate the necessary funds to carry out the objects stated.

In making the above estimate, the committee has taken into consideration the probable increase in number of exhibits and exhibitors, and the consequent necessity of an increase in the number of juries and jurors, and of the time it will take to make necessary examination and report.

The committee would respectfully request that, in your report to the President of the United States, you recommend that the amount above estimated should be appropriated by Congress for the purposes above set forth.

Very respectfully,

B. B. SMALLEY,
Chairman.

Hon. THOS. W. PALMER,
President World's Columbian Commission, Chicago, Ill.

EXHIBIT A.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES DEPARTMENT A—AGRICULTURE.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892 (four months).

Salary of chief of department, at $5,000 per annum	$1,666.64
Salary of chief clerk, at $2,250 per annum	750.00
Salary of chief stenographer, at $900 per annum	300.00
Salary of messenger at $360 per annum	120.00
Stationery, printing, and postage	200.00
Incidental expenses	200.00
	3,236.64

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief	5,000.00
One chief clerk	2,250.00
Fifteen clerks	8,190.00
Two stenographers	1,650.00
Three messengers	1,125.00
Eleven superintendents	11,208.26
One janitor	600.00
One assistant	500.00
Three timekeepers	800.00
Eight women for toilet and check rooms	960.00
Eight men for toilet and check rooms	1,200.00
Seven carpenters	1,400.00
Six analysts	1,350.00
Ten expert dairy helpers and mechanics	2,000.00
Four girls in charge of dairy products	480.00
Printing, postage, telegrams, and stationery	3,500.00
Traveling expenses	2,000.00
Contingent and incidental expenses	5,000.00
	49,213.26

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893 (four months).

Chief	1,666.68
Chief clerk	750.00
Fifteen clerks	4,220.00
Two stenographers	550.00
Three messengers	450.00
Eleven superintendents	8,833.34
One janitor	300.00

One assistant janitor	$250.00
Three timekeepers	600.00
Eight women for toilet and check rooms	1,280.00
Eight men for toilet and check rooms	1,600.00
Seven carpenters	1,866.68
Six analysts	1,800.00
Ten expert dairy helpers	2,666.67
Four girls in charge of dairy products	640.00
	27,473.37
Expenses of chief, clerical force, and necessary printing to close the affairs of the department and compile reports after the Exposition	6,000.00

Watchmen, helpers, and sweepers.

One hundred watchmen	25,200.00
Eighty helpers	19,500.00
Seventy-four sweepers and cleaners	14,950.00
	59,650.00

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	3,236.64
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	49,213.26
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	27,473.37
Expenses after close of Exposition	6,000.00
Total administration expenses	85,923.27
Total expenses watchmen, helpers, and sweepers	59,650.00
Grand total	145,573.27

EXHIBIT B.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT B—HORTICULTURE.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892 (four months).

Chief of department	$1,333.32
Chief, Bureau of Floriculture	1,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Pomology	500.00
Chief, Bureau of Viticulture	500.00
Assistant to chief Bureau of Floriculture	300.00
Stenographers	483.32
Foreman for grounds	400.00
Laborers for grounds	3,200.00
Foreman for greenhouses	300.00
Laborers for greenhouses	600.00
Foreman for Horticultural Building	100.00
Laborers for Horticultural Building	150.00
Printing, stationery, lithographs, etc	1,100.00
Stamps, telegrams, etc	150.00
Traveling expenses	750.00
Grass and other seeds	200.00
Hose, tools, etc	425.00
Manure, soils, pots, boxes, etc	1,150.00
Purchase of plants, freight and packing of large plants donated, and traveling expenses in connection therewith	6,200.00
Extra office furniture	300.00
Incidentals	550.00
	19,691.64

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief of department	4,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Floriculture	3,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Pomology	3,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Viticulture	3,000.00

Chief clerk	$1,333.20
Stenographers	1,900.00
Assistant to chief, Bureau of Floriculture	1,050.00
Draftsman	1,000.00
Foremen for grounds	1,500.00
Laborers for grounds	8,150.00
Foreman for greenhouses	1,200.00
Laborers for greenhouses	6,000.00
Foremen for Horticultural Building	1,300.00
Laborers for Horticultural Building	3,400.00
Firemen for greenhouses	975.00
Elevator boys	500.00
Printing, stationery, etc	2,500.00
Stamps, telegrams, etc	600.00
Tables, shelving, receptacles for fruit, cut flowers, etc	2,500.00
Seeds	25.00
Tools, hose, etc	125.00
Bunting	1,000.00
Soil, manure, etc	1,550.00
Pots, etc	500.00
Boxes for large plants	500.00
Freight on purchases, donations, etc	850.00
Incidentals	2,400.00
Traveling expenses	2,000.00
	55,858.20

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Chief of department	1,333.32
Chief, Bureau of Floriculture	1,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Pomology	1,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Viticulture	1,000.00
Assistant to chief, Bureau of Floriculture	400.00
Chief clerk	666.64
Stenographers	633.32
Draftsman	100.00
Foremen for grounds	800.00
Laborers for grounds	5,250.00
Foreman for greenhouses	400.00
Laborers for greenhouses	1,920.00
Foreman for Horticultural Building	800.00
Laborers for Horticultural Building	2,200.00
Elevator boys	1,000.00
Receptacles for fruit, cut flowers, etc	650.00
Freight on contributions of plants, etc	50.00
Printing, stationery, etc	600.00
Stamps	150.00
Incidentals	950.00
	20,903.28
The expenses to be incurred in the closing up of the work of this department after the 30th of October, 1893, will probably amount to	8,000.00

Watchman and janitor service.

Watchmen	8,820.00
Janitors	1,560.00
	10,380.00

SUMMARY.

From March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	19,691.64
From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	55,858.20
From July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	20,903.28
Expenses after October 30, 1893	8,000.00
	104,453.12
Watchman and janitor service, entire period	10,380.00
Grand total	114,833.12

EXHIBIT C.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT C—LIVE STOCK.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892 (four months.)

One stenographer, $900 per annum	$300.00
Stationery, printing, and postage	400.00
Incidentals	200.00
	900.00

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

One chief of department	5,000.00
One chief clerk	2,000.00
Eight clerks	1,900.00
One stenographer	900 00
Three messengers	600.00
One superintendent	400.00
One veterinary surgeon	208.34
Two assistants	500.00
Eight attendants	720.00
One timekeeper	100.00
Three carpenters	450.00
One janitor	150.00
Printing, stationery, and postage	2,500.00
Traveling expenses and incidentals	3,000.00
	18,428.34

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

One chief of department	1,666.66
One chief clerk	666.67
One stenographer	300.00
Two assistants	1,000.00
Twenty clerks	5,933.33
Eleven veterinary surgeons	7,500.00
Five superintendents	5,000.00
One janitor	300.00
One timekeeper	200.00
Three messengers	450.00
Ten carpenters	3,000.00
Eight attendants	1,440.00
	27,456.66
Expenses of chief, clerical force, and necessary printing to close the affairs of the department, and compile reports after the Exposition	5,000.00

Helpers, janitors, and watchmen.

Eighty helpers	19,200.00
Eighty sweepers and cleaners	9,950.00
Twenty watchmen	3,600.00
	32,750.00

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	$900.00
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	18,428.34
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	27,456.66
Expenses after close of Exposition	5,000.00
Total administration expenses	51,785.00
Total expense helpers, janitors, and watchmen	32,750.00
Grand total	84,535.00

EXHIBIT D.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES DEPARTMENT D—FISH AND FISHERIES.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Office of administration:		
Salary of chief	$1,666.64	
Assistant secretary and stenographer	600.00	
Postage	300.00	
Printing and stationery	75.00	
Incidentals	150.00	
Travel	200.00	
		$2,991.64

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Salary of chief	5,000.00	
Secretaries, stenographers, clerks, and messengers	5,660.00	
Furniture and incidentals	2,000.00	
Travel	500.00	
		13,160.00

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Salary of chief	1,666.64	
Secretaries, stenographer, clerks, and messengers	1,866.64	
Incidentals	500.00	
		4,033.28

Additional.

Incidental expenses connected with close of Exposition	5,000.00	
		5,000.00
Total expense of administration		25,184.92

Watchmen and janitor expenses.

For the fiscal year 1892–'93	18,840.00
For the period July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	10,966.72
Total of watchmen, janitors, etc	29,806.72
Grand total	54,991.64

EXHIBIT E.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES DEPARTMENT E—MINES, MINING, AND METALLURGY.

From March 1, 1892, to discontinuance of departments by periods.

[Period No. 1—From March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.]

One chief, four months	$1,666.64
Two clerks, at $100, four months	800.00
One stenographer, at $60, four months	240.00
Expert, division coal and iron, two months	500.00
Expert, division machinery, two months	500.00
Postage, stationery, etc	400.00
	4,106.64

[Period No. 2—From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.]

Chief	5,000.00
One chief clerk, twelve months, $135	1,500.00
Two clerks, twelve months, $100	2,400.00
Two stenographers, twelve months, $65	1,560.00

One draftsman, ten months, $150	$1,500.00
Expert, division of coal and iron, twelve months	3,000.00
Expert, division of machinery, twelve months	3,000.00
Expert, division of building, stone and cement, twelve months	3,000.00
Two mineralogists, twelve months	6,000.00
One cartographer, twelve months	2,000.00
For cabinets, freight, and general expenses in securing and installing loan exhibits of technical and educational character	5,000.00
For conducting laboratory, three months	300.00
Superintendent of building, five months, $150	750.00
Receiving clerk, five months, $125	625.00
Permit and entry clerk, six months, $125	750.00
Electrician, four months, $150	600.00
Carpenter, four months, $100	400.00
Machinist, four months, $100	400.00
Chief watchman, nine months, $85	765.00
Chief janitor, nine months, $65	585.00
Postage, telegrams, and printing, including tags, labels, receipts, records, etc., twelve months	3,500.00
Total	42,635.00
Twenty-five sweepers	4,545.00
Fifty watchmen	13,320.00
Grand total	60,500.00

[Period No. 3—From July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.]

Chief, four months	1,666.64
Chief clerk, $125, four months	500.00
Two clerks, $100, four months	800.00
Two stenographers, $65, four months	520.00
Expert, coal and iron division, $250, four months	1,000.00
Expert, machinery division, $250, four months	1,000.00
Expert building and stone division, $250, four months	1,000.00
Two mineralogists, $250, four months	2,000.00
Cartographer, $166.66, four months	666.64
Laboratory, $100, four months	400.00
Superintendent of building, $150, four months	600.00
Electrician, $150, four months	600.00
Carpenter, $100, four months	400.00
Machinist, $100, four months	400.00
Chief watchman, $85, four months	340.00
Chief janitor, $65, four months	260.00
Postage and stationery, etc	400.00
General traveling expenses, entire period, twenty months	2,000.00
Total	14,553.28
Fifty watchmen, $60, four months	12,000.00
Twenty-five sweepers, $45, four months	4,500.00
Grand total	31,053.28

[Period No. 4.—From October 31, 1893, to close of Department.]

Estimated expenses from October 31, 1893, to the discontinuance of the Department	6,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

Period No. 1—March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	4,106.64
Period No. 2—July 1, 1892 to June 30, 1893	60,500.00
Period No. 3—July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	31,053.28
Period No. 4—October 31, 1893, to close of Department	6,000.00
Total	101,659.92

EXHIBIT F.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES DEPARTMENT F—MACHINERY.

From March 1, 1892, to the closing of the Exposition, October 30, 1893, and necessary expenses of closing business.

Department expenses from March 1, 1892, to end of fiscal year, June 30, 1892		$3,760.24

For fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

One chief of department, at $416.66 per month	$5,000,000	
One secretary	1,800.00	
Five clerks, at $75 per month	4,500.00	
One stenographer, at $75 per month	900.00	
One chief assistant	2,500,00	
One chief draftsman	2,500.00	
Three draftsmen, at $1,200 per year	3,600.00	
Four assistants, at $1,800 (seven months)	4,200.00	
Four assistants, at $1,800 (two months)	1,200.00	
Twenty laborers, at $35 per month (seven months)	4,900.00	
Two messenger boys, at $30 per month (1 year)	720.00	
Fifteen oilers (three months), at $2 per day	2,700.00	
One carpenter (three months), $3 per day	270.00	
Two machinists (four months), $3 per day	720.00	
Two plumbers (four months), at $3.50 per day	840.00	
Two storekeepers (three months), at $40 per month	240.00	
One chief janitor (three months), at $100 per month	300.00	
Four assistant janitors (three months), at $60 per month	720.00	
Janitors and sweepers' stores, trucks, etc	1,000.00	
Extra fire appliances	743.28	
Printing, stationery, and office items (one year)	6,000.00	
		45,353.28

From July 1 to October 30, 1893.

Chief of department, at $416.66	1,666.64	
One secretary, at $1,800 per year	600.00	
Eight clerks, at $75 per month	2,400.00	
One stenographer, at $75 per month	300.00	
One chief assistant, at $2,500 per year	833.33	
One chief draftsman, at $2,500 per year	833.33	
Three draftsmen, at $1,200 per year	1,200.00	
Eight assistants, at $1,800 per year	4,800.00	
Twenty laborers, at $35 per month	2,800.00	
Two messenger boys at $30 per month	240.00	
Fifteen oilers, at $2 per day	3,600.00	
One carpenter, at $3 per day	360.00	
Two machinists, at $3 per day	720.00	
Two plumbers, at $3.50 per day	840.00	
Two storekeepers, at $40 per month	320.00	
One chief janitor, at $100 per month	400.00	
Four assistant janitors, at $60 per month	960.00	
Expert tests	10,000.00	
Printing, stationery, and office items	5,000.00	
		37,873.30
		86,986.82
After Exposition closes, for general service		6,000.00
Watchmen, janitors, for entire time		60,900.00
		153,886.82

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	3,760.24
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	45,353.28
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	37,873.30
Watchmen, janitors, and sweepers	60,900.00
Closing expenses	6,000.00
Grand total	153,886.82

EXHIBIT G.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES DEPARTMENT G—TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS: RAILWAYS, VESSELS, VEHICLES, ETC.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Salary of chief, at $5,000 a year	$1,667.34
Chief clerk, at $2,000 a year	666.34
Application and recording clerk, at $1,200	400.00
Stenographer, at $900	300.00
Superintendent marine division, $2,400	800.00
Draftsman, at $1,200	400.00
Printing and stationery	400.00
Postage and telegraphing	120.00
Traveling expenses	750.00
Miscellaneous office expenses	300.00
	5,803.68

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Official and clerical force:	
Salary of chief	5,000.00
Chief clerk	2,000.00
Application and recording clerk	1,200.00
Stenographer	900.00
Draftsman	1,200.00
Superintendent marine division	2,400.00
Superintendent vehicle division	2,400.00
Superintendent railway division	2,400.00
Three stenographic clerks	2,700.00
Three installation officers, seven months	2,100.00
Twelve installation assistants, four months	3,600.00
Three assistant superintendents railway department, six months	1,800.00
Six messengers, two months of fair	600.00
Miscellaneous expense:	
Printing and stationery	1,200.00
Postage and telegraphing	360.00
Traveling expenses	2,000.00
Miscellaneous office expenses	900.00
Other special items of expense:	
Loan exhibits (cost of handling, packing, transporting, care during exhibition, insurance, repacking, and delivering)	10,000.00
Expert tests of locomotives	5,000.00
	47,760.00

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Official and clerical force, etc:	
Salary of chief	1,667.00
Chief clerk	667.00
Application and recording clerk	400.00
Stenographer	300.00
Draftsman	400.00
Six messengers	1,200.00
Three division superintendents	2,400.00
Three stenographic clerks	900.00
Three assistant division superintendents	1,200.00
Printing and stationery	400.00
Postage and telegraphing	120.00
Miscellaneous office expenses	300.00
	9,954.00

March 1, 1892, to October 30, 1893.

Salaries and wages janitor's force:	
One head janitor	$1,300.00
Three assistant janitors	2,250.00
Sixty sweepers and laborers	18,500.00
One chief watchman	1,300.00
Two assistant chiefs	1,020.00
One hundred and fifty-six watchmen	61,650.00
Sixteen elevator attendants	4,800.00
Janitor's materials	1,200.00
Trucks, barrows, etc	1,000.00
Uniforms, badges, etc	3,500.00
Banners, bunting, etc	1,500.00
	98,020.00
Estimated expenses after close of Exposition for period of thirty to sixty days necessary for closing up, removals, etc	5,000.00

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	5,803.68
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	47,760.00
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	9,954.00
Expense after close of Exposition	5,000.00
Total administration expenses	68,517.68
Watchmen, janitors, elevator services, and expenses of same	98,020.00
Grand total	166,537.68

EXHIBIT H.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT H—MANUFACTURES.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Chief of department	$1,666.66
Chief clerk	600.00
Stenographer and clerk	400.00
Clerical service	475.00
Draftsman	400.00
Printing, stationery, postage, etc	1,800.00
Traveling expenses	600.00
Total	5,941.66

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief of department	5,000.00
Assistant chief	3,000.00
Chief clerk	2,100.00
Stenographer and clerk	1,500.00
Clerical service	5,200.00
Draftsman	1,200.00
Stenographer	780.00
Division superintendents	4,000.00
Superintendent of building	1,600.00
Messengers	180.00
Installation officers	875.00
Assistants	1,800.00
Carpenters	480.00
Traveling expenses	1,850.00
Postage, stationery, printing, etc	3,500.00
Miscellaneous and contingent fund	10,801.33
Total	$43,866.33

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Chief of department	$1,666.66⅔
Assistant chief	1,000.00
Chief clerk	700.00
Stenographer and clerk	500.00
Clerical service	1,400.00
Draftsman	400.00
Stenographer	260.00
Messengers	160.00
Superintendent of building	800.00
Inrtallation officers	500.00
Division superintendents	2,000.00
Carpenters	480.00
Postage, stationery, printing, etc	200.00
Miscellaneous and contingent fund	4,413.33
Total	14,479.99⅓
Approximate estimate of expense for winding up the affairs of the department after the close of the exposition, including removals, preparation of report, and other incidental and miscellaneous expense	7,500.00

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	5,941.66⅔
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	43,866.33
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	14,479.99⅓
Estimated expenses of closing work	7,500.00
Total of administrative expenses	71,787.99⅓

Watchman and janitor service and expenses.

Captain of watch, 10 months, at $125	1,250.00
Watchmen for the entire period	142,100.00
Head janitor, 10 months, at $75	750.00
Janitor service for entire period	20,750.00
Total watch and janitor service for American section	164,850.00
Estimated watch and janitor service for foreign nations	164,850.00
Total watch and janitor service for entire period	329,700.00
Grand total	401,487.99⅓

EXHIBIT J—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT J—ELECTRICITY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Salaries—chief, at $2,500	$833.33	
Secretary, at $2,000	666.66	
Assistant engineer, at $2,000	666.66	
Stenographer, at $900	300.00	
Printing, stationery, etc. (including prospectus)	750.00	
Postage (including mailing 10,000 copies prospectus)	500.00	
Traveling expenses	400.00	
Telegraph and telephone service	200.00	
Plans, drawings, and miscellaneous expenses	200.00	
		$4,516.65

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Salaries—chief	5,000.00
Assistant chief	4,000.00
Three assistants, at $2,000	6,000.00

Secretary	$3,000.00	
Four clerks, at $1,500	6,000.00	
Two stenographers, at $900	1,800.00	
Two messengers, at $600	1,200.00	
Two inspectors of installation, at $1,200	2,400.00	
Four inspectors of installation, 4 months, at $100	1,600.00	
Four carpenters, 6 months, at $83.33	2,000.00	
Four superintendents machinery, 4 months, at $83.33	1,333.00	
One superintendent shafting, 5 months, at $150	750.00	
One superintendent motors, 5 months, at $150	750.00	
Two plumbers, 4 months, at $83.33	666.00	
Ten laborers, 6 months, at $45	2,700.00	
Two machinists, 4 months, at $75	600.00	
One head janitor, 6 months, at $100	600.00	
Printing, stationery, and office supplies	6,000.00	
Janitors' and sweepers' stores, trucks, etc	1,000.00	
Traveling expenses	1,500.00	
Telegraph and telephone service	500.00	
Miscellaneous expenses, emergency account	1,000.00	
		$50,399.00

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Salaries—chief, at $5,000	1,666.64	
Assistant chief, at $4,000	1,333.32	
Three assistants, at $2,000	2,000.00	
Secretary, at $3,000	1,000.00	
Four clerks, at $1,500	500.00	
Two stenographers, at $900	600.00	
Two messengers, at $600	400.00	
Six inspectors of installation, at $100	2,400.00	
Four carpenters, at $83.33	333.32	
Four superintendents machinery, at $83.33	333.32	
One superintendent of shafting, at $150	600.00	
One superintendent of motors, at $150	600.00	
Two plumbers, at $83.33	666.66	
Ten laborers, at $45	1,800.00	
Two machinists, at $75	600.00	
One head janitor, at $100	400.00	
Printing, stationery, and office supplies	2,000.00	
Janitors' stores, trucks, etc	800.00	
Telegraph and telephone service	500.00	
Miscellaneous expenses, emergency account	5,000.00	
		23,533.26

Watchmen and janitor service for the entire time.

Salaries—one head watchman, 10 months, at $100	1,000.00	
One head night watchman, 10 months, at $100	1,000.00	
Ten watchmen, 10 months, at $60	6,000.00	
Seventy watchmen, 7 months, at $60	29,400.00	
Twenty night watchmen, 7 months, at $60	8,400.00	
Ten night watchmen, 10 months, at $60	6,000.00	
Four assistant janitors, 8 months, at $45	1,440.00	
Forty sweepers, 7 months, at $45	12,600.00	
Uniforms for watchmen, janitors, etc	3,600.00	
		69,440.00

October 30, 1893, to January 31, 1894.

Salaries of officers, inspectors, and laborers on duty during 3 months, while machinery and exhibits are being removed from the electrical building; also care of those exhibits, and the machinery, which must be returned to owners by the department; also cost of report on the achievements of the section, 3 months, at $2,000 per month	6,000.00
Grand total	153,888.91

EXHIBIT K.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES DEPARTMENT K—FINE ARTS.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Chief, at $5,000	$1,666.67
One assistant, at $3,000	1,000.00
One assistant, at $3,000, one month	250.00
One chief clerk, at $125, one month	125.00
Two clerks, at $100, one month	200.00
One stenographer, at $100	400.00
One stenographer, at $65, one month	65.00
Postage, telegrams, etc	300.00
Traveling expenses	1,000.00
Transportation, expressage, etc	100.00
Expenses of advisory Committees, New York, Boston, Paris, Munich, and elsewhere	500.00
	5,606.67

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief	5,000.00
Two assistants, at $3,000	6,000.00
One chief clerk, one year, at $125	1,500.00
Two clerks, at $100	2,400.00
One stenographer, at $100	1,200.00
One stenographer, at $65	780.00
Four superintendents of galleries, 4 months, at $200	3,200.00
One superintendent of engraving and printing department, 6 months	1,000.00
One receiving clerk, 6 months at $125	750.00
One permit and entry clerk, 6 months at $125	750.00
One electrician, 6 months, at $150	900.00
Six carpenters (expert handlers of paintings), 6 months, at $125	4,500.00
Two carpenters (expert handlers of paintings), 12 months, at $100	2,400.00
One superintendent of building, 5 months, at $150	750.00
One chief watchman, 9 months, at $90	810.00
One chief janitor, 9 months, at $90	810.00
Fifty expert picture hangers, 2 months, at $125	12,500.00
Printing, circulars, etc	6,000.00
Postage, telegrams, etc	1,600.00
Traveling expenses	10,000.00
Transportation, expressage, etc	44,500.00
Expenses of advisory committees—New York, Boston, Paris, Munich, and elsewhere	10,000.00
Installation of architectural and decorative collections	12,000.00
Insurance, marine and land—transit and insurance in building for four months	34,000.00
	163,350.00

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Chief, at $5,000	1,666.67
Two assistants, at $3,000	2,000.00
One chief clerk, at $125	500.00
Two clerks, at $100	800.00
One stenographer, at $65	260.00
Four superintendents of galleries, two for eight months, two for two months	4,000.00
One superintendent of engraving and printing department, at $2,000	666.67
One electrician, at $150	600.00
One superintendent of building, at $150	600.00
One chief watchman, at $90	360.00
One chief janitor, at $90	360.00
Insurance	15,000.00
	26,813.34
Watchmen and janitor service, March 1, 1892, to October 30, 1893	44,040.00

Estimated cost of removing and repacking American exhibits and such foreign exhibits as the Department may be responsible for, and in closing the work generally.

Chief, six months, from October 30, 1893, at $5,000	$2,500.00
One assistant, six months, from October 30, 1893, at $3,000	1,500.00
One assistant, six months, from October 30, 1893, at $1,200	600.00
One clerk, six months, from October 30, 1893, at $1,200	600.00
One stenographer, six months, from October 30, 1893, at $65	390.00
One superintendent of gallery, one month, at $200	200.00
One superintendent of engraving and printing department, at $2,000, one month	166.66
One electrician, one month	150.00
Fifty expert handlers of paintings, at $125, one month	6,250.00
Eight watchmen, at $60, two months	960.00
Postage, telegrams, etc	100.00
Expressage, transportation, etc	20,000.00
Fifteen laborers, one month, at $40	600.00
	34,016.66

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	5,606.67
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	163,350.00
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	26,813.34
Watchmen and janitor service	44,040.00
Closing expenses	34,016.66
Grand total	273,826.67

EXHIBIT L.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES DEPARTMENT L—LIBERAL ARTS.

March 1 to June 30, 1892.

Salaries—chief	$1,666.67
Chief clerk	500.00
Stenographer	300.00
One superintendent	833.33
Two superintendents	1,333.33
Expenses for promotion	3,600.00
Office expenses, printing, postage, travel	1,600.00
Total	*9,833.33

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief	5,000.00
Chief clerk	1,500.00
Stenographer	900.00
One superintendent	2,500.00
Nine superintendents, at $2,000	18,000.00
Clerks, draftsman, etc	5,000.00
Transportation, travel, and expressage	4,800.00
Office expenses, printing, and postage	4,800.00
Labor in handling and placing exhibits	4,800.00
Bureau of Hygiene, charities, and religion	22,200.00
Special educational exhibits	2,000.00
Total	*71,500.00

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Salaries—chief	1,666.66
Chief clerk	500.00
Stenographer	300.00
Nine superintendents	6,000.00

* Not including musical features, but including installation and care of musical exhibits.

Three clerks	1,600.00
Office expenses	1,200.00
Special educational exhibit	500.00
Total	*11,166.66

Janitor and watchman service.

October 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	61,900.00
July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893	36,000.00
Total	97,900.00

Closing Exposition and making report.

Not including musical features, but including care of musical exhibits..	7,500.00

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	9,833.33
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	71,500.00
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	11,166.67
Janitor and watchman service, October 1, 1892, to October 30, 1893	97,900.00
Closing Exposition and making report	7,500.00
Grand total	197,900.00

EXHIBIT M.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT M—ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, HISTORY, ETC.

March 1, 1892 to June 30, 1892.

Chief, at present part pay, $300 per month	$1,200.00
Secretary, present part pay, $75 per month	300.00
Stenographer, $40 per month	160.00
Assistant in department physical anthropology, as now, $50 per month	200.00
Clerk, department physical anthropology, $50 per month	200.00
Office assistant, $25 per month	100.00
Varying number of assistants in field, and field work in archæology and ethnology	20,000.00
Cartographical work	1,200.00
Historical work	400.00
Office expenses, express and traveling expenses	1,200.00
	24,960.00

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief, salary for one year	5,000.00
Secretary for one year	1,200.00
Stenographer for one year, $65 per month	780.00
Label writer, 6 months, $50 per month	300.00
Superintendent subdepartment physical anthropology, 3 months, $200 per month	600.00
Assistant superintendent subdepartment physical anthropology, 3 months, $100 per month	300.00
Clerk, subdepartment physical anthropology, 10 months, $50 per month	500.00
Superintendent subdepartment archæology, 8 months, $100 per month	800.00
Superintendent subdepartment ethnology, 8 months, $100 per month	800.00
Superintendent subdepartment cartography, 8 months, $100 per month	800.00
Superintendent subdepartment history, 8 months, $100 per month	800.00
Superintendent Southern ethnograpical exhibit, 3 months, $100 per month	300.00

t Not including musical features, but including care of musical exhibits.

Superintendent Northern etnographical exhibit, 3 months, $100 per month	$300.00
Chief mold taker and worker, 3 months, $100 per month	300.00
Two assistant mold takers and workers, 3 months, $65 per month each	390.00
Expenses of ethnographical exhibit, two months, $3,000 per month	6,000.00
Four assistants for 1 year, $50 per month each	2,400.00
Expenses of fieldwork, archæology and ethnology, July 1 to October 30	20,000.00
Castings from Central American molds	6,000.00
Messenger, 9 months, $50 per month	450.00
Carpenter, 6 months, $100	600.00
Express, postage, telegrams, etc	1,500.00
Records, printing labels, stationery, etc	1,000.00
Office expenses and travel	1,000.00
Fitting, apparatus, etc., physical laboratory	1,200.00
Cases	50,000.00
	103,320.00

July 1 to October 30, 1893.

Chief, salary for 4 months	1,667.00
Secretary, salary for 4 months	400.00
Stenographer, salary for 4 months, $65 per month	280.00
Superintendent subdepartment physical anthropology, 4 months, $200 per month	800.00
Assistant superintendent physical anthropology, 4 months, $100 per month	400.00
Superintendent subdepartment archæology, 4 months, $100 per month	400.00
Superintendent subdepartment ethnology, 4 months, $100 per month	400.00
Superintendent subdepartment cartography, 4 months, $100 per month	400.00
Superintendent subdepartment history, 4 months, $100 per month	400.00
Superintendent northern ethnographical exhibit, 4 months, $100 per month	400.00
Superintendent southern ethnographical exhibit, 4 months, $100 per month	400.00
Chief mold maker and worker, 4 months, $100 per month	400.00
Two assistant mold makers and workers, 4 months, $65 per month, each	520.00
Expenses ethnographical exhibit	12,000.00
Four assistants, 4 months, $50 per month, each	800.00
Messenger, 4 months, $50 per month	200.00
Office expenses	500.00
	20,367.00

Month of November, 1893.

Chief salary	417.00
Secretary, salary	100.00
Stenographer, salary	65.00
Superintendent subdepartment physical anthropology, salary one-half month	100.00
Assistant superintendent subdepartment physical anthropology, salary one-half month	50.00
Superintendent subdepartment ethenology, salary one month	100.00
Superintendent subdepartment archæology, salary one month	100.00
Superintendent subdepartment cartography, salary one-half month	50.00
Superintendent subdepartment history, salary one-half month	50.00
Superintendent northern ethnographical exhibit, salary one-half month.	50.00
Superintendent southern ethnographical exhibit, salary one-half month.	50.00
Chief molder and worker	100.00
One assistant molder and worker	65.00
Messenger	50.00
One carpenter	100.00
Ethnographical exhibit	5,000.00
Express, postage, telegrams, etc	1,000.00
Office expenses and travel	1,000.00
	8,447.00

RECAPITULATION.

Estimated expenses, including salary of chief and assistants from March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	$24,960.00
Estimated expenses, including salary of chief and assistants from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	103,320.00
Estimated expenses, including salary of chief and assistants from July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	20,367.00
Estimated expenses, including salary of chief and assistants for November, 1893	8,447.00
Total for administrative expenses of the Department from March 1, 1892, to close, twenty-one months	157,094.00
Watchmen, janitors, etc., for the entire period	9,190.00
Grand total	166,284.00

EXHIBIT N.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES DEPARTMENT N—FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Chief clerk	$500.00
Printing, stationery, and postage	150.00
Incidental expenses	150.00
	800.00

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief	5,000.00
Chief clerk	1,500.00
One stenographer	900.00
One messenger	450.00
Three clerks	1,641.67
Three superintendents	2,041.67
One janitor	375.00
One timekeeper	150.00
Two laborers	300.00
Two mechanics	300.00
Printing, stationery, and postage	1,500.00
Traveling expenses and incidentals	3,000.00
Setting out and caring for exhibit (growing trees, etc.)	2,500.00
	19,658.34

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Chief	1,666.67
Chief clerk	500.00
Stenographer	300.00
Messenger	150.00
Janitor	300.00
Three superintendents	2,166.66
Four clerks	1,266.67
Two mechanics	400.00
Two laborers	400.00
One timekeeper	200.00
	7,350.00
Expense necessary to close department	4,000.00
Forty-six sweepers, watchmen, etc	9,837.50

RECAPITULATION.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	$800.00
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	19,658.34
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	7,350.00
Expense necessary to close department	4,000.00
Total administrative expenses	31,808.34
Sweepers, watchmen, etc	9,837.50
Grand total	41,645.84

EXHIBIT O.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT O—PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Salary of chief	$2,500.00	
Assistant chief, clerks, and messengers	2,840.00	
Stenographers and typewriters	760.00	
Writers and exchange editors	700.00	
German and Scandinavian	500.00	
French and Spanish	500.00	
Italian, Portugese, Russian, and other languages	150.00	
Superintendent mailing room, mail clerks, and packers	2,800.00	
Lithographs, electrotypes, and photographs	3,000.00	
Publishing pamphlets and bulletins	4,800.00	
Stationery and printing	2,800.00	
Postage	2,000.00	
		$23,350.00

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Salary of chief	7,500.00	
Assistant chief, clerks, and messengers	8,520.00	
Stenographers and typewriters	3,240.00	
Descriptive writers and exchange editors	3,200.00	
German and Scandinavian	2,300.00	
French and Spanish	2,000.00	
Italian, Portugese, Russian, and other languages	1,500.00	
Superintendent mailing room, mail clerks, packers, and scrap-book division	10,820.00	
Lithographs, portfolios, and photographs	25,000.00	
Publishing pamphlets, maps, illustrated articles, sending plate matter to country papers, and reporters for local press	25,000.00	
Distribution, bill posters and posting	10,000.00	
Zinc etching and electrotypes	10,000.00	
Stationery and printing	9,000.00	
Newspaper advertising	40,000.00	
Postage	6,000.00	
		164,080.00

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Salary of chief	2,500.00	
Assistant chief, clerks, and messengers	2,000.00	
Stenographers and typewriters	1,060.00	
Writers, reporters, and translators	1,500.00	
Mailing room	2,500.00	
News letters and bulletins	5,000.00	
Stationery and printing	1,000,00	
Postage	1,000.00	
Newspaper advertising	25,000.00	
		41,560.00
Grand total		228,990.00

EXHIBIT P.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES DEPARTMENT P—FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Chief, at	$8,000 per year	$2,666.66
Secretary, at	2,500 per year	833.33
Two clerks, at	1,200 per year	800.00
Two stenographers, at	900 per year	600.00
One laborer, at	480 per year	160.00
One clerk, at	1,800 per year (two months)	300.00
Postage, cable, expressage, etc		2,000.00
Printing, stationery, etc		2,000.00
Latin-American bureau:		
Chief, at	$3,600 per year	1,200.00
Office expenses, at	4,000 per year	1,333.33
London office:		
Chief at	4,000 per year	1,333.33
Office expenses at	6,000 per year	2,000.00
Two foreign offices, at	10,000 per year each (two months)	3,333.33
Total		18,559.98

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief, at	$8,000 per year	8,000.00
Secretary, at	2,500 per year	2,500.00
Two clerks, at	1,200 per year	2,400.00
Two stenographers, at	900 per year	1,800.00
One laborer, at	480 per year	480.00
Two clerks, at	1,800 per year	3,600.00
Two clerks, at	1,800 per year (for six months)	1,800.00
One clerk, at	1,200 per year (for six months)	600.00
Postage, cable, expressage, etc		10,000.00
Printing, stationery, etc		3,000.00
Latin-American bureau:		
Chief, at	3,000 per year	3,600.00
Office expenses, at	4,000 per year	4,000.00
London office:		
Chief, at	4,000 per year (three months, home office)	4,000.00
Office expenses, at	6,000 per year (nine months)	4,000.00
Two foreign offices, at	10,000 per year each (four months	6,666.66
Total		56,446.66

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Chief, at $8,000 per year	2,666.66
Secretary, at $2,500 per year	833.33
2 clerks, at $1,200 per year (one clerk)	400.00
2 stenographers, at $900 per year	600.00
1 laborer, at $480	160.00
2 clerks, at $1,800 per year	1,200.00
Postage, cable, expressage, printing, stationery, etc	2,000.00
Latin-American bureau:	
Chief, at $3,600 per year	1,200.00
Office expenses, at $4,000 per year	
London office:	
Chief, at $4,000 per year (home office)	1,333.33
Total	10,393.32

October 31, 1893, to close of Department.

Chief, at $8,000 per year	4,000.00
Secretary, at $2,500 per year	1,250.00
1 clerk, at $1,200 per year	600.00
1 stenographer, at $900 per year	450.00
1 laborer, at $480 per year	240.00

2 clerks, at $1,800 per year (three months)	$900.00
Postage, cable, expressage, printing, stationery, etc	4,000.00
Latin-American bureau:	
Chief, at $3,600 per year	1,800.00
Office expenses, at $4,000 per year	
London office:	
Chief, at $4,000 per year	
Office expenses, at $6,000 per year	
Two foreign offices, at $10,000 per year each	
Total	13,240.00

SUMMARY.

Chief, at $8,000 per year	17,333.32
Secretary, at $2,500 per year	5,416.66
Two clerks, at $1,200 per year	4,200.00
Two stenographers, at $900 per year	3,450.00
One laborer, at $480 per year	1,040.00
Two clerks, at $1,800 per year	5,700.00
Two clerks, at $1,800 per year (for six months)	1,800.00
One clerk, at $1,200 (for six months)	600.00
One clerk, at $1,800 (for two months)	300.00
Postage, cable, expressage, printing, stationery, etc	23,000.00
Latin-American bureau:	
Chief, at $3,600 per year	7,800.00
Office expenses, at $4,000 per year	5,333.33
London office:	
Chief, at $4,000 per year	6,666.66
Office expenses, at $6,000 per year	6,000.00
Two foreign offices, at $10,000 per year, each	9,999.99
Grand total	98,639.96

EXHIBIT Q.—COMMUNICATION FROM DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS, TRANSMITTING ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES OF THE SEVERAL GREAT DEPARTMENTS OF THE EXPOSITION, ACCOMPANIED BY A SUMMARY OF THESE ESTIMATES.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A., *March 25, 1892.*

To the President and Honorable Board of Control, World's Columbian Commission:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with instructions of your honorable board, I have the honor to submit herewith estimates of the amounts that will be required to defray the expenses of the fifteen great departments among which the work of the Exposition has been divided, "to properly administer and systematize the Exposition," as prescribed by the compact of administration entered into by the National Commission and World's Columbian Exposition, November 24 and 25, 1890.

These estimates have been made to cover the following periods:

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Estimates have also been made to cover the expenses of administration in the several departments, for closing the Exposition work.

These estimates, for the several periods, are summarized in the following exhibits:

Exhibit A 1. Summary of estimated expenses of administration for the period March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Exhibit B 1. Summary of the same for July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Exhibit C 1. Summary of the same for July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Exhibit D 1. Summary of the estimated expenses of administration in closing the Exposition work.

Exhibit E 1. Summary of the expense of watchmen and janitors required within the buildings for the entire period.

Exhibit F 1. Summary of expenses of departments for the entire period.

From the total of the estimated expenses of administration herein set forth several considerable sums may be properly deducted, on the ground that these sums are asked by the departments in whose estimates they are included, for purposes which are closely identified with legitimate outlay for what might be classed as plant and

working expenses. It seems to me that the General Government should not be expected to provide for these expenditures in the appropriation which it may grant for the conduct of the executive department of the Exposition. The items and amounts which it may possibly be wise to deduct on the above consideration are as follows:

In department K, fine arts, for expenses of transportation and insurance of exhibits	$113,500
In department M, ethnology, etc., for field work, expenses of the ethnological exhibit, casts, cases, etc.	119,000
In department O, publicity and promotion, the amounts estimated for newspaper advertising	75,000
	307,500

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Director-General.

EXHIBIT A 1.—*Summary of the estimated expenses of the several departments from March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.*

Department A	$3,236.64
B	19,691.64
C	900.00
D	2,991.64
E	4,106.64
F	3,760.24
G	5,803.68
H	5,941.67
J	4,516.65
K	5,606.67
L	9,833.33
M	24,960.00
N	800.00
O	23,350.00
P	18,559.98
Total	134,058.78

EXHIBIT B 1.—*Summary of the estimated expenses of the several departments from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.*

Department A	$49,213.26
B	55,858.20
C	18,428.34
D	13,160.00
E	42,635.00
F	45,353.28
G	47,760.00
H	43,866.33
J	50,399.00
K	163,350.00
L	71,500.00
M	103,320.00
N	19,658.34
O	164,080.00
P	56,446.66
Total	945,028.41

EXHIBIT C 1.—*Summary of the estimated expenses of the several departments from July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893.*

Department	A	$27,473.37
	B	20,903.28
	C	27,456.66
	D	4,033.28
	E	14,553.28
	F	37,873.30
	G	9,954.00
	H	14,480.00
	J	23,533.26
	K	26,813.34
	L	11,166.66
	M	20,367.00
	N	7,350.00
	O	41,560.00
	P	10,393.32
Total		297,910.75

EXHIBIT D 1.—*Summary of the estimated expenses of the several departments in closing the Exposition work.*

Department	A	$6,000.00
	B	8,000.00
	C	5,000,00
	D	5,000.00
	E	6,000.00
	F	6,000.00
	G	5,000.00
	H	7,500.00
	J	6,000.00
	K	34,016.66
	L	7,500.00
	M	8,447.00
	N	4,000.00
	P	13,240.00
Total		121,703.66

EXHIBIT E 1.—*Summary of the estimated expenses of watchmen and janitors required within the buildings for the entire period.*

Department	A	$59,650.00
	B	10,380.00
	C	13,550.00
	D	29,806.72
	E	34,365.00
	F	60,900.00
	G	98,020.00
	H	329,700.00
	J	69,440.00
	K	44,040.00
	L	97,900.00
	M	9,190.00
	N	9,837.50
Total		866,779.22

EXHIBIT F 1.—*Summary of the estimated expenses of the several departments from March 1, 1892, to the close of the Exposition work.*

Department.	Estimated expenses of administration.	Estimates for watchmen, janitors, and cleaners within buildings.	Totals.
A	$85,923.27	$59,650.00	$145,573.27
B	104,453.12	10,380.00	114,833.12
C	70,985.00	13,550.00	84,535.00
D	25,184.92	29,806.72	54,991.64
E	67,294.92	34,365.00	101,659.92
F	92,986.82	60,900.00	153,886.82
G	68,517.68	98,020.00	166,537.68
H	71,787.99	329,700.00	401,487.99
J	84,448.91	69,440.00	153,888.91
K	229,786.67	44,040.00	273,826.67
L	100,000.00	97,900.00	197,900.00
M	157,094.00	9,120.00	166,284.00
N	31,808.34	9,837.50	41,645.84
O	228,990.00	.....	228,990.00
P	98,639.96	.....	98,639.96
Totals	1,517,901.60	866,779.22	2,384,680.82

REPORT OF MRS. POTTER PALMER, PRESIDENT BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, *March 30, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to hand to the subcommittee appointed by the Committee on Appropriations the accompanying statement, which gives the following information for the use of said committee in the form of exhibits, as follows:

Exhibit No. 1.—Statement showing the number of officers, clerks, and other appointees who have been or are now under the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, their salaries or compensation, the dates of their employment, the nature of their duties, and the States or Territories from which they were severally appointed.

Exhibit No. 2.—Statement of all moneys received by the Board of Lady Managers from its organization, November 19, 1890, to March 15, 1892, inclusive, amounting to $47,811.89.

Exhibit No. 3.—Summarized statement of the expenditures of the Board of Lady Managers, taken from the itemized statement, certified by the secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the appropriation of $200,000 made by section 18 of the act of Congress, said summarized statement being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, beginning November 19, 1890, the date of the organization of the Board of Lady Managers, and amounting to $25,892.36.

Exhibit No. 4.—Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of all pay rolls of the Board of Lady Managers, approved by the president of said board and certified by the secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury from July 1, 1891, to March 15, 1892, inclusive, for payment out of the appropriation of $36,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, amounting to $21,919.53. Appended to this itemized statement is a summary showing how much of this amount was expended for a meeting of the board, and for the salaries and current expenses of its officers, clerks, and employés, followed by notes explaining certain items in this statement.

Exhibit No. 5.—Statement of the liabilities of the Board of Lady Managers due at this date, March 15, 1892, or to become due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, amounting to $36,000, and showing that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Board of Lady Managers, for the present fiscal year, was, on March 15, 1892, $5,063.20.

Exhibit No. 6.—Approximate estimate of appropriation required for the expenses of the Board of Lady Managers, its officers and employés, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounting to $138,938.

Exhibit No. 7.—Approximate estimate of appropriation required for the expenses of the Board of Lady Managers, its officers and employés, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1893.

Accompanping this report are printed copies of the proceedings of the Board of Lady Managers and its executive committee, and copies of other printed matter issued by the said board from its organization to the present date.

In addition to the foregoing I have the honor to hand to the committee such other *information* as may tend to explain fully the present condition of the Board of Lady

Managers, its relation to the General Government and to the National Commission, together with a summary showing its aim and the plan of caring for the interests of women in the woman's building and in the general buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The attention of the gentlemen of the subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee is invited to the following facts:

1. The origin of the Board of Lady Managers.
2. The duties imposed upon it by Congress at the time of its creation.
3. How the further duties of the board were to be prescribed.
4. Resolutions of the Commission and its Executive Committee prescribing further powers and duties to the Board of Lady Managers.
5. Outline of the plans adopted for the accomplishment of the work contemplated by the board.

First. The Board of Lady Managers was created by act of Congress, section VI of which reads as follows: "And said Commission is authorized and required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said Commission. Said board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor."

Second. The assignment of this first duty to the Board of Lady Managers by the act of Congress carries with it a high sense of the honor and responsibility intended to be imposed. It is unusual and significant, as it guards the interests of women by providing a discriminating and sympathetic jury to judge their work. The proper performance of this function is one of the most serious obligations of the Board of Lady Managers, which is inflexibly determined that members of Committees of Awards appointed by it shall be so preëminently qualified for the service they are called upon to perform that they will raise the standard of the jury service of the Exposition. A careful study is being made of the positions filled by women in the various States and Territories, and it is gratifying to find that there will be no lack of eminently fitting material from which to choose for every department of the classification in which the board may be called upon to appoint jurors.

Third. The further duties of this board, Congress decreed, as quoted above, should be prescribed by the National Commission.

Fourth. The Commission, acting in conformity with the liberal spirit of the act of Congress, has, in the prescription of these further duties, dealt most generously with the Board of Lady Managers. At the time of its organization, November 19, 1890, the Commission invited the coöperation of the lady managers in carrying on the work of the Exposition in the various States and Territories, in the following resolutions transmitted to them from the Executive Committee of the Commission on November 26:

"*Resolved*, That we respectfully request the Board of Lady Managers to work in conjunction with this committee and the National Commission in efforts to interest the people of the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia in the success of the World's Columbian Exposition.

"That the methods and agencies adopted by them in carrying forward the duties imposed upon them by the act of Congress shall be devised and executed by said board without any direction or control of this committee, but subject to the approval of this committee.

"That we will join with the Board of Lady Managers in a recommendation to Congress to make an additional appropriation to pay the expenses of the said board, if they so desire."

Five months later, after the board was organized and had commenced its work, the Commission during its session in April, 1891, passed resolutions prescribing the duties and powers of the board. It will be noticed that during this time the board had so gained the confidence and good will of the Commission that a very broad field of independent work was created for it, viz, that of caring for all the interests of women at the Exposition, and it was given an almost coördinate and equal authority with the Commission in supervising the work being carried on under the authority of the Director-General, in so far as the same related to the interests and work of women.

"Whereas, by the sixth section of the act of Congress which provides for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, etc., approved April 25, 1890, the World's Columbian Commission is authorized and required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said Commission, and in conformity with the provision of said act of Congress said Commission has appointed said Board of Lady Managers; and by the eleventh article of the by-laws of the Commission it is provided 'that the members of said Board of Lady Managers shall perform such duties in connection with the woman's department of the Exposition as the Executive *Committee may prescribe;*' and

"Whereas, said Executive Committee, at its last meeting on the 26th of November, 1890, addressed a communication to said Board of Lady Managers, in which said committee said: 'We do not deem it expedient at this time to formulate any further instructions to the Board of Lady Managers more explicitly defining their duties, but will appoint a subcommittee of this committee to confer with a committee of their board, at an early date, for the purpose of more fully prescribing their duties;' and said committee not having been appointed, and no further action having been taken in defining the duties of said board; and

"Whereas, the act of Congress approved March 4, 1891, explicitly recognizes said Board of Lady Managers, and provides that $36,000 of the appropriation made for the use of the World's Columbian Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, shall be used for the said Board of Lady Managers;

"*Resolved* (by this Commission)—

"First. That the Board of Lady Managers be, and they are hereby, directed and empowered to appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor. And the number of such women members so to be appointed shall be in proportion to the percentage of female labor performed in the production of such exhibits.

"Second. That said board shall have the management and control of the building known as the Woman's Building.

Third. That said board shall have general charge and management of all the interests of women in connection with the Exposition, and it is hereby recognized and declared to be the official channel of communication through which all women, or organizations of women, may be brought into relation with the Exposition, and through which all applications for space shall be made for the exclusive use of women or their exhibits in the buildings or for the construction of buildings intended exclusively for women's use in the Exposition; and that in respect to these and all similar matters connected with the preparation for and the management of the Exposition, in so far as the same relates to women's work, women's exhibits, and women's interests in general, the direction and approval of the Board of Lady Managers, through its president, shall be necessary before final and conclusive action is taken.

"Fourth. That in conducting the work herein assigned to said Board of Lady Managers, the same shall in all things be done under the direction and supervision and with the approval of the president of said board, who shall have full and complete control, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee of said board and to the approval of the Commission and its Director-General; and that all correspondence, clerical, and working force and expenditures of money shall be directed, ordered, and approved by the president of said board, who shall have all accounts duly audited and certify the same to the Board of Reference and Control for approval.

"Fifth. That owing to the evident intention of Congress to allow few meetings of the full Board of Lady Managers, the executive committee thereof, or a subcommittee of said executive committee, is hereby authorized and empowered, in the absence of the board, to exercise any and all powers which said board might exercise in session, including the right and privilege of amending its by-laws should said executive committee or subcommittee at any time deem it necessary or advisable.

"Sixth. That a salary of $5,000 per annum shall be paid to the president of the Board of Lady Managers, to date from her election to said office, on the 20th day of November, 1890; and a salary of $3,000 shall be paid to the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, the increase in the secretary's salary to date from the 1st day of March, 1891; each of said salaries shall be subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by law."

The Commission has thus given the Board of Lady Managers as full authority as is possible, without rendering it an absolutely independent organization, which might lead to a clash of authority. The Board of Lady Managers cordially recognizes that its work, aside from the important duty imposed by act of Congress, is carried on subject to the approval of the Commission. This supervision, owing to the liberal policy of the Commission, is a help rather than a limitation to the work of the Board of Lady Managers, because of the conferences which it necessitates between the two organizations and the thorough understanding which it thus brings about.

Fifth. The board has so far justified the good opinion formed of its wisdom and discretion, that not only have its actions never been questioned by the Commission, but they have been most heartily approved and indorsed on several occasions. The most friendly coöperation has always existed between the two bodies, and the Commission has constantly shown its desire to augment the board's usefulness.

The members of the board, by virtue of the authority granted as above shown, have worked indefatigably in every State and Territory to secure favorable State *legislation* and appropriations for the Exposition, as well as for the appointment of

women on State boards. Where they have failed to secure these desirable results, they have joined with the Commission in untiring efforts to create enthusiasm, to collect necessary funds, to secure contributions for the State buildings, and such an exhibit of industries and resources as would be gratifying to State pride. This work has been carried on all over the country with great zeal and discretion.

A most important duty of the Board of Lady Managers will be to secure a full representation of all the industries of women in the main Exposition buildings, as they wish to call attention to the vast proportion of heavy labor of the world which is being done by woman, so that, incidentally, public sentiment may be created which will condemn the disproportion of wages paid to men and women for equal services rendered, especially as this discrimination operates so injuriously for both sexes. Attention will be called to the many new lines of work being opened to women, and their success in each will be recorded as well as the technical training that is necessary to prepare them to fill desirable positions. The board will interest itself in all applications from industrial women and see that they are assigned satisfactory positions in the different departments.

Valuable aid has not only been rendered in this country, but also abroad. The Board of Lady Managers has, by the courtesy of the Department of State, sent, through that Department, invitations to foreign governments, asking that commissions be formed to coöperate with it in securing creditable exhibits from the women of each country. These commissions are now being formed in the countries addressed, and ladies distinguished not only for their rank and position, but also for their splendid services in great intellectual, philanthropic, and industrial movements, are being placed at their heads. Through these committees the interests of the Exposition abroad will be greatly augmented, and the position of women in every country advanced, because of their having for the first time the honor of holding government appointments.

The Board of Directors of the Columbian Exposition has shown the same friendly spirit toward the Board of Lady Managers that has been evinced by Congress and the Commission, and has indicated its appreciation of the usefulness of the lady managers by granting them a building to cost $200,000.

The woman's building, which is the most advanced of all the Exposition buildings and is rapidly nearing completion, was planned by a young woman, a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology. In it are introduced some novel features not found in any of the other Exposition buildings, and it will undoubtedly be a center of interest at the time of the Fair. It is intended that the woman's building and its decorations, both exterior and interior, shall exemplify woman's progress during the past few years in many new and hitherto untried pursuits, which will not only afford her new avenues to honorable independence, but also to fame and fortune, in case she proves capable of achieving them.

It is the intention of the Board of Lady Managers to make an exhibit in the Woman's Building which will clear away the existing misconception as to the value of the inventions and industries of women, both in the past and present, and to establish the fact that while they have been largely occupied as home makers and have not been educated or trained for industrial or artistic occupations, yet their successes in those directions have been important, but unappreciated. It will begin by showing that the women among all primitive peoples were the originators of most of the industrial arts, and that it was not until these became lucrative that they were appropriated by men and women pushed aside. While man, the protector, was engaged in fighting or the chase, woman constructed the rude semblance of a home. She dressed and cooked the game, and, later, ground the grain between stones and prepared it for bread. She cured and dressed the skins of animals and fashioned them awkwardly into garments. Impelled by the necessity for its use, she invented the needle and twisted the fibers of plants into thread. She invented the shuttle and used it in weaving textile fabrics, in which were often mingled feathers, wool, and down, which contributed both to the beauty and warmth of the fabric.

She was the first potter, and molded clay into jars and other utensils for domestic purposes, drying them in the sun. She originated basket making and in this she invented such an infinite variety of beautiful forms, colors, and decorations, as to put to shame modern products. She gradually learned to ornament these articles of primitive construction, by weaving in the feathers of birds, by a very skillful embroidery of porcupine quills and vegetable fibers, and by the use of vegetable dyes. Special attention will be called to these early inventions of women by means of the ethnological display to be made in the Woman's Building, which will supplement the race exhibit made in the Department of Ethnology in the general buildings.

The work of women through classic and mediæval times will be illustrated by showing their illuminated manuscripts, books of poetry, romance, and history, textile fabrics, elaborate embroideries and drawn work, the various rare laces which have been produced in every country and epoch, rare tapestries, etc. The board will endeavor to secure illustrations of all these objects through its foreign and home com-

mittees. It will try to produce the originals or reproductions of various objects which have had important influence on the epoch in which they were produced; for instance, the old Bayeux tapestries, made by Matilda of Flanders, which is the best and most authentic history extant of the conquest of England by her husband, William the Conqueror, and is referred to constantly by every authority treating of the military science, arms, accouterments, customs, and the manners and customs of that day. An effort will also be made to procure reproductions of the famous door of the Strasbourg Cathedral, made by Sabina von Steinbach, daughter and assistant of the architect of the Cathedral. To her is ascribed the change from the stiff mediæval angles which then prevailed to the flowing lines which followed. Also, a reproduction of the models in wax, contained in the Bologna Museum, of the human frame, made by a young female student in the fifteenth century—the precursor of our medical women of to-day—together with similar notable objects.

This retrospective view of the important work done by women in the past will surround the great gallery of honor in the Woman's Building, in which will be placed the most striking and creditable work in the arts, sciences, and industries produced by the women of to-day. In addition to this there will be placed in the Woman's Building demonstrations of the various systems of trained nursing, kitchen gardens, kindergartens, and of scientific cooking, as well as the records of all the charitable and benevolent work organized and carried on by women. A full catalogue or encyclopedia of all women's organizations in every country in the world (as far as the data can be secured), indicating the work each is doing, will be published in order to show its extent and usefulness.

The Board of Lady Managers, feeling that its work is less understood than that of the other organizations provided for in the act of Congress, has ventured to prepare this brief summary of its duties and purposes, so that the wisdom of Congress in having created such a board may be made apparent. The board hopes that Congress may take cognizance of this agency created by it, approve its work, and provide the money for carrying it on. The most careful and economical itemized estimates for this work have been made, and are herewith presented.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BERTHA HONORE PALMER,
President Board Lady Managers.

Hon. T. W. PALMER,
President World's Columbian Commission.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.—*Statement showing the number of officers, clerks, and other appointees who have been or are now under the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commision, their salaries or compensation, the dates of their employment, the nature of their duties, and the States or Territories from which they were severally appointed.*

Board of Lady Managers.	Nature of duty.	Terms of service.		Compensation.			Where from.	Remarks.
		Commencement.	Expiration.	Per month.	Per annum.	Amount paid.		
Mrs. Bertha M. H. Palmer	President	July 1, 1891			*$5,000		Illinois	
Mrs. Susan G. Cooke	Secretary	Apr. 22, 1891			†2,000 ‡3,000		Tennessee	
Mrs. Helen M. Barker	Superintendent Industrial Department.	Feb. 8, 1892			2,000		South Dakota	
Mrs. Amey M. Starkweather	Superintendent State work.	May 13, 1891			1,500		Rhode Island	
Miss Jean M. W. Loughborough	File and record clerk	May 6, 1891			1,200		Arkansas	
Miss Anette E. Crocker	Stenographer and translator.	Jan. 10, 1891			900		Illinois	
Miss Ann N. Frantz	Stenographer	Feb. 2, 1892			900		Maryland	
Miss Fannie E. Maddix	Clerk	Mar. 2, 1892		$40			Illinois	
Miss Phoebe W. Couzins	Secretary	Nov. 28, 1890	Apr. 15, 1891		2,000	$767.22	Missouri	Voucher B 108 pay roll and B 286.
Mrs. E. F. J. Bullene	Clerk	Nov. 27, 1890	Apr. 16, 1891		600	233.39	do	Voucher B 208.
Mrs. A. C. Jackson	do	Apr. 13, 1891	May 12, 1891		1,200	98.90	Kentucky	Voucher B 249.
Miss Mary L. Pearson	do	Feb. 1, 1892	Mar. 2, 1892	40			Illinois	Unpaid.
Miss Laura Hayes	Private secretary to the president.	Apr. 1, 1891	June 30, 1891		1,200	300.00	do	Voucher B 252.
Miss E. C. Merrill	Stenographic reporter for the board.					417.70	do	Vouchers B 187, 188, 243, and 288.
J. Allison Bowen	Clerical services rendered executive committee.	Apr. 8, 1891	Apr. 30, 1891			110.00	do	Voucher B 202.

* While the Commission voted the president of the Board of Lady Managers an annual salary of $5,000, to take effect July 1, 1891, Mrs. Palmer declined to receive any salary for the discharge of the duties of that office, and has drawn but $815 of said amount, up to March 1, 1892, with which to pay the salary of a private secretary for the past eight months.

† To July 1, 1891. ‡ From July 1, 1891.

Blank spaces in "expiration" column indicate that the party is still in the employ of the Commission.

EXHIBIT No. 2—*Statement of all moneys received by the Board of Lady Managers from its organization, November 19, 1890, to March 15, 1892, inclusive.*

Out of the appropriation of $200,000, made by section 18 of the act of Congress creating the Exposition, the Board of Lady Managers received on account of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891	$25,892.36
Out of the appropriation of $36,000 for the Board of Lady Managers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the Board has received up to and inclusive of March 15, 1892	21,919.53
Total received up to and inclusive of March 15, 1892	47,811.89

EXHIBIT No. 3.—*Summarized statement of expenditures of the Board of Lady Managers, taken from the itemized statement certified by the Secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the appropriation of $200,000 made by section 18 of the Act of Congress, being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, beginning November 19, 1890, the date of the organization of the board.*

	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
First session of Board of Lady Managers	$6,620.74	$8,067.00	$1,114.43	.....	$15,802.17
Executive Committee of Board of Lady Managers	1,120.44	2,433.00	977.95	.....	4,531.39
Special Finance Committee	79.60	78.00	.....	.....	157.60
General expenses	.....	.....	4,367.70	$1,033.50	5,401.20
Total	7,820.78	10,578.00	6,460.08	1,033.50	25,892.36

EXHIBIT No. 4.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the Board of Lady Managers, approved by Mrs. President Palmer and certified by Secretary Dickinson to the Secretary of the Treasury, from July 1, 1891, to March 15, 1892, inclusive, for payment out of the appropriation of $36,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture dan fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
July 30	E 1	Mrs. Susan G. Cooke	Salary as secretary for July			$252.70		$252.70
July 31	E 2	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account, salary as president for July, 1891			100.00		100.00
Aug. 1	E 3	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash paid for stamps, July			15.00		15.00
Aug. 7	E 4	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas for month ending July 26			1.00		1.00
July 30	E 5	Amey M. Starkweather	Services for July			126.40		126.40
	E 5	Jean M. W. Loughborough	Services as clerk for July			101.10		101.10
	E 5	Annette E. Crocker	Services as stenographer for July			75.80		75.80
Sept. 14	E 6	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash paid for stamps, August			30.35		30.35
	E 7	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account, salary as president for August			100.00		100.00
	E 8	Mrs. Susan G. Cooke	Salary as secretary for August			252.70		252.70
Sept. 29	E 9	....do	Salary as secretary for September			244.60		244.60
Aug. 31	E 10	Amey M. Starkweather	Salary for August			126.40		126.40
	E 10	Jean M. W. Loughborough	Salary as clerk for August			101.10		101.10
	E 10	Annette E. Crocker	Salary as stenographer, August			75.80		75.80
Oct. 9	E 11	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash paid for stamps, etc., September			24.75		24.75
Sept. 30	E 12	Amey M. Starkweather	Salary for September			122.20		122.20
	E 12	Jean M. W. Loughborough	Salary as clerk, September			97.80		97.80
	E 12	Annette E. Crocker	Salary as stenographer for September			73.40		73.40
Oct. 10	E 13	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account, salary as president for September			100.00		100.00
Nov. 10	E 14	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co	Letter heads, August 21			27.50		27.50
	E 15	....do	Envelopes, Aug. 26			3.75		3.75
	E 16	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas, July 26 to Sept. 26			.50		.50
	E 17	A. B. Dick Co	Mimeograph supplies, Aug. 31			3.55		3.55
	E 18	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	Typewriter sundries, July 2 to Aug. 22			7.75		7.75
	E 19	....do	Typewriter sundries, Aug. 28 to Sept. 14			9.50		9.50
	E 20	Washington Ice Co	Ice, July 1 to Sept. 30			3.15		3.15
	E 21	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	Stationery, Aug. 25			12.60		12.60
	E 22	....do	Portfolio envelopes, Sept. 12			1.75		1.75
	E 23	Rand, McNally & Co	Priuting, July 21 to Aug. 19			12.25		12.25
	E 24	....do	Printing, Aug. 29 to Sept. 26			282.95		282.95
	E 25	Central Music Hall	Rent, Apollo Hall, second session			105.00		105.00
	E 26	Knight, Leonard & Co	Miscellaneous printing, etc., Aug. 31			70.75		70.75
	E 27	Crerar, Adams & Co	Water-cooler stand, Sept. 26				$2.50	2.50
Oct. 31	E 28	Pay roll for October—						
		Secretary Cooke and employés:						
		Susan G. Cooke	Secretary salary for October			252.70		252.70
		Amey M. Starkweather	In charge of office, salary for October			126.40		126.40
		Jean M. Loughborough	File and record clerk, salary for October			101.10		101.10
		Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer's salary for October			75.80		75.80

EXHIBIT No. 4.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the Board of Lady Managers, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Nov. 11	E 29	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account, salary as President, for October			$100.00		$100.00
Nov. 10	E 30	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash expenditures, October			22.54		22.54
Sept. 15	C 201	Miss E. D. Payne	Attending second session Board of Lady Managers	$0.25	$48.00			48.25
Sept. 25	C 202	Mrs. F. W. Shepard	do	.25	42.00			42.25
Oct. 5	C 203	Miss F. S. Ives	do	61.75	72.00			133.75
	C 204	Miss Lilly I. Jackson	do	35.75	72.00			107.75
Oct. 10	C 205	Mrs. Mary C. Bell	do	73.75	84.00			157.75
	C 206	Mrs. H. M. Barker	do	49.75	72.00			121.75
	C 207	Mrs. R. A. Edgerton	do	43.95	72.00			115.95
	C 208	Mrs. Myra Bradwell	do		42.00			42.00
	C 209	Mrs. S. W. McLaughlin	do	53.25	72.00			125.25
	C 210	Mrs. E. L. Bartlett	do	100.35	78.00			178.35
	C 211	Mrs. F. L. Albright	do	110.25	84.00			194.25
	C 212	Mrs. Lucy D. Miles	do	61.25	84.00			145.25
	C 213	Mrs. V. C. Meridith	do	12.05	60.00			72.05
	C 214	Mrs. P. P. Rue	do	166.25	108.00			274.25
	C 215	Miss M. E. McCandless	do	30.97	60.00			90.97
	C 216	Mrs. M. C. Cantrell	do	28.79	60.00			88.79
	C 217	Mrs. Eliza A. Rickards	do	116.00	84.00			200.00
	C 218	Mrs. Laurette Lovell	do	151.25	120.00			271.25
	C 219	Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker	do	53.25	72.00			125.25
	C 220	Mrs. C. H. Olmstead	do	64.05	84.00			148.05
	C 221	Mrs. L. B. Shattuck	do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 222	Mrs. W. N. Linch	do	47.50	60.00			107.50
	C 223	Mrs. Rosine Ryan	do	18.75	84.00			102.75
	C 224	Mrs. J. J. Bagley	do	24.25	60.00			84.25
	C 225	Mrs. Ellen A. Ford	do	67.85	72.00			139.85
	C 226	Mrs. J. R. Doolittle, jr	do	.25	36.00			36.25
	C 227	Mrs. M. A. Mulligan	do	.25	36.00			36.25
	C 228	Mrs. F. Dickinson, M. D	do	1.00	42.00			43.00
	C 229	Mrs. Anna C. Meyers	do	.25	6.00			6.25
	C 230	Mrs. J. W. Lee	do	48.65	72.00			120.65
	C 231	Mrs. M. P. H. Beeson	do	63.75	84.00			147.75
	C 232	Miss E. M. Russell	do	164.85	96.00			260.85
	C 233	Mrs. R. B. Mitchell	do	33.45	66.00			99.45
	C 234	Mrs. R. S. Frost	do	57.25	72.00			129.25
	C 235	Mrs. R. Trautmann	do	65.85	66.00			131.85
	C 236	Mrs. A. J. Handack	do	30.75	66.00			96.75
	C 237	Mrs. Mary A. Hart	do	22.55	60.00			82.55
	C 238	Miss M. A. Samson	do	73.55	84.00			157.55

C 239	Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace	do	.25	42.00			42.25
C 240	Miss M. E. Busselle	do	59.85	72.00			131.85
C 241	Mrs. M. S. Lockwood	do	52.75	72.00			124.75
C 242	Mrs. John A. Logan	do	52.75	72.00			124.75
C 243	Mrs. Wm. P. Lynd	do	8.55	48.00			56.55
C 244	Mrs. S. M. N. Stevens	do	58.50	72.00			130.50
C 245	Mrs. Wm. Reed	do	47.50	60.00			107.50
C 246	Mrs. M. B. F. Ladd	do	68.50	90.00			158.50
C 247	Miss J. W. Faulkner	do	30.42	54.00			84.42
C 248	Mrs. Beriah Wilkins	do	52.75	72.00			124.75
C 249	Mrs. Daniel Hall	do	63.45	72.00			135.45
C 250	Miss J. Shakespeare	do	48.25	72.00			120.25
C 251	Miss C. F. Dailey	do	58.75	72.00			130.75
C 252	Mrs. F. E. Hale	do	73.00	72.00			145.00
C 253	Mrs. J. R. Wilson	do	79.25	84.00			163.25
C 254	Mrs. M. L. Gould	do	13.21	60.00			73.21
C 255	Mrs. Walter Hartpence	do	22.40	60.00			82.40
C 256	Mrs. F. H. Harrison	do	131.25	84.00			215.25
C 257	Mrs. Mary Payton	do	154.55	108.00			262.55
C 258	Mrs. M. D. Owings	do	166.75	102.00			268.75
C 259	Mrs. Jno. S. Wise	do	63.45	60.00			123.45
C 260	Mrs. J. R. Deane	do	146.25	108.00			254.25
C 261	Mrs. T. A. Whalen	do	126.25	84.00			210.25
C 262	Miss Susan W. Ball	do	8.75	60.00			68.75
C 263	Mrs. W. S. Clark	do	26.80	66.00			92.80
C 264	Miss Sallie T. Smith	do	47.75	66.00			113.75
C 265	Mrs. M. J. Burleigh	do	62.05	78.00			140.05
C 266	Mrs. F. H. Kidder	do	86.25	84.00			170.25
C 267	Mrs. Alice Houghton	do	128.25	96.00			224.25
C 268	Mrs. W. B. McCounell	do	48.21	72.00			120.21
C 269	Miss K. L. Minor	do	51.25	84.00			135.25
C 270	Mrs. M. D. Foley	do	185.25	96.00			281.25
C 271	Mrs. S. S. C. Angell	do	18.95	60.00			78.95
C 272	Mrs. E. W. Allen	do	145.25	96.00			241.25
C 273	Mrs. T. J. Butler	do	176.70	96.00			272.70
C 274	Mrs. J. M. Stone	do	41.25	72.00			113.25
C 275	Mrs. H. F. Brown	do	29.25	48.00			77.25
C 276	Mrs. T. J. Cochran	do	57.75	60.00			117.75
C 277	Mrs. E. J. P. Howells	do	12.55	60.00			72.55
C 278	Mrs. A. M. Fosdick	do	59.75	72.00			131.75
C 279	Miss Phoebe W. Cousins	do	20.25	12.00			32.25
C 280	Mrs. Flora B. Ginty	do	25.45	60.00			85.45
C 281	Mrs. D. F. Verdenal	do	60.25	72.00			132.25
C 282	Mrs. J. S. Briggs	do	34.25	60.00			94.25
C 283	Mrs. M. E. Torbet	do	61.01	72.00			133.01
C 284	Mrs. E. M. Chandler	do	60.80	60.00			120.80
C 285	Mrs. Carrington Mason	do	41.65	60.00			101.65
C 286	Miss O. E. Miller	do	20.75	60.00			80.75
C 287	Mrs. K. S. G. Paul	do	67.85	60.00			127.85
C 288	Mrs. M. B. Carse	do	.25	42.00			42.25
C 289	Mrs. Charles Price	do	74.10	66.00			140.10
C 290	Mrs. Ida M. Ball	do	55.40	66.00			121.40

EXHIBIT 4.—*Itemized statement of expenditures and copies of pay rolls of the Board of Lady Managers, etc.*—Continued.

Date.	Voucher No.	Name.	Nature of claim.	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
1891.								
Oct. 10	C 291	Miss M. C. Sears	Attending second session Board of Lady Managers.	$60.25	$66.00			$126.25
	C 292	Mrs. M. A. Cochran	....do	48.75	72.00			120.75
	C 293	Mrs. Ida L. Turner	....do	29.75	72.00			101.75
	C 294	Mrs. E. C. Langworthy	....do	40.00	60.00			100.00
Oct. 9	C 295	Miss E. M. Beck	....do	84.95	96.00			180.95
Oct. 10	C 296	Mrs. S. R. Asher	....do	65.90	72.00			137.90
Oct. 13	C 297	Mrs. Patty Moore	....do	50	18.00			18.50
Oct. 16	C 298	Miss Floride Cuningham	....do	59.90	72.00			131.90
	C 299	Mrs. H. C. Brayton	....do	69.40	96.00			165.40
	C 300	Mrs. Wm. H. Felton	....do	46.10	72.00			118.10
Oct. 19	C 301	Miss Margaret Keogh	....do	131.25	84.00			215.25
Oct. 21	C 302	Mrs. Alex. Thomson	....do	46.60	72.00			118.60
Oct. 24	C 303	Mrs. M. H. Ten Eyck	....do	.25	6.00			6.25
Nov. 10	C 304	Miss Cora D. Payne	....do	10.75	6.00			16.75
	C 305	Mrs. P. B. Winston	....do	30.50	24.00			54.50
	C 306	Mrs. S. Thatcher jr	....do	.25	42.00			42.25
	C 307	Mrs. J. C. Strangham	....do	155.75	90.00			245.75
Nov. 11	E 31	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas for month ending Oct. 26			$1.25		1.25
Nov. 12	C 308	Mrs. Jas. P. Eagle	Attending second session Board of Lady Managers.	38.85	63.00			101.85
Nov. 27	E 32	World's Columbian Exposition	Rent of offices, July, August, September			262.50		262.50
	E 33	....do	Expenditures, Aug. 8–10			2.28		2.28
	E 34	....do	Janitor service, July 1 to Nov. 1			92.10		92.10
	E 35	....do	Electric light to Oct. 10			19.47		19.47
Nov. 30	E 36	Pay roll for November, Secretary Cooke and employés:						
		Susan G. Cooke	Secretary, salary for November			244.60		244.60
		Amey M. Starkweather	In charge of office, salary for November			122.20		122.20
		Jean M. W. Loughborough	File and record clerk, salary for November			97.80		97.80
		Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer, salary for November			73.40		73.40
Nov. 30	E 37	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account salary as President, November			100.00		100.00
Dec. 8	E 38	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash disbursements for November			55.00		55.00
Dec. 15	E 39	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas for month ending Nov. 26			1.00		1.00
Dec. 29	E 40	Pay roll for December, Secretary Cooke and employés:						
		Susan G. Cooke	Secretary, salary for December			252.70		252.70
		Amey M. Starkweather	In charge of office, salary for December			126.40		126.40
		Jean M. W. Loughborough	File and record clerk, salary for December			101.10		101.10
		Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer, salary for December			75.80		75.80
	E 41	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account salary as President, December			100.00		100.00
Dec. 31	E 42	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.	Letter heads and envelopes			52.75		52.75
	E 43	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	Stationery, etc., Nov. 12–20			1.85		1.85
Nov. 10	E 44	Rand, McNally & Co	Electros minutes first session Board of Lady Managers, November, 1890.			58.80		58.80

1892.								
Jan. 7	E 45	Rogerson & Stockton	Printing, Oct. 14			2.70		2.70
	E 46	Stromberg, Allen & Co	Printing, Nov. 9			2.00		2.00
	E 47	Rand, McNally & Co	Printing, etc., Nov. 10–30			952.07		952.07
	E 48	Seigle Drummond	Keys and putting in lock, Dec. 8			.75		.75
Jan. 8	C 309	Mrs. H. A. Lucas	Attending second session Board of Lady Managers	55.00	54.00			109.00
Jan. 20	E 49	Office Specialty Manufacturing Co	6 rolls white paper, Oct. 15			7.50		7.50
	E 50	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	Stationery, Oct. 30 to Nov. 18			4.61		4.61
	E 51	Consumers' Gas Co	Gas for month ending Dec. 26			1.00		1.00
	E 52	Washington Ice Co	Ice, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31			3.15		3.15
	E 53	Mrs. H. M. Barker	Services, Jan. 8 to 15, inclusive			42.00		42.00
Jan. 27	E 54	World's Columbian Exposition	Expenditures, Sept. 1 to Oct. 27			2.72		2.72
	E 55	....do....	Rent of offices, October, November, December			262.50		262.50
	E 56	....do....	Janitor service, Nov. 1 to 30			20.90		20.90
	E 57	....do....	Electric light, Oct. 10 to 30			2.55		2.55
	E 58	....do....	Expenditures, Oct. 14 to Nov. 28			2.41		2.41
	E 59	....do....	Janitor service, Dec. 31			22.28		22.28
	E 60	....o....	Electric light, Oct. 31 to Dec. 1			10.57		10.57
Jan. 28	E 61	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Account salary as President, January			100.00		100.00
	E 62	Pay roll for January, Secretary Cooke and employés:						
		Susan G. Cooke	Secretary, salary for January			255.50		255.50
		Amey M. Starkweather	In charge of office, salary for January			127.70		127.70
		Jean M. W. Loughborough	File and record clerk, salary for January			102.20		102.20
		Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer, salary for January			76.60		76.60
Jan. 30	E 63	Jno. T. Dickinson	Cash disbursement, December and January			67.60		67.60
Feb. 26	E 64	Pay roll for February, Secretary Cooke and employés:						
		Susan G. Cooke	Secretary, salary for February			239.00		239.00
		Helen M. Barker	Assistant to President, salary from Feb. 8–29			115.38		115.38
		Amey M. Starkweather	In charge of office, salary for February			119.65		119.65
		Jean M. W. Loughborough	File and record clerk, salary for February			95.60		95.65
		Annette E. Crocker	Stenographer, salary for February			71.80		71.80
	E 65	Anna N. Frants	Stenographer, salary for Feb. 2–29			69.23		69.23
	E 66	Mrs. B. M. H. Palmer	Acct. salary as president, February			115.00		115.00
Feb. 29	E 67	Rand, McNally & Co	Printing, etc., Dec. 12 to Feb. 6			36.25		36.25
	E 68	Franz Gindele Printing Company	Printing, Dec. 31			66.00		66.00
	E 69	Fergus Printing Company	Printing, Jan. 6			12.00		12.00
	E 70	P. F. Pettibone & Co	One record book, Jan. 29			5.00		5.00
	E 71	Consumers Gas Company	Gas for month ending Jan. 26			1.50		1.50
Mar. 4	E 72	World's Columbian Exposition	Janitor service and expenses to Jan. 31			23.18		23.18
	E 73	....do....	Electric light, Dec. 1 to 31			9.81		9.81
	E 74	....do....	Rent of offices for January			87.50		87.50
Mar. 15	E 75	....do....	Rent of offices for February			87.50		87.50
	E 76	....do....	Janitor service for February			21.62		21.62
	E 77	....do....	Electric light, Dec. 31 to Jan. 30, 1892			9.96		9.96
	E 78	....do....	Expenditures, Dec. 28 to Feb. 10, 1892			2.20		2.20
	C 310	Mrs. V. C. Meredith	Special trip to Chicago, January, 1892	14.35				14.35
			Grand total	6,219.95	7,359.00	8,338.08	$2.50	21,919.53

SUMMARY.

	Transportation.	Subsistence.	Contingent and current expenses.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
Second session Board of Lady Managers	$6,219.95	$7,359.00	$180.10	.....	$13,759.05
Office expenses	.....	.....	8,157.98	$2.50	8,160.48
	6,219.95	7,359.00	8,338.08	2.50	21,919.53

EXHIBIT NO. 5.—*Statement of the liabilities of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, due at this date, March 15, 1892, or to become due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

Unvouched bills	$463.37
Rent of offices, March 1 to July 1, 1892	350.00
Janitor service, electric light, gas, stationery, postage, telegraphing, and incidentals for the board	400.00
Salary of private secretary to President, March 1 to July 1, 1892	460.00
Salary of secretary, March 1 to July 1, 1892	1,005.50
Salary of superintendent industrial department, March 1 to July 1, 1892	670.30
Salary superintendent State work, March 1 to July 1, 1892	502.70
Salary of four clerks and employés in general office, March 1 to July 1, 1892	1,165.40
One meeting of the Executive Committee	4,000.00
Total	9,017.27
Total amount expended up to and including March 15, 1892	21,919.53
Balance unexpended March 15, 1892, which will be needed in the work of the Board of Lady Managers before the close of the present fiscal year, but for which a detailed estimate can not be furnished at present.	5,063.20
Total	36,000.00

EXHIBIT NO. 6.

Approximate estimate of appropriation required for the expenses of the Board of Lady Managers, its officers and employés, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounting to	$138,938.00
1. Annual meeting, October, 1892; meeting in May, 1893	29,000.00
2. Two meetings of Executive Committee	7,500.00
3. Salaries of officers, assistants, clerks, stenographers	15,600.00
4. Rent	3,528.00
5. Stationery, printing, postage, etc	12,090.00
6. Meetings of special committees in connection with work in Woman's Building	12,000.00
7. Committee on Awards, including printing, etc	10,000.00
8. Expenses of supplying articles and specimens indispensable to showing, connectedly, the growth and development of the industries of women	7,000.00

NOTE.—Most of the articles and objects necessary to properly install this important exhibit will be contributed by the patriotic and humane women of our own and other countries, but there are a large number of articles which can not be obtained except by paying for their use, cost of transportation, and insurance.

9. Expense of an exhibit of silk manufactures conducted by female operatives, to show the wide field of useful and profitable employment the silk industry would open up to American women, and the advantage that would result from its encouragement in the United States	6,000.00

NOTE.—Reports from the Department of Agriculture show that the annual import of raw silks into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, amounted to $24,331,867.

10. Expense of securing a loan collection of objects which can not otherwise be obtained, such as are used in the best art schools and museums, to illustrate the opportunity of women in the department of artistic designing, etc	8,000.00
Total	110,718.00

Itemized estimate of expense of administration and installation in the Woman's Building, for the season of 1892–'93, including the eight months from November 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893.

One superintendent of building, $1,500 per annum, 8 months	$1,000.00
One chief of installation, $3,000 per annum, 8 months	2,000.00
Three assistants, $1,500 per annum, 8 months	3,000.00
Twelve carpenters, $18 per week, 8 weeks	1,728.00
One head watchman, $3 per day, 6 months	546.00
Twenty watchmen, $75 per month, 6 months	9,000.00
One head janitor, $3 per day, 6 months	546.00
Five assistants, $2 per day, 6 months	1,800.00
Five floor and window washers, $2 per day, 90 days	720.00
Six packers, $3 per day, 60 days	1,080.00
Total	23,220.00
Necessary expenses which can not now be estimated	5,000.00
	110,718.00
Grand total	**138,938.00**

EXHIBIT No. 7.

Approximate estimate of appropriation required for the expenses of the Board of Lady Managers, its officers, and employés for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1893, and continuing until after the close of the Exposition, amounting to	**$88,636.00**
For one meeting of the board	15,000.00
Two meetings of Executive Committee	7,000.00
Salaries of officers, assistants, clerks, stenographers, etc	15,600.00
Stationery, printing, postage, etc	12,090.00
Meetings of special committees in connection with work in the Woman's Building	12,000.00
Committee on Awards, including printing, etc	5,000.00

Itemized expense of administration and installation in Woman's Building.

One superintendent of building at $1,500 per annum, 5 months	625.00
One chief of installation at $3,000 per annum, 5 months	1,250.00
Three assistants at $1,500 per annum	1,875.00
Twelve carpenters, at $18 per week, 3½ weeks	756.00
One head watchman, at $3 per day, 150 days	450.00
Twenty watchmen, at $75 per month, 4 months	6,000.00
One head janitor, at $3 per day, 150 days	450.00
Five assistants, at $2 per day, 5 months	1,500.00
Five floor and window washers, at $2 per day, 5 months	1,500.00
Four fine dusters and care-takers, at $2 per day, 120 days	960.00
Six porters, at $3 per day, 60 days	1,080.00
Expense of repacking, insurance, and returning loan exhibits	5,000.00
	88,636.00

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION TO QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED BY HON. A. M. DOCKERY, CHAIRMAN SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHICAGO, *March 26, 1892.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY, *Chairman Subcommittee, etc.:*

DEAR SIR: As requested in your favor of March 10, I submit herewith replies to the questions propounded in behalf of your sub-committee appointed to conduct the inquiry ordered in a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, February 8, 1892.

1. "A statement showing the amount of money, and from what sources derived, that has actually been collected for the use of the World's Columbian Exposition."

The total receipts to March 1, 1892, from all sources into the treasury of the Exposition were $5,106,181.39 as shown by statement of the auditor of the company presented herewith, and shown in appendix and marked Exhibit A. There has been received into the treasury since March 1, on account of stock subscriptions, $110,593.80; on account of the appropriation of the city of Chicago $1,000,000; and from miscellaneous sources $35,629.54, making a total, $6,252,404.73.

2. "A statement of the further amount that it is contemplated will be raised locally, and from all sources, for the purposes of said Exposition."

The known resources of the company, on March 1, 1892, were the balance due on stock subscriptions, amounting to $2,213,051.60, and from the city of Chicago, on account of its appropriation, $3,500,000, making a total of $5,713,051.60.

3. "How much of the subscription list, which was submitted to the President of the United States for his approval, has been collected, and how much yet remains unpaid, and in what way the balance is guaranteed or provided for."

The original subscription list which was submitted to the President of the United States for his approval, covered subscriptions for 505,193 shares at $10 each, amounting to $5,051,930. Of this subscription there has been paid $3,159,337.80, leaving unpaid $1,892,592.20. All stock subscriptions are payable when called by a vote of the Board of Directors. Sixty per cent of all stock subscriptions has been called, and an additional call of 20 per cent was made February 17 (making 80 per cent in all), which will fall due April 15 next. Since the list of subscribers was presented to the President, there have been additional subscriptions to the capital stock to the amount of $712,220.

4. "Whether or not any sums of money in the shape of loans or donations from private individuals, cities, counties, or States have been received and paid into the treasury of the World's Columbian Exposition. If so, the amounts of such loans or donations and the sources from which they have been received, specifying how much has been authorized by States and Territories, and, in such cases, for what specific purposes such sums will be applied and what proportion will be controlled by such States or Territories themselves, and what proportion will be controlled directly by the Exposition management; and how much of said loans or donations have been expended, and for what purposes, and how much thereof remains unexpended."

There have been no loans or donations from any private individuals, nor from any city, county, or State for the benefit of the treasury of this corporation, except an appropriation of $5,000,000 made by the city of Chicago, all of which is under the control of the World's Columbian Exposition, and is a part of the common fund used in the payment of its current expenses and building operations. The terms of this appropriation are such that the city will receive out of the net proceeds after the close and liquidation of the business of the company, the same proportion as will be received by the stockholders of this company. A copy of the ordinance of the city of Chicago, making this appropriation, is submitted herewith and marked Exhibit B.

5. "A statement of actual expenditures, and the amount of outstanding indebtedness or liabilities under contracts or otherwise, of the World's Columbian Exposition to this date, both in the aggregate and by items."

The total expenditures to March 1, 1892, were $3,860,934.84, the details of which are shown by the statement herewith marked Exhibit C. The amount of outstanding indebtedness or liabilities under contracts entered into for construction and preparation of grounds, etc., and including $25,000 appropriated for pyrotechnics on the occasions of the dedication of the buildings, are $4,692,724.15. For details I refer you to the statement herewith marked Exhibit D. It is proper to state herewith that, under the compact made between the World's Columbian Exposition and the World's Columbian Commission, November 24, 1890, this company has obligated itself to pay the expenses of the fifteen grand departments organized by the National Commission and operated under the jurisdiction of the Director-General. The estimated cost of the maintenance of these departments is $2,159,867.99, up to the close of the Exposition, and may properly be considered an outstanding liability of the Exposition. The details of these departmental estimates are shown in Exhibits E to S, which will be considered hereafter.

6. "Whether or not there is any incumbrance or pledge, direct or implied, upon the property or the receipts of said Columbian Exposition; and if so, the nature and amounts of such incumbrances or pledges, upon what character of property or interest they have been imposed, and when said incumbrances or pledges are to be paid, and how."

There is no incumbrance, direct or implied, upon the property or the receipts of the Exposition, It is free from debt except for the ordinary and unadjusted current expenditures and sums due to contractors as the work progresses.

7. "Whether there have been any sales or promises of any business or commercial privileges connected with the Exposition. If so, the character, number, and value of the same, and the terms upon which the same have been made or promised, and the parties to whom they have been made or promised, and their places of residence."

This question evidently relates to what are considered, under our rules, as concessions. The rule defining concessions and privileges is here quoted, as follows:

"'Privileges' refer to the sale of such goods as are manufactured in order to illustrate a machine or process exhibited.

"'Concessions' refer to the sale of all goods and operation of attractions from which the securing of revenue is the sole object of the lessees."

I submit herewith a synoptical statement (Exhibit T) of all concessions granted for which contracts have been made prior to March 17, 1892, showing to whom and for what purpose the concessions were granted, and the terms thereof.

8. "How much has been expended upon the buildings and grounds to be used in connection with the Exposition, and what amounts are yet necessary for said purposes, specifying in detail as to each item."

There has been expended up to March 1, 1892, on account of buildings and grounds, $3,126,390.46. For the details of these expenditures, I refer you to statement herewith, marked Exhibit U. The amount required to complete the work on the grounds and buildings is $7,726,759,97, as per estimates of D. H. Burnham, chief of construction, which are appended hereto, and marked Exhibit V.

9. "What industries or other interests of the United States have been granted privileges for the purpose of exhibits, and what, if any, have been denied such privileges."

The White Star Steamship Line was granted space December 31, 1891, for the erection of a pavilion in which to make its exhibit. Space has been assigned for the erection of a special building for the exhibit of the shoe and leather trade, and also for a building for the exhibit of the gaslight industry. I know of no interest that has been denied such privilege, though some specific propositions not directly related to any particular trade or interest have been denied.

10. "An estimate of all receipts incident to the Exposition, with an itemized statement of the amounts received or expected from each source, and, where any receipts are in the nature of entrance fees and similar charges, a statement of the rates of such charges."

It is impossible to give such an estimate as is asked for that will be more than guesswork. Receipts from entrance fees will undoubtedly be the largest item. The rate for entrance has not yet been fixed, but will probably be 50 cents for each admission. If we shall have as many single paid admissions as were had at the Paris Exposition of 1889, our receipts from this source, on the basis of 50 cents for single admissions, will be about $12,500,000. Our buildings have been erected with a view to the greatest possible salvage after the Exposition is closed, and I think it safe to assume that we will realize a million dollars from this source; possibly much more. The value of the concessions (Exhibit T) already made, and those yet to be made, is entirely conjectural, depending largely upon the number and desires of our visitors. The Paris Exposition realized only 2,170,079 francs, or, say, $434,000, from the sale of concessions. We expect our receipts from concessions will largely exceed this amount.

11. "A statement of salaries and compensation paid each officer and employé, the duties and services of each, and from what States or Territories the several appointments have been made, together with a copy of all monthly pay rolls of all officers and employés."

For answer I refer you to the auditor's statement appended hereto, and marked Exhibit W, which shows in detail the name of every officer and employé, except the 236 common laborers employed at Jackson Park during the past month; the latter varies from day to day, so that a list made at any time would have no lasting value.

12. "A statement of the number, names, and functions of all the bureaus and divisions now existing or contemplated, the number of officials and employés of each, and the pay of the same; and the number, pay, and nature of employment of any other persons for the same periods."

The functions of the several executive officers of the corporation are such as usually pertain to the officers named. In Exhibit W, submitted in reply to the previous question, will be found the names of officers in the several departments of the Exposition, and in the departments under the jurisdiction of the Director-General, with the salary paid to each.

The office of secretary and solicitor-general is held by one person.

The secretary has jurisdiction of the records which disclose the transactions of the World's Columbian Exposition in its whole scope and range.

The solicitor-general has charge of all law matters of the Exposition, and of the departments organized for conducting the same. He is counsel in all questions affecting the rights of exhibitors, foreign and domestic, under our laws relating to patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and labels, or otherwise touching the rights of each under the treaty of Paris relative to industrial property, and generally in all matters relating to the contracts for the work of preparing for and holding the Exposition, including all questions involved in making and concluding contracts to which the Exposition is in any way a party.

The department of construction, organized by and under the control of the Board of Directors, is charged with the laying out of grounds, the construction and maintenance of buildings and works, the organization of guard, police, detective, and fire departments, lighting and water supply, medical attendance, and general care of the material property of the company.

The World's Congress Auxiliary was organized by the Exposition corporation for the purpose of bringing together in a series of conventions the leaders in the various departments of human progress during the Exposition season. The officers of the World's Congress Auxiliary, with the salaries paid to each, are included in Exhibit W.

13. "A detailed statement of all sums yet required to perfect the Exposition, and to what purposes they are to be applied."

The estimate of the total cost of the Exposition up to the close thereof, and including the winding up of the affairs of the company, is $22,226,403,03, including the expenditures made previous to March 1 of $3,860,934.84. The estimated requirements from March 1 until the completion of liquidation are thus shown to be $18,365,468.19. An abstract of this estimate is submitted herewith, marked Exhibit X, and details are shown in Exhibits E to S, and in Exhibit SS.

14. "What States, Territories, nations, and colonies have signified their intention to make exhibits, with full and detailed information on this subject."

I append hereto (Exhibit Y) table showing the States and Territories that have officially signified their intention to make exhibits, and the reported appropriations made by each for that purpose; also (Exhibit Z) memorandum of foreign nations and colonies that have signified a like intention, with such information, including appropriations, as has been received to date by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

16. "Copies of all books, pamphlets, orders, and instructions, issued by the local corporation touching its management, and also bearing upon its relations with the World's Columbian Exposition."

Appended hereto, and marked Exhibit AA, is a copy of the rules governing foreign exhibitors; also (Exhibit BB) general rules for the government of exhibitors, adopted January 22, 1892. Also the compact (Exhibit CC) entered into between this corporation and the World's Columbian Commission, November 24, 1890, and the agreement (Exhibit DD) ratified by the Boards of Reference and Control of the two bodies, February 16, 1892. I also submit, under separate covers, copies of a pamphlet especially compiled for the information of certain guests of the citizens of Chicago, February 22, 1892, and a copy of the classification of exhibits adopted by the World's Columbian Commission.

16. "Copies of the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the World's Columbian Exposition."

I have appended (Exhibit EE) the act of incorporation of this company, with accompanying documents, including copy of the action of the stockholders of the company increasing the capital stock, and changing the name of the company to "The World's Columbian Exposition," by which it is now known. Also (Exhibit FF) copy of the by laws of the company as at present in force.

The books of the company are open for your examination for confirmation or corroboration of statements made herewith, or for any further information you may desire.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. T. BAKER,
President.

EXHIBIT A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY AND FROM WHAT SOURCE DERIVED THAT HAS ACTUALLY BEEN COLLECTED FOR THE USE OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION TO MARCH 1, 11892.

Capital stock.—The total subscriptions to date have been 576,415 shares of $10 each, equal to $5,764,150, upon which payments have been made as follows:

Nothing on	9,700 shares.		
2 per cent on	29,550 shares	$5,910.00	
20 per cent on	17,937 shares	35,874.00	
40 per cent on	16,229 shares	64,916.00	
60 per cent on	396,631 shares	2,379,786.00	
100 per cent on	106,368 shares	1,063,680.00	
	576,415 shares	3,550,166.00	
Payments not classified		932.40	
			$3,551,098.40

City of Chicago.—On account of $5,000,000 appropriation, payments to date:

February 5	$200,000.00	
February 8	747,000.00	
February 11	53,000.00	
February 18	303,500.00	
February 19	196,500.00	
		$1,500,000.00
Interest on deposits		33,995.29
Miscellaneous receipts, March 1, 1892:		
Labor performed	585.50	
Salaries returned	1,153.22	
Material sold	1,398.27	
Interest	41.43	
Refund account traveling expenses	811.46	
Gate receipts	1,000.00	
Telephone rebates	526.65	
World's Columbian Commission	3,611.11	
World's Fair Miniature Exhibition	911.36	
Columbian commissary	269.05	
Refund freight paid	216.65	
Operating railway	6,438.00	
Forfeits on contracts	300.00	
Illinois State Women's Board	81.79	
Electric power charged contractors	845.97	
Insurance premium refunded	103.62	
Unclaimed wages	1,255.28	
Right of way	1,200.00	
Miscellaneous	338.34	
		21,087.70
Total		5,106,181.39

EXHIBIT B.—AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO APPROPRIATING $5,000,000 FOR WORLD'S FAIR PURPOSES.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That, in pursuance of the power and authority given by an amendment to the constitution of the State of Illinois, known as section 13 of article 9 of said constitution, interest-bearing coupon bonds to the amount of five million ($5,000,000) dollars be issued by the city of Chicago in the following denominations, viz: Four million dollars of said bonds to be in bonds for one thousand dollars each, and one million of said bonds to be in bonds for five hundred dollars each, all of said bonds to bear date on the first day of January, 1891, to be payable thirty years after the date thereof, and to be numbered consecutively from one to six thousand, inclusive, and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date thereof, the interest to be payable on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year, upon presentation and surrender of the proper interest coupons; the interest to be evidenced by sixty coupons attached to each one, to be numbered consecutively, and each coupon to bear the number of the bond to which it is attached. One of said coupons to be payable on the first day of July and January of each year until the maturity of the bonds.

Both principal and interest to be payable at the American Exchange National Bank of New York City. Said bonds shall be signed by the mayor, comptroller, and clerk of said city of Chicago, and be attested by its corporate seal.

SECTION 2. That said bonds shall be executed as above provided on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1891, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and be deposited with the comptroller of said city, to be held and disposed of in the manner following, viz: At any time after the World's Columbian Exposition, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall have collected upon its stock subscriptions, in cash, not less than three million ($3,000,000) dollars, the said comptroller shall, upon the request of said World's Columbian Exposition, made in pursuance of a resolution passed by its Board of Directors, sell and dispose of said bonds authorized to be issued by section one (1) of this ordinance, at such times and in *such amounts* as may be requested by said World's Columbian Exposition, and said

comptroller shall pay over the proceeds of said bonds, when received, to the treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be used and disbursed by him in the manner and for the purposes specified in said section thirteen (13) of article nine (9) of the constitution of this State: Provided, however, That said bonds shall be issued and the proceeds thereof are directed to be paid to the treasurer of said World's Columbian Exposition upon the express condition and agreement that the city of Chicago shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the proceeds of said bonds as is paid to the stockholders of said World's Columbian Exposition, on the sums subscribed and paid by them. And the moneys so repaid to the city of Chicago shall be used in the redemption of the bonds issued as aforesaid.

And provided further, That all coupons which shall have matured prior to the sale of said bonds shall be cut off and canceled by said comptroller before said bonds shall be delivered.

SECTION 3. Said bonds shall each contain a provision authorizing the city of Chicago to redeem any of said bonds prior to the maturity thereof, with moneys received by it under section two (2) of this ordinance, at 5 per cent above par, first having given ninety days' notice of its intention so to do, by publication in three newspapers published in the city of Chicago, and interest shall cease on all bonds so called in by the city of Chicago after the date when the same shall have been called in in pursuance thereof: Provided, however, That said bonds shall be called in only on the first days of July and January of any year.

SECTION 4. That the credit of the city of Chicago be, and the same is hereby irrevocably pledged to the payment of any and all said bonds in this ordinance provided for, and the interest thereof.

Approved:

DE WITT C. CREGIER, *Mayor.*

DECEMBER 9, 1890.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *County of Cook, City of Chicago, ss:*

I, James R. B. Van Cleave, city clerk of the city of Chicago, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of an ordinance authorizing the issuing of $5,000,000 in bonds for World's Fair purposes, passed by the city council of the city of Chicago on December 4, 1890, and approved by his honor the mayor on December 9, 1890; that the original of said ordinance is on file in this office and that I am the lawful custodian of the same.

Witness my hand and the corporate seal of said city this 21st day of March, 1892.

[SEAL.]

JAMES R. B. VAN CLEAVE,
City Clerk.

EXHIBIT C.—STATEMENT OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES, UNDER CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION TO MARCH 1, 1892.

Accident insurance	$6,234.20
Advertising	32,353.31
Archæological and ethnological exhibits	26,371.07
Attendants and laborers	11,935.12
Administration building	131,862.81
Agricultural building	194,992.00
Architects' fees	24,215.28
Art building	86,730.99
Board of architects	101,233.63
Building implements and tools	13.29
Carriage hire	732.10
Commissions	52,073.55
Claims and damages	500.00
Coloring and decorating	8,666.48
Dairy building	11,632.50
Draftsmen's wages	79,914.76
Draftsmen's material	5,400.28
Dredging, filling, and excavating	391,458.00
Electric lights and appliances	9,353.81
Electrical engineering	15,086.23
Electricity building	137,382.44
Electric plant	22,505.49
Engineering expenses	33,961.49
Engineering implements and tools	4,253.73

Foreign agents		$95,348.79
Foreign agitation		15,707.31
Freight and express		2,537.84
Freight on exhibits		110.72
Fencing		5,073.34
Fire plant		1,543.59
Fire protection		18,032.46
Floating property		1,066.15
Furniture for buildings		930.52
Forestry building		51,527.34
Fountains		15,175.00
Fisheries Building		85,721.69
Gas		235.32
Gardening implements and tools		1,557.29
Grading and surveying		18,473.75
Horses, wagons, and other vehicles		7,433.00
Heating offices and buildings		1,251.20
Horticultural Building		130,585.29
Ice		211.80
Incidental expenses		4,997.98
Insurance		4,174.79
Interest and exchange		495.05
Intramural water transportation		497.89
Legal expenses		11,439.80
London agency		5,401.37
Landscape architecture		12,976.38
Landscape gardening		99,182.17
Machinery Building		95,257.41
Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building		256,427.30
Maps and plans		12,884.30
Mechanical engineering		8,204.10
Mechanical implements and tools		243.45
Medical and surgical attendance		3,412.70
Mines and Mining Building		190,235.96
National agitation		3,087.97
Newspapers		5,211.72
New York agency		11,616.09
Premium on employés' bonds		395.00
Postage		20,571.87
Publications		7,627.62
Piers and bridges		172,647.75
Photo, labor and material		2,896.82
Police protection		46,505.16
Propagating houses		8,508.75
Personal injuries		170.61
Preliminary organization		90,674.97
Rent of offices		31,699.77
Reproduction, "Convent of La Rabida"		55.40
Right of way		24,160.00
Rent of grounds		2,241.38
Railway tracks		96,612.35
Salaries of officers		136,628.28
Salaries of clerks		106,050.01
Special legislation		2,299.90
Stationery and printing		23,135.62
Stable expenses		3,823.15
Statues		2,610.00
Superintending construction		63,183.74
Surveying and examining sites		2,262.02
Teaming		826.67
Telegraph		1,056.13
Telephones		2,585.01
Traveling expenses		11,308.42
Transportation Building		153,876.71
Temporary buildings:		
Construction office	$9,934.04	
Fire-engine houses	5,076.26	
Freight sheds	14,061.89	
Hospital	1,064.34	
Police barracks	6,068.49	

Temporary buildings—Continued.		
Power house	$7,780.83	
Privies	2,980.80	
Railroad tool houses	553.63	
Stable	2,216.39	
Staff houses	4,499.51	
Watch houses	1,439.91	
Miscellaneous buildings	817.19	
		$56,193.28
Water and sewerage		134,184.11
Water supply		1,427.12
Woman's Building		87,285.83
Total		3,860,934.84

EXHIBIT D.—OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS, OR LIABILITIES UNDER CONTRACT, 1ST MERCH, 1892.

Mines and Mining Building:		
Carpentry	$22,523.12	
Painting and glazing	5,700.00	
Lath and plastering	2,100.00	
Plaster models	725.25	
Exterior covering	24,655.25	
Roofing and skylights	5,433.50	
Installation tracks	315.00	
		$61,452.12
Electricity Building:		
Carpentry	110,259.24	
Exterior covering	74,503.74	
Painting and glazing	6,522.00	
Lath and plastering	6,000.00	
Plaster models	2,308.50	
Roofing and skylights	22,100.00	
Statue of Benjamin Franklin	450.00	
		222,143.48
Gallery of Fine Arts:		
Structural iron	44,222.50	
Roofing and skylights	42,855.00	
Masonry	86,925.00	
Carpentry	62,330.50	
Exterior and interior covering	112,500.00	
Plaster models	8,228.00	
		357,061.00
Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building:		
Ironwork of dome	34,600.00	
Ironwork	410,000.00	
Exterior covering	152,785.25	
Lath and plastering	14,800.00	
Carpentry and ironwork	421,708.51	
Painting and glazing	23,746.00	
Sculpture models	1,792.00	
Roofing and skylights	219,104.01	
Installation tracks	14,046.99	
Plaster models	8,043.75	
		1,300,626.51
Transportation Building:		
Carpentry	45,930.23	
Painting and glazing	5,379.10	
Lath and plastering	5,811.60	
Exterior covering	39,739.50	
Plaster models	2,053.95	
Roofing and skylights	20,793.78	
Sculpture work	13,895.00	
		133,603.16

Machinery Hall:		
Sculpture models	$1,366.50	
Plaster models	6,212.00	
Ironwork	350,000.00	
Carpentry	229,704.10	
Painting and glazing	3,500.00	
Exterior covering	159,000.00	
Roofing and skylights	135,000.00	
		$884,782.60
Administration Building:		
Iron work of dome	25,524.50	
Lathing and plastering	4,935.00	
Exterior covering	84,097.75	
Sculpture models	11,788.25	
Painting and glazing	4,966.00	
Carpentry	53,847.68	
Plaster models	2,281.25	
Steam heating	7,490.00	
Aluminum bronze roofing	54,000.00	
Electric elevators	19,740.00	
		268,670.43
Agricultural Building:		
Plaster models	4,743.75	
Lathing and plastering	6,793.00	
Roofing and skylights	82,943.00	
Exterior covering	76,179.37	
Carpentry	138,160.31	
Painting and glazing	9,243.00	
Sculpture models	12,940.00	
Annex, entire work	12,940.00	
		343,942.43
Forestry building:		
Lathing and plastering	1,571.00	
Carpentry and ironwork	16,362.56	
Roofing and skylights	2,038.00	
Painting and glazing	1,563.00	
		21,534.56
Fisheries building:		
Plaster models	1,172.00	
Exterior covering	34,570.87	
Painting and glazing	4,366.00	
Lathing and plastering	1,727.40	
Skylights	6,380.00	
Carpentry	16,761.10	
Imitation of Spanish tile roofing	14,480.00	
Ironwork	6,182.00	
Glasswork of tanks	11,930.00	
		97,569.37
Woman's building:		
Painting and glazing	3,170.00	
Lathing and plastering	4,608.00	
Carpentry	13,096.56	
Exterior covering	4,341.37	
Interior painting and finishing	1,973.00	
Roofing and skylights	1,435.00	
		28,623.93
Horticultural building:		
Exterior covering	29,697.50	
Ironwork of dome	6,501.00	
Carpentry	29,505.12	
Sculpture models	2,873.75	
Painting and glazing	3,233.50	
Roofing and skylights	39,261.00	
Lathing and plastering	4,490.00	
		115,561.87
Freight sheds:		
Painting and glazing	242.11	
Roofing and skylights	5,356.00	
		5,598.11

Pumping station:		
Masonry and carpentry	$10,771.00	
Ornamental ironwork	350.00	
Roofing and skylights	1,169.00	
Foundation for pumps	693.00	
Interior and exterior coverings	5,500.00	
Painting and glazing	623.00	
Structural ironwork	2,272.23	
		$21,378.23
Dairy building:		
Carpentry	5,807.50	
Lathing and plastering	1,314.60	
Exterior covering	3,459.00	
Painting and glazing	595.00	
Roofing and skylights	2,376.00	
		13,552.10
Dredging and filling		106,976.56
Temporary propagating houses		176.25
Temporary construction building		48.75
Water pipe and laying same—		
McRitchie & Nichol	3,303.75	
T. C. Brooks & Co	65,032.18	
		68,335.93
Steel rails		4,260.06
Sidewalks and roadways		29,250.00
Temporary power house:		
Entire work	633.98	
Pipe and boiler connections	378.75	
		1,012.73
Grand fountain for central court		41,000.00
City of Chicago pumping works		43,553.54
City of Chicago police barracks		60,000.00
Standard outside privies		382.20
Fire hydrants		13,500.00
Statue of "Republic"		8,000.00
Sewerage ejectors		65,800.00
Sculpture models of spandrels		800.00
Sculpture models of cattle groups		2,000.00
Piling around interior water ways		14,173.19
Lease of land south of Jackson Park		62,758.62
Surface drainage		1,553.93
Well and conduit for pumping station		4,448.00
Subways for electric wire		35,094.49
Board of architects:		
George B. Post	7,000.00	
R. M. Hunt	7,000.00	
Burling & Whitehouse	7,000.00	
Adler & Sullivan	1,000.00	
McKim, Mead & White	1,000.00	
Peabody & Stearns	1,000.00	
Van Brunt & Howe	1,000.00	
W. L. B. Jenney	1,000.00	
S. S. Beman	1,000.00	
Henry Ives Cobb	1,000.00	
Holabird & Roche	500.00	
		28,500.00
P. Payne & Son, pyrotechnics		25,000.00
Art Institute, down town		200,000.00
Total		4,692,724.15

EXHIBIT E.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892 (four months).

Salary of chief of department, at $5,000 per annum	$1,666.64
Salary of chief clerk, at $2,250 per annum	750.00
Salary of chief stenographer, at $900 per annum	300.00

Salary of messenger, at $360 per annum	$120.00
Stationery, printing, and postage	200.00
Incidental expenses	200.00
	3,236.64

Estimated expenses for the fiscal year, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief	$5,000.00
One chief clerk	2,250.00
Fifteen clerks	8,190.00
Two stenographers	1,650.00
Three messengers	1,125.00
Eleven superintendents	11,208.00
One janitor	600.00
One assistant	500.00
Three timekeepers	800.00
Eight women for toilet and check rooms	960.00
Eight women for toilet and check rooms	1,200.00
Seven carpenters	1,400.00
Six analysts	1,350.00
Ten expert dairy helpers and mechanics	2,000.00
Four girls in charge of dairy products	480.00
Printing, postage, telegrams, and stationery	3,500.00
Traveling expenses	2,000.00
Contingent and incidental expenses	5,000.00
	49,213.00

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893 (four months).

Chief	$1,666.67
Chief clerk	750.00
Fifteen clerks	4,220.00
Two stenographers	550.00
Three messengers	450.00
Eleven superintendents	8,833.33
One janitor	300.00
One assistant janitor	250.00
Three timekeepers	600.00
Eight women for toilet and check rooms	1,280.00
Eight men for toilet and check rooms	1,600.00
Seven carpenters	1,866.67
Six analysts	1,800.00
Ten expert dairy helpers	2,666.66
Four girls in charge dairy products	640.00
	27,473.37
Expenses of chief, clerical force, and necessary printing to close the affairs of the department, and compile reports after the Exposition	6,000.00

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	$3,236.64
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	49,213.00
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	27,473.37
Expenses after close of Exposition	6,000.00
Total	85,923.01

EXHIBIT F.—ESTIMATED EXPENSES DEPARTMENT B—HORTICULTURE.

From March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Chief of department	$1,333.32
Chief, Bureau of Floriculture	1,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Pomology	500.00
Chief, Bureau of Viticulture	500.00
Assistant to chief, Bureau of Floriculture	300.00
Stenographers	483.32
Foreman for grounds	400.00
Laborers for grounds	3,200.00
Foreman for greenhouses	300.00
Laborers for greenhouses	600.00
Foreman for Horticultural Building	100.00
Laborers for Horticultural Building	150.00
Printing, stationery, lithographs, etc	1,100.00
Stamps, telegrams, etc	150.00
Traveling expenses	750.00
Grass and other seeds	200.00
Hose, tools, etc	425.00
Manure, soil, pots, boxes, etc	1,150.00
Purchase of plants, freight, and packing of large plants donated, and traveling expenses in connection therewith	6,200.00
Extra office furniture	300.00
Incidentals	550.00
Total	19,691.64

From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief of department	$4,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Floriculture	3,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Viticulture	3,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Pomology	3,000.00
Chief clerk	1,333.20
Stenographers	1,900.00
Assistant to chief, Bureau of Floriculture	1,050.00
Draftsman	1,000.00
Foreman for grounds	1,500.00
Laborers for grounds	8,150.00
Foreman for greenhouses	1,200.00
Laborers for greenhouses	6,000.00
Foreman for horticultural building	1,300.00
Laborers for horticultural building	3,400.00
Firemen for greenhouses	975.00
Elevator boys	500.00
Printing, stationery, etc	2,500.00
Stamps, telegrams, etc	600.00
Tables, shelving, receptacles for fruit, cut flowers, etc	2,500.00
Seeds	25.00
Tools, hose, etc	125.00
Bunting	1,000.00
Soil, manure, etc	1,550.00
Pots, etc	500.00
Boxes for large plants	500.00
Freight on purchases, donations, etc	850.00
Incidentals	2,400.00
Traveling expenses	2,000.00
Total	55,858.20

From July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Chief of Department	1,333.32
Chief, Bureau of Floriculture	1,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Pomology	1,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Viticulture	1,000.00
Assistant to chief, Bureau of Floriculture	400.00

Chief clerk	$666.64
Stenographers	633.32
Draftsman	100.00
Foremen for grounds	800.00
Laborers for grounds	5,250.00
Foreman for greenhouses	400.00
Laborers for greenhouses	1,920.00
Foreman for horticultural building	800.00
Laborers for horticultural building	2,200.00
Elevator boys	1,000.00
Receptacles for fruit, cut flowers, etc	650.00
Freight on contributions of plants, etc	50.00
Printing, stationery, etc	600.00
Stamps	150.00
Incidentals	950.00
	20,903.28

After October 30, 1893.

The expenses to be incurred in the closing up of the work of this Department, after the 30th October, 1893, will probably amount to	8,000.00

SUMMARY.

From March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	19,691.00
From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	55,858.20
From July 1, 1893, to October, 30, 1893	20,903.28
Expenses after October 30, 1893	8,000.00
	104,453.12

EXHIBIT G.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892 (four months).

Salary of chief (duties performed by chief, Department of Agriculture).	
Salary of chief clerk (duties performed by chief clerk Department of Agriculture).	
1 stenographer, at $900 per annum	$300.00
Stationery, printing, and postage	400.00
Incidentals	200.00
	900.00

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 (one year).

1 chief of Department	5,000.00
1 chief clerk	2,000.00
8 clerks	1,900.00
1 stenographer	900.00
3 messengers	600.00
1 superintendent	400.00
1 veterinary surgeon	208.34
2 assistants	500.00
8 attendants	720.00
1 timekeeper	100.00
3 carpenters	450.00
1 janitor	150.00
Printing, stationery, and postage	2,500.00
Traveling expenses and incidentals	3,000.00
	18,428.34

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893 (four months).

1 chief of Department	1,666.66
1 chief clerk	666.67
1 stenographer	300.00

assistants	$1,000.00
20 clerks	5,933.33
11 veterinary surgeons	7,500.00
5 superintendents	5,000.00
1 janitor	300.00
1 timekeeper	200.00
3 messengers	450.00
10 carpenters	3,000.00
8 attendants	1,440.00
	27,456.66
Premiums on live stock	150,000.00
Expenses of chief, clerical force, and necessary printing to close the affairs of the Department and compile reports after the Exposition	5,000.00
80 helpers	19,200.00

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	900.00
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	18,428.34
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	27,456.66
Premiums on live stock	150,000.00
Expenses after close of Exposition	5,000.00
80 helpers	19,200.00
Total	220,985.00

EXHIBIT H.—ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF DEPARTMENT D, FISH AND FISHERIES, FROM MARCH 1, 1892, TO OCTOBER 31, 1893, ARRANGED BY FISCAL YEARS.

1891-'92—(March 1 to June 30, 1892).

Salary of chief	$1,666.64	
Assistant secretary and stenographer	600.00	
Postage	300.00	
Printing and stationery	75.00	
Incidentals	150.00	
Travel	200.00	
		$2,991.64

1892-'93.

Salary of chief	5,000.00	
Secretaries, stenographers, clerks, and messengers	5,660.00	
Furniture and incidentals	2,000.00	
Travel	500.00	
		13,160.00

1893-'94.

Salary of chief	1,666.64	
Secretaries, stenographers, clerks, and messengers	1,866.64	
Incidentals	500.00	
		4,033.28

ADDITIONAL.

Incidental expenses connected with close of Exposition	5,000.00	
		5,000.00
Total		25,184.92

EXHIBIT I.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT MINES, MINING, AND METALLURGY, FROM MARCH 1, 1892, TO DISCONTINUANCE OF DEPARTMENT.

From March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

One chief, 4 months	$1,666.64
Two clerks, at $100, 4 months	800.00
One stenographer, at $60, 4 months	240.00
Expert, division coal and iron, 2 months	500.00
Expert, division machinery, 2 months	500.00
Postage, stationery, etc	400.00
	4,106.64

From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief	$5,000.00
One chief clerk, 12 months, $125	1,500.00
Two clerks, 12 months, $100	2,400.00
Two stenographers, 12 months, $65	1,560.00
One draftsman, 10 months, $150	1,500.00
Expert, division of coal and iron, 12 months	3,000.00
Expert, division of machinery, 12 months	3,000.00
Expert, division of building stone and cement, 12 months	3,000.00
Two mineralogists, 12 months	6,000.00
One cartographer, 12 months	2,000.00
For cabinets, freight, and general expenses in securing and installing loan exhibits of technical and educational character	5,000.00
For conducting laboratory, 3 months	300.00
Superintendent of building, 5 months, $150	750.00
Receiving clerk, 5 months, $125	625.00
Permit and entry clerk, 6 months, $125	750.00
Electrician, 4 months, $150	600.00
Carpenter, 4 months, $100	400.00
Machinist, 4 months, $100	400.00
Chief watchman, 9 months, $85	765.00
Chief janitor, 9 months, $65	585.00
Postage, telegrams, and printing, including tags, labels, receipts, records, etc., 12 months	3,500.00
Total	42,635.00

From July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893 (four months).

Chief	$1,666.64
Chief clerk, $125	500.00
Two clerks, $100	800.00
Two stenographers, $65	520.00
Expert, coal and iron division, $250	1,000.00
Expert, machinery division, $250	1,000.00
Expert, building-stone division, $250	1,000.00
Two mineralogists, $250	2,000.00
Cartographer, $166.66	666.64
Laboratory, $100	400.00
Superintendent building, $150	600.00
Electrician, $150	600.00
Carpenter, $100	400.00
Machinist, $100	400.00
Chief watchman, $85	340.00
Chief janitor, $65	260.00
Postage and stationery, etc	400.00
General traveling expenses entire period, 20 months	2,000.00
Total	14,553.28
From October 31, 1893, to close of department	6,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

Period No. 1, March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	$4,106.64
Period No. 2, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	42,635.00
Period No. 3, July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	14,553.28
Period No. 4, October 31, 1893, to close of department	6,000.00
Total	67,294.92

EXHIBIT J.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY.

March 1, 1892, to end of fiscal year, June 30, 1892	$3,760.24

For fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

One chief of department, at $416.66 per month	5,000.00
One secretary	1,800.00
Five clerks, at $75 per month	4,500.00
One stenographer, at $75 per month	900.00
One chief assistant	2,500.00
One chief draftsman, at $2,500 per year	2,500.00
Three draftsmen, at $1,200 per year	3,600.00
Four assistants, at $1,800 (7 months)	4,200.00
Four assistants, at $1,800 (2 months)	1,200.00
Twenty laborers, $35 per month (7 months)	4,900.00
Two messenger boys, $30 per month (1 year)	720.00
Fifteen oilers (3 months), at $2 per day	2,700.00
One carpenter (3 months), at $3 per day	270.00
Two machinists (4 months), at $3 per day	720.00
Two plumbers (4 months), at $3.50 per day	840.00
Two storekeepers (3 months), at $40 per month	240.00
One chief janitor (3 months), at $100 per month	300.00
Four assistant janitors, at $60 per month	720.00
Janitors' and sweepers' stores, trucks, etc	1,000.00
Extra fire appliances	743.28
Printing, stationery, and office items (1 year)	6,000.00
	45,353.28

From July 1 to October 31, 1893.

One chief of department, at $416.66 per month	1,666.64
One secretary, at $1,800 per year	600.00
Eight clerks, at $75 per month	2,400.00
One stenographer, at $75 per month	300.00
One chief assistant, at $2,500 per year	833.33
One chief draftsman, at $2,500 per year	833.33
Three draftsmen, at $1,200 per year	1,200.00
Eight assistants, at $1,800 per year	4,800.00
Twenty laborers, at $35 per month	2,800.00
Two messenger boys, at $30 per month	240.00
Fifteen oilers, at $2 per day	3,600.00
One carpenter, at $3 per day	360.00
Two machinists, at $3 per day	720.00
Two plumbers, at $3.50 per day	840.00
Two storekeepers, at $40 per month	320.00
One chief janitor, at $100 per month	400.00
Four assistant janitors, at $60 per month	960.00
Expert tests	10,000.00
Printing, stationery, and office items	5,000.00
	37,873.30
After Exposition closes for general service	6,000.00

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	$3,670.24
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	45,353.28
July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893	37,873.30
Closing expenses	6,000.00
Total	92,986.82

EXHIBIT K.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES OF DEPARTMENT "G."—TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS—RAILWAYS, VESSELS, VEHICLES.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Salary of chief, at $5,000 a year	$1,667.34
Chief clerk, at $2,000 a year	663.34
Application and recording clerk, at $1,200	400.00
Stenographer, at $900	300.00
Superintendent marine division, at $2,400	800.00
Draftsman, at $1,200	400.00
Printing and stationery	400.00
Postage and telegraphing	120.00
Traveling expenses	750.00
Miscellaneous office expenses	300.00
Total	5,803.68

Fiscal year beginning July 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1893.

Official and clerical force—	
Salary of chief	5,000.00
Chief clerk	2,000.00
Application and recording clerk	1,200.00
Stenographer	900.00
Draftsman	1,200.00
Superintendent marine division	2,400.00
Superintendent vehicle division	2,400.00
Superintendent railway division	2,400.00
Three stenographic clerks	2,700.00
Three installation officers, 7 months	2,100.00
Twelve installation assistants, four months	3,600.00
Three assistant superintendents railway department, six months	1,800.00
Six messengers (two months of fair)	600.00
Miscellaneous expense:	
Printing and stationery	1,200.00
Postage and telegraphing	360.00
Traveling expenses	2,000.00
Miscellaneous office expenses	900.00
Other special items of expense:	
Loan exhibits (cost of handling, packing, transporting, care during exhibition, insurance, repacking, and delivery)	10,000.00
Expert tests of locomotives	5,000.00
Total	47,760.00

From July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893.

Official and clerical force:	
Salary of chief	1,667.00
Chief clerk	667.00
Application and recording clerk	400.00
Stenographer	300.00
Draftsman	400.00
Six messengers	1,200.00
Three division superintendents	2,400.00
Three stenographic clerks	900.00

Official and clerical force—Continued.	
Three assistant division superintendents	$1,200.00
Printing and stationery	400.00
Postage and telegraphing	120.00
Miscellaneous office expenses	300.00
Total	9,954.00
Estimated expenses after close of Exhibition for period of thirty to sixty days necessary for closing up, removal, etc	5,000.00

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	5,803.68
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	47,760.00
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	9,954.00
Expense after close of Exposition	5,000.00
Total	68,517.68

EXHIBIT L.—DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

Estimated Expenses, March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Chief of department	$1,666.66
Chief clerk	600.00
Stenographer and clerk	400.00
Clerical service	475.00
Draftsman	400.00
Printing, stationery, postage, etc	1,800.00
Traveling expenses	600.00
	5,941.66

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief of department	$5,000.00
Assistant Chief	3,000.00
Chief clerk	2,100.00
Stenographer and clerk	1,500.00
Clerical service	5,200.00
Draftsman	1,200.00
Stenographer	780.00
Division superintendents	4,000.00
Superintendent of building	1,600.00
Messengers	180.00
Installation officers	875.00
Assistants	1,800.00
Carpenters	480.00
Traveling expenses	1,850.00
Postage, stationery, printing, etc	3,500.00
Miscellaneous and contingent fund	10,801.33
	43,866.33

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Chief of department	$1,666.66
Assistant chief	1,000.00
Chief clerk	700.00
Stenographer and clerk	500.00
Clerical service	1,400.00
Draftsman	400.00
Stenographer	260.00
Messengers	160.00
Superintendent of building	800.00
Installation officers	500.00
Division superintendents	2,000.00

Carpenters	$480.00
Postage, stationery, printing, etc	200.00
Miscellaneous and contingent fund	4,413.33
	14,479.99
Approximate estimate of expense for winding up the affairs of the department after the close of the Exposition, including removals, preparation of report, and other incidental and miscellaneous expense.	7,500.00

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	5,941.66
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	43,866.33
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	14,479.99
Estimated expense of closing work	7,500.00
Total	71,787.98

EXHIBIT M.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

March 1, 1892, to July 1, 1892.

Salaries:	
Chief, at $2,500	$833.33
Secretary, at $2,000	666.66
Assistant engineer, at $2,000	666.66
Stenographer, at $900	300.00
Printing, stationery, etc. (including prospectus)	750.00
Postage (including mailing 10,000 copies prospectus)	500.00
Traveling expenses	400.00
Telegraph and telephone service	200.00
Plans, drawings, and miscellaneous expenses	200.00
Total	4,516.65

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Salaries:	
Chief	$5,000.00
Assistant chief	4,000.00
Three assistants, at $2,000	6,000.00
Secretary	3,000.00
Four clerks, at $1,500	6,000.00
Two stenographers, at $900	1,800.00
Two messengers, at $600	1,200.00
Two inspectors of installation, at $1,200	2,400.00
Four inspectors of installation, four months, $100	1,600.00
Four carpenters, six months, $83.33	2,000.00
Four superintendents machinery, four months, $83.33	1,333.00
One superintendent shafting, five months, $150	750.00
One superintendent motors, five months, $150	750.00
Two plumbers, four months, $83.33	666.00
Ten laborers, 6 months, $45	2,700.00
Two machinists, 4 months, $75	600.00
One head janitor, 6 months, $100	600.00
Printing, stationery, and office supplies	6,000.00
Janitors' and sweepers' stores, trucks, etc	1,000.00
Traveling expenses	1,500.00
Telegraph and telephone service	500.00
Miscellaneous expenses, emergency account	1,000.00
Total	50,399.00

Four months, from July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893.

Salaries:	
Chief, at $5,000	$1,666.64
Assistant chief, at $4,000	1,333.32
Three assistants, at $2,000	2,000.00
Secretary, at $3,000	1,000.00
Four clerks, at $1,500	500.00
Two stenographers, at $900	600.00
Two messengers, at $600	400.00
Six inspectors of installation, at $100	2,400.00
Four carpenters, at $83.33	333.32
Four superintendents of machinery, at $83.33	333.32
One superintendent of shafting, at $150	600.00
One superintendent of motors, at $150	600.00
Two plumbers, at $83.33	666.66
Ten laborers, at $45	1,800.00
Two machinists, at $75	600.00
One head janitor, at $100	400.00
Printing, stationery, and office supplies	2,000.00
Janitors' stores, trucks, etc	800.00
Telegraph and telephone service	500.00
Miscellaneous expenses, emergency account	5,000.00
Total	23,533.26

From close of Exposition, October 31, 1893, to January 31, 1894.

Salaries of officers, inspectors, and laborers on duty during three months, while machinery and exhibits are being removed from the electrical building; also care of those exhibits and the machinery, which must be returned to owners by the department; also cost of report on the achievements of the section. Three months, at $2,000 per month	$6,000

SUMMARY.

Estimate to July 1, 1892	4,516.65
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	50,399.00
July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893	23,533.26
To January 1, 1894	6,000.00
Total	84,448.91

EXHIBIT N.—DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.

Estimate of expenses, March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Chief, at $5,000	$1,666.67
One assistant, at $3,000	1,000.00
One assistant, at $3,000, one month	250.00
One chief clerk, at $125, one month	125.00
Two clerks, at $100, one month	200.00
One stenographer, at $100	400.00
One stenographer, at $65, one month	65.00
Postage, telegrams, etc	300.00
Traveling expenses	1,000.00
Transportation, expressage, etc	100.00
Expenses of advisory committees—New York, Boston, Paris, Munich, and elsewhere	500.00
Total	5,606.67

For the fiscal year July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief	$5,000.00
Two assistants, at $3,000	6,000.00
One chief clerk, one year, at $125	1,500.00

Two clerks, at $100	$2,400.00
One stenographer, at $100	1,200.00
One stenographer, at $65	780.00
Four superintendents of galleries, four months, at $200	3,200.00
One superintendent of engraving and printing department, six months	1,000.00
One receiving clerk, six months, at $125	750.00
One permit and entry clerk, six months, $125	750.00
One electrician, six months, at $150	900.00
Six carpenters (expert handlers of paintings), six months, at $125	4,500.00
Two carpenters (expert handlers of paintings), 12 months, at $100	2,400.00
One superintendent of building, 5 months, at $150	750.00
One chief watchman, 9 months, at $90	810.00
One chief janitor, 9 months, at $90	810.00
Fifty expert picture-hangers, 2 months, at $125	12,500.00
Printing, circulars, etc	6,000.00
Postage, telegrams, etc	1,600.00
Traveling expenses	10,000.00
Transportation, expressage, etc	44,500.00
Expenses of advisory committees—New York, Boston, Paris, Munich, and elsewhere	10,000.00
Installation of architectural and decorative collections	12,000.00
Insurance, marine and land, transit, and insurance in building for 4 months	34,000.00
Total	163,350.00

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Chief, at $5,000	$1,166.67
Two assistants, at $3,000	2,000.00
One chief clerk, at $125	500.00
Two clerks, at $65	800.00
One stenographer, at $100	260.00
Four superintendents of galleries, two for 8 months, two for two months	4,000.00
One superintendent of engraving and printing department, at $2,000	666.67
One electrician, at $150	600.00
One superintendent of building, at $150	600.00
One chief watchman, at $90	360.00
One chief janitor, at $90	360.00
Insurance	15,000.00
Total	26,813.34

Estimated cost of removing and repacking American exhibits, and such foreign exhibits as the department may be responsible for, and in closing the work generally.

Chief, 6 months, from October 30, 1893, at $5,000	$2,500.00
One assistant, 6 months, from October 30, 1893, at $3,000	1,500.00
One assistant, 6 months, from October 30, 1893, at $1,200	600.00
One clerk, 6 months, from October 30, 1893, at $1,200	600.00
One stenographer, 6 months, from October 30, 1893, at $65	390.00
One superintendent of gallery, 1 month, at $200	200.00
One superintendent of engraving and printing department, at $2,000, 1 month	166.66
One electrician, 1 month	150.00
Fifty expert handlers of paintings, at $125, 1 month	6,250.00
Eight watchmen, at $60, 2 months	960.00
Postage, telegrams, etc	100.00
Expressage, transportation, etc	20,000.00
Fifteen laborers, 1 month, at $40	600.00
Total	34,016.66

NOTE.—The above does not include the cost of publishing reports covering the art exhibition, and of the influence of the work on education.

SUMMARY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	$5,606.67
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	163,350.00
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	26,813.34
Closing expenses	34,016.66
Total	229,786.67

EXHIBIT O.—DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Estimated expenses, March 1 to June 30, 1892.

Salaries:	
Chief	$1,666.66
Chief clerk	500.00
Stenographer	300.00
One superintendent	833.34
Two superintendents	1,333.34
Expenses for promotion	3,600.00
Office expenses, printing, postage, travel	1,600.00
Total	9,833.34

Not including musical features, but including installation and care of musical exhibits.

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief	$5,000.00
Chief clerk	1,500.00
Stenographer	900.00
One superintendent	2,500.00
Nine superintendents, at $2,000	18,000.00
Clerks, draftsman, etc	5,000.00
Transportation, travel, and expressage	4,800.00
Office expenses, printing, and postage	4,800.00
Labor in handling and placing exhibits	4,800.00
Bureaus of hygiene, charities, and religion	22,200.00
Special educational exhibits	2,000.00
Total	71,500.00

Not including musical features, but including installation and care of musical exhibits.

July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893.

Salaries:	
Chief	$1,666.66
Chief clerk	500.00
Stenographer	300.00
Nine superintendents	6,000.00
Three clerks	1,000.00
Office expenses	1,200.00
Special educational exhibit	500.00
Total	11,166.66

Closing Exposition and making report.

Not including musical features, but including care of musical exhibits	$7,500.00

March 1, 1892, to the close of the Exposition, including making report.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	$9,833.34
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	71,500.00
July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893	11,166.66
Closing Exposition and making report	7,500.00
Total	100,000.00

BUREAU OF MUSIC.

Estimated expenses March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892, not including exhibit of musical instruments.

Salaries:		
Musical director	$1,666.66	
Choral director	1,666.67	
Secretary	1,200.00	
		$4,533.33
Office expenses, printing, postage, travel		1,000.00
Secretary's expenses to Europe		2,000.00
Total for bureau		7,533.33

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893. Not including exhibit of musical instruments.

Salaries:		
Musical director	$5,000.00	
Choral director	5,000.00	
Secretary	3,600.00	
Clerks, etc	3,900.00	
Transportation, travel, printing, postage	3,800.00	
Total		$21,300.00
Band of eighty players	35,000.00	
Expenses of United States bands	10,000.00	
Expenses of foreign bands	30,000.00	
Orchestra of one hundred and twenty players	65,000.00	
Music and sundries	10,000.00	
		150,000.00
Total		171,300.00

Estimates made by the musical director through the secretary of the bureau of music.

July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893. Not including exhibit of musical instruments.

Salaries:		
Musical director	$1,666.66	
Choral director	1,666.67	
Secretary	1,200.00	
Clerk hire	2,000.00	
Office expenses	1,600.00	
		$8,133.33
Band of eighty players	70,000.00	
Other United States bands	20,000.00	
Foreign bands	60,000.00	
Permanent orchestra, one hundred and twenty players	130,000.00	
Music and sundries	20,000.00	
		300,000.00
Total for bureau of music		308,133.33

Estimate made by the musical director through the secretary of the bureau of music.

Closing Exposition and making report.

Not including exhibit of musical instruments	$5,000.00

March 1, 1892, to the close of the Exposition, including making a report.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	$7,533.33
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	171,300.00
July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893	308,133.33
Closing Exposition and making report	5,000.00
Total	491,966.66

EXHIBIT P.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES—(ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, HISTORY, ETC.)

March 1 to June 30, 1892.

Chief, at present part pay, $300 per month	$1,200.00
Secretary, at present part pay, $75 per month	300.00
Stenographer, $40 per month	160.00
Assistant in department physical anthropology, as now, $50 per month.	200.00
Clerk department physical anthropology $50 per month	200.00
Office assistant, $25 per month	100.00
Varying number of assistants in field, and field work in archæology and ethnology	20,000.00
Cartographical work	1,200.00
Historical work	400.00
Office expenses, express, and traveling expenses	1,200.00
Total	24,960.00

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief, salary for one year	$5,000.00
Secretary, salary for one year	1,200.00
Stenographer, salary for one year, $65 per month	780.00
Label writer, 6 months, $50 per month	300.00
Superintendent subdepartment physical anthropology, 3 months, $200 per month	600.00
Assistant superintendent subdepartment physical anthropology, $100 per month	300.00
Clerk, subdepartment physical anthropology, 10 months, $50 per month.	500.00
Superintendent subdepartment archæology, 8 months, $100 per month..	800.00
Superintendent subdepartment Ethnology, 8 months, $100 per month ..	800.00
Superintendent subdepartment cartography, 8 months, $100 per month.	800.00
Superintendent subdepartment history 8 months, $100 per month	800.00
Superintendent Southern ethnographical exhibit, three months, $100 per month	300.00
Superintendent Northern ethnographical exhibit, three months, $100 per month	300.00
Chief mold taker and worker, 3 months, $100 per month	300.00
Two assistant mold takers and workers, 3 months, each $65 per month.	390.00
Expenses of ethnographical exhibit, two months, $3,000 per month	6,000.00
Four assistants for one year, each $50 per month	2,400.00
Expenses of fieldwork, archæology, and ethnology, July 1 to October 30	20,000.00
Castings from Central American molds	6,000.00
Messenger, 9 months, $50 per month	450.00
Carpenter, 6 months, $100 per month	600.00
Express, postage, telegrams, etc	1,500.00
Records, printing labels, stationery, etc	1,000.00
Office expenses and travel	1,000.00
Fitting apparatus, etc., physical laboratory	1,200.00
Cases	50,000.00
Total	103,320.00

July 1 to October 31, 1893 (four months).

Chief, salary	$1,667
Secretary, salary	400
Stenographer, salary, at $65 per month	260
Superintendent subdepartment physical anthropology, at $200 per month	800
Assistant superintendent physical anthropology, at $100 per month	400
Superintendent subdepartment archæology, at $100 per month	400
Superintendent subdepartment ethnology, at $100 per month	400
Superintendent subdepartment cartography, at $100 per month	400
Superintendent subdepartment history, at $100 per month	400
Superintendent Northern ethnological exibit, at $100 per month	400
Superintendent Southern ethnological exhibit, at $100 per month	400
Chief mold maker and worker, at $100 per month	400
Two assistant mold makers and workers, at $65 per month each	520
Expenses ethnographical exhibit	12,000
Four assistants, at $50 per month each	800
Messenger, at $50 per month	200
Office expenses	500
Total	20,367

November, 1893.

Chief, salary	$417
Secretary, salary	100
Stenographer, salary	65
Superintendent subdepartment physical anthropology, salary one-half month	100
Assistant superintendent subdepartment physical anthropology, salary one-half month	50
Superintendent subdepartment ethnology, salary one month	100
Superintendent subdepartment archæology, salary one month	100
Superintendent subdepartment cartography, salary one-half month	50
Superintendent subdepartment history, salary one-half month	50
Superintendent Northern ethnograpical exhibit, salary one-half month	50
Superintendent Southern ethnographical exhibit, salary one-half month	50
Chief molder and worker	100
One assistant molder and worker	65
Messenger	50
One carpenter	100
Ethnographical exhibit	5,000
Express, postage, telegrams, etc	1,000
Office expenses and travel	1,000
Total	8,447

RECAPITULATION.

Estimated expenses, including salary of chief and assistants, from March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	24,960
Estimated expenses, including salary of chief and assistants, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	103,320
Estimated expenses, including salary of chief and assistants, from July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893	20,367
Estimated expenses, including salary of chief and assistants, for November, 1893	8,447
Total from March 1, 1892, to close, 21 months	157,094

EXHIBIT Q.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Chief department (duties performed by chief Department of Agriculture).	
Chief clerk	$500.00
Printing, stationery, and postage	150.00
Incidental expenses	150.00
	800.00

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief	$5,000.00
Chief clerk	1,500.00
One stenographer	900.00
One messenger	450.00
Three clerks	1,641.67
Three superintendents	2,041.67
One janitor	375.00
One timekeeper	150.00
Two laborers	300.00
Two mechanics	300.00
Printing, stationery, and postage	1,500.00
Traveling expenses and incidentals	3,000.00
Setting out and caring for exhibit (growing trees, etc	2,500.00
	19,658.34

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Chief	$1,666.67
Chief clerk	500.00
Stenographer	300.00
Messenger	150.00
Janitor	300.00
Three superintendents	2,166,66
Four clerks	1,266.67
Two mechanics	400.00
Two laborers	400.00
One timekeeper	200.00
	7,350.00
Expense necessary to close department	4,000.00
Forty-six sweepers, watchmen, etc	9,837.50

RECAPITULATION.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	800.00
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	19,658.34
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	7,350.00
Expense necessary to close department	4,000.00
Total	31,808.34

EXHIBIT R.—ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION, FROM MARCH 1, 1892, TO THE CLOSE OF THE EXPOSITION.

March 1 to June 30, 1892.

Salary of chief	$2,500.00
Assistant chief, clerks, and messengers	2,840.00
Stenographers and typewriters	760.00
Writers and exchange editors	700.00

German and Scandinavian	$500.00	
French and Spanish	500.00	
Italian, Portuguese, Russian, and other languages	150.00	
Superintendent mailing room, mail clerks, and packers	2,800.00	
Lithographs, electrotypes, and photographs	3,000.00	
Publishing pamphlets and bulletins	4,800.00	
Stationery and printing	2,800.00	
Postage	2,000.00	
		$23,350.00

June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Salary of chief	$7,500.00	
Assistant chief, clerks, and messengers	8,520.00	
Stenographers and typewriters	3,240.00	
Descriptive writers and exchange editors	3,200.00	
German and Scandinavian	2,300.00	
French and Spanish	2,000.00	
Italian, Portuguese, Russian, and other languages	1,500.00	
Superintendent mailing room, mail clerks, packers, and scrapbook division	10,820.00	
Lithographs, portfolios, and photographs	25,000.00	
Publishing pamphlets, maps, illustrated articles, sending plate matter to country papers, and reporters for local press.	25,000.00	
Distribution, bill posters, and posting	10,000.00	
Zinc etchings and electrotypes	10,000.00	
Stationery and printing	9,000.00	
Newspaper advertising	40,000.00	
Postage	6,000.00	
		$164,080.00

June 30, 1892, to October 31, 1893.

Salary of chief	$2,500.00	
Assistant chief, clerks, and messengers	2,000.00	
Stenographers and typewriters	1,060.00	
Writers, reporters, and translators	1,500.00	
Mailing room	2,500.00	
News letters and bulletins	5,000.00	
Stationery and printing	1,000.00	
Postage	1,000.00	
Newspaper advertising	25,000.00	
		$41,560.00

Total estimate of expenses from March 1, 1892, to the close of the Exposition. 228,990.00

Respectfully submitted.

M. P. HANDY,
Chief, Department O.

MARCH 15, 1892.

EXHIBIT S.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES OF DEPARTMENT P, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WALKER FEARN, CHIEF, MARCH 1, 1892, UNTIL CLOSE OF EXPOSITION.

Chief, at $8,000 per year	$17,333.32
Secretary, at $2,500 per year	5,416.66
Two clerks, at $1,200 per year	4,200.00
Two stenographers, at $900 per year	3,450.00
One laborer, at $480 per year	1,040.00
Two clerks, at $1,800 per year	5,700.00
Two clerks, at $1,800 per year	800.00
One clerk, at $1,200 per year	600.00
One clerk, at $1,800 per year	300.00
Postage, cable, expressage, printing, stationery, etc	23,000.00

Latin American Bureau:	
Chief, at $3,500 per year	$7,800.00
Office expenses, at $4,000 per year	5,333.33
London office:	
Chief, at $4,000 per year	6,666.66
Office expenses, at $6,000 per year	6,000.00
Two foreign offices, at $10,000 per year, each	9,999.99
Total	98,639.96

EXHIBIT SS.—DETAILS OF ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FROM MARCH 1, 1892, TO CLOSE OF EXPOSITION.

Executive department.

Janitor service	$2,500.00
Carriage hire	1,000.00
Electric lights (for offices)	1,100.00
Freight and express	100.00
Gas	50.00
Ice	100.00
Incidentals	2,500.00
Newspapers	50.00
Postage	450.00
Publications	250.00
Rent	3,575.00
Salaries	50,000.00
Stationery and printing	350.00
Telegraph	250.00
Telephones	500.00
Traveling expenses	2,650.00
Incidentals (after close of Exposition)	5,000.00
Total	70,425.00

Secretary's department.

Janitor service	$700.00
Electric lights	300.00
Gas	50.00
Ice	50.00
Incidentals	500.00
Postage	1,000.00
Rent	950.00
Salaries of clerks	13,000.00
Salaries of officers	15,000.00
Stationery and printing	1,200.00
Telegraph	100.00
Telephones	200.00
Traveling expenses	500.00
Salaries (for six months after close of Exposition)	6,250.00
Clerk hire (for six months after close of Exposition)	4,248.00
Temporary clerk hire, stockholders' meeting, 1894	1,000.00
Postage	100.00
Total	45,148.00

Legal department.

Janitor service	$500.00
Electric lights	100.00
Gas	50.00
Ice	50.00
Incidentals	200.00
Legal expenses	6,000.00
Postage	50.00

Rent	$720.00
Salaries of clerks	4,000.00
Salaries of officers	8,500.00
Stationery and printing	300.00
Telegraph	50.00
Expenses after close of Exposition	5,000.00
Total	25,520.00

Auditor's department.

Advertising	$50.00
Janitor service	500.00
Electric lights	180.00
Incidental expenses	500.00
Postage	100.00
Publications	100.00
Rent of offices (to April 30, 1893)	1,260.00
Salaries of clerks	23,800.00
Salary of officers	8,335.00
Stationery and printing	2,500.00
Telephones	250.00
Traveling expenses	100.00
Clerical and incidental expenses, for a period of six months after the close of the Exposition	9,000.00
Expenses of auditing and examining various accounts in connection with the daily gate receipts and the percentages due from parties holding concessions, together with incidental expenses in connection with the closing of accounts	5,000.00
Total	51,675.00

The World's Congress Auxiliary.

Rent and janitor service	$2,500.00
Salaries	15,000.00
General department documents	3,350.00
Committee publications	3,000.00
Postage and express	7,000.00
Stationery	5,000.00
Traveling expenses	2,500.00
Contingent expenses	1,000.00

WOMAN'S BRANCH.

Rent	600.00
Clerk	900.00
Contingent	500.00
Total	41,350.00

Treasurer's department.

Rent	$4,125.00
Salaries to December 31, 1893	46,500.00
Incidentals	7,500.00
Expenses, December, 1893, to close	16,000.00
Total	74,125.00

Medical and surgical department.

Salaries:		
Nurses	$1,800.00	
Two male orderlies	480.00	
Two female orderlies	420.00	
Ambulance doctors	900.00	
Two resident doctors	1,200.00	
Two assistants to resident doctors	900.00	
Medical director	1,500.00	
Attending doctors	5,400.00	

Salaries—Continued.		
Two ambulance drivers	$600.00	
Two druggists	900.00	
Two doorkeepers	300.00	
Two telephone boys	300.00	
One housewoman	132.00	
Maintenance	3,300.00	
		$18,132.00
Ambulance	600.00	
Two sets of double harness	150.00	
Other ambulance expenses	75.00	
		825.00
Laundry work		3,450.00
Furnishing hospital:		
Twenty moss mattresses	90.00	
Twenty-five window shades	37.00	
Twenty bureaus	200.00	
Thirty tables	120.00	
Ten rockers	40.00	
Twenty straight chairs	30.00	
Twenty wash stands	80.00	
Twenty rugs and 10 scrap baskets	80.00	
Twenty toilet sets	100.00	
Fifteen clothes closets or wardrobes	225.00	
Twenty bedsteads	120.00	
Two desks	40.00	
Forty pillows	60.00	
Six towels for each of 20 beds	30.00	
Sixty sheets, 20 beds, 3 sheets each	54.00	
Twenty pairs of blankets	75.00	
Thirty white spreads	30.00	
Eighty pillow slips	25.00	
One small refrigerator	10.00	
Linen sheets, pillows, napkins, etc	524.40	
Three ice coolers	9.00	
Two clocks	10.00	
Incidental items of furniture, not now named	500.00	
Thirty-three moss mattresses	148.50	
Two medicine cases	54.00	
Window shades	49.50	
Eleven screens	44.00	
Two gas stoves	40.00	
Thirty-three bed tables (glass top)	99.00	
Thirty-three chairs	33.00	
Fifteen antique rockers or easy chairs	52.50	
One dining table	12.00	
Thirty-three iron bedsteads	330.00	
Three dressing cases	105.00	
Three ward desks for head nurse	39.00	
Three chairs for said desks	4.50	
Sixty-six pillows (17 by 30)	82.50	
Two refrigerators	40.00	
Nine rolling chairs	198.00	
Ninety-nine pairs of sheets	178.00	
Thirty-three pairs of blankets	132.00	
Sixty-six white spreads	66.00	
Eighteen dozen napkins	36.00	
Fifteen army rubber blankets, 5 for each ward	45.00	
Three army rubber blankets for obsterical	9.00	
Twelve towels for each bed	66.00	
Twelve dozen towels for other purposes	15.00	
Kitchen utensils, dishes, silverware, etc., for thirty-three beds	165.00	
Three ice coolers	9.00	
Rubber carpet for corridors and ward	50.00	
Glassware, etc., for operating room	20.00	
Irrigating stands	12.00	
Ten surgical cradles for wards	20.00	
Thirty-three record clips, complete	17.50	
Four clocks	20.00	
Pillow slips	378.00	

Furnishing hospital—Continued.		
Safe	$100.00	
Battery	50.00	
Ten lounges (straw)	125.00	
Twelve rockers	50.00	
Operating table	100.00	
		$5,484.40
Maintenance		3,000.00
Pre-Exposition period March 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893 (fourteen months)		7,248.08
Post-Exposition period, allowing six months for destruction of the buildings		3,109.32
Total		41,248.80
Ways and Means Department.		
Janitor service		$500.00
Commissions		119,500.00
Electric lights		200.00
Freight and express		2,800.00
Gas		50.00
Ice		50.00
Legal expenses		5,000.00
Postage		400.00
Rent		1,250.00
Salaries of clerks		3,000.00
Stationery and printing		500.00
Telegraph		50.00
Telephones		200.00
Traveling expenses		500.00
Incidental operating expenses during Exposition and thereafter		50,000.00
Total		184,000.00
Press and printing department.		
Janitor service		$700.00
Electric lights		75.00
Rent		525.00
Salaries of clerks		3,250.00
Stationery and printing		600.00
Telephones		200.00
Postage		50.00
Expenses for six months after close of Exposition		1,600.00
Total		7,000.00
Committee on Ceremonies.		
Dedication ceremonies in October, 1892:		
Engraving and printing invitations to dedication ceremonies, and postage on same (10,000)	$3,000.00	
For printing 10,000 extra invitations, if required	1,500.00	
Staging and seating of building in which dedication services will be held	25,000.00	
Music	6,000.00	
Fireworks for the three nights	25,000.00	
Subsistence of troops invited to participate in ceremonies	20,000.00	
Carriages for Presidential party, distinguished guests, with hire of horses, and equipments for staff officers.	5,000.00	
Floats, constituting the "Procession of Centuries"	91,200.00	
Incidental expenses connected with street parade, first day	10,000.00	
		$186,700.00
Opening ceremonies, May 1, 1893:		
Engraving and printing of invitations, and postage on same	3,000.00	
Staging and seating	15,000.00	
Music	3,000.00	
Fireworks	10,000.00	
"Procession of Centuries"	9,000.00	
Carriages	1,000.00	
Entertainment of distinguished foreigners and invited guests, including banquet	10,000.00	
		51,000.00

Special and ceremonial days (estimating that all the States will ask for recognition in this manner, also that a number of days will be set apart for various organizations, making in all sixty days, where the evenings will necessarily be devoted to interesting ceremonies):		
Sixty special displays of fireworks where set pieces will be used in appropriate illustrations	$240,000.00	
Reproduction of the water pageant, thirty nights, changing the character of the displays so that representations may be given of foreign countries, their people, and costumes	150,000.00	
Incidental expenses attending the entertainment of governors of States and invited guests upon State days	25,000.00	
		$415,000.00
Closing ceremonies, October 30, 1893:		
A safe estimate for this occasion, where the ceremonies would include an elaborate display of fireworks, and a pageant which would illustrate the preceding six months' work and the results attained		30,000.00
Office expenditures from March 1, 1892, to October 1, 1893:		
Salary of secretary of committee	4,000.00	
Salary of stenographer	1,500.00	
Extra clerical work in engrossing invitations	300.00	
Postage and stationery	1,200.00	
Rent	720.00	
Engraved invitations which may be required during the Exposition and at closing ceremonies	2,000.00	
		10,220.00
Total		692,920.00

Traffic Department.

March 1, 1892, till October 31, 1892:		
Traffic manager	$3,333.28	
Chief clerk and correspondent	1,200.00	
Clerk	666.00	
Stenographer	666.00	
Printing, postage, traveling expenses, and incidentals	3,000.00	
		$8,865.28
November 1, 1892, till October 31, 1893:		
Traffic manager	5,000.00	
Chief clerk and correspondent	2,500.00	
Ten clerks, 6 at $75, 4 at $83	9,400.00	
Two stenographers	2,000.00	
Messenger, six to eight months	500.00	
Printing, postage, traveling expenses, and incidentals	8,150.00	
		27,550.00
Total		36,415.28

Grounds and buildings department.

Advertising	$500.00
Attendants and laborers	1,000.00
Electric lights	200.00
Gas	50.00
Ice	50.00
Incidentals	200.00
Postage	100.00
Rent	1,400.00
Salaries of clerks	4,400.00
Stationery and printing	200.00
Telegraph	50.00
Telephones	200.00
Traveling expenses	100.00
Clerical and incidental expenses for period six months after close of Exposition	2,700.00
Total	11,150.00

Estimate of Construction Department operating expenses from May 1, 1893, to close of fair.

Water supply, sewerage, and fire protection	$180,000
Mechanical:	
Fuel	105,000
Expenses, engineers and helpers	90,000
Repairs	36,000
Waste	10,000
Small tools	10,000
Railroad department	240,000
Electrical department:	
Electrical plant, operating during Exposition	360,000
Operating from October 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893, to facilitate installation	120,000
Landscape department	98,905
Police protection	600,000
Dormitories and restaurants	150,000
Stable, horses, wagons, and maintenance of same	20,000
Dredging and maintenance of water ways and harbors	50,000
Current expenses	200,000
Total	2,263,905

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief.

EXHIBIT T.—STATEMENT OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED AND FOR WHICH CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN SIGNED PRIOR TO MARCH 17, 1892.

James D. McBride, Pasadena, Cal., permission to sell souvenirs entitled "Administrators of the U. S. Government at the beginning of the Second Century," together with true copies of the "Declaration of Independence and George Washington's Commission as General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies" as a companion piece.

Terms.—The Exposition to receive 15 per cent of the gross receipts and provide a space for one booth in the "Bazaar of all Nations" for the sale of said memorials.

Robert Greer, Chicago, for temporary restaurants at Jackson Park of two classes: one for the laboring men and the other café for contractors, superintendents, and such others as may desire to avail themselves thereof. The business transacted in said café to be known as "Class A," the general feeding and lodging of the workmen as "Class B."

Terms.—The Exposition to receive 10 per cent of the gross receipts of all business carried on under the contract, except the feeding and lodging of the workmen in Class B.

This contract has been transferred, with the permission of the Exposition, to "The Columbian Commissary," a company incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois by said Robert Greer.

George Pangalo; Cairo, Egypt, providing for a "Street in Cairo."

Terms.—The Exposition to receive 5 per cent of the gross proceeds from the sale of goods, wares, merchandise, manufactures, tobacco, cigars, and sweets; 25 per cent of the gross receipts derived from all other sources.

With the permission of the Exposition, the grantee has organized "The Egypt-Chicago Exposition Company," an Illinois corporation, to which has been transferred the concession. It provides for a typical reproduction of Egyptian architecture and a display of the customs, manners, and industries of the natives of that country.

The Barre Sliding Railway Company, Chicago, an Illinois corporation in which both Parisian and London money is invested.

It provides for the erection of a hydraulic sliding railway extending the entire length of Midway Plaisance, and situated at the extreme southern boundary of said plaisance.

Terms.—The Exposition to receive 33⅓ per cent of the gross receipts, the grantee to charge a fee of 10 cents per round trip.

Elia, Souhami, Sadullah & Co., Constantinople, providing for a Turkish attraction, including the sale of goods.

Terms.—The following is an extract from the contract entered into with said Turkish house, the Exposition being the party of the first part and said Turkish house being the party of the second part:

"The said parties of the second part agree and promise that they will faithfully account for and pay over to the said party of the first part five (5) per cent of their

gross receipts from the sale of all goods, wares, merchandise, and manufactures sold at retail; also from the sale of tobacco and cigarettes; and also the same per cent of the gross receipts from the restaurant or restaurants, café or cafés, or from the sale of eatables or refreshments of any sort whatever.

"The said parties of the second part also agree and promise that after their gross receipts other than those derived from the sale of goods, wares, merchandise, and manufactures at wholesale and retail, and the sale of tobacco and cigarettes, and from the restaurant or restaurants, café or cafés, and from the sale of eatables and refreshments, shall amount to over one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, the said parties of the second part will faithfully account for and pay over to said party of the first part five (5) per cent of the gross receipts, if the said gross receipts exceed one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars and do not exceed two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars; and ten (10) per cent of said gross receipts if the said gross receipts should exceed two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars and not exceed three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars; and fifteen (15) per cent of said gross receipts if said gross receipts should exceed three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars; and twenty-five (25) per cent of said gross receipts in excess of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars and not in excess of one million ($1,000,000) dollars; and fifty (50) per cent of said gross receipts in excess of one million ($1,000,000) dollars."

Leigh S. Lynch, Chicago, providing for a Japanese and South Sea Island exhibit.

Terms.—The grantee to pay the Exposition 5 per cent of the gross proceeds from the sales of merchandise, except cigars and smokers' supplies, whether sold by him or by others authorized by him to sell in space allotted, and 25 per cent of the gross proceeds from cigars and smokers' supplies so sold; and of the gross proceeds from admissions to theaters or from the gross receipts from the said palkees and other vehicles.

This concession has been transferred, with the permission of the Exposition, to the Oceanic Trading Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois by Mr. Lynch for the express purpose of operating said concession.

The Multiple Speed and Traction Company, Chicago, an Illinois corporation. Permission to erect a section of their moving sidewalk in Jackson Park, such sidewalk to be removed at the option of the Construction Department after July 1, 1892.

Terms.—The Exposition to receive 50 per cent of the gross receipts after grantees are reimbursed the actual cost of construction and 15 per cent thereof added, said total sum in no case to exceed $40,250.

Keppler and Schwarzmann, New York City, publishers of Puck. Permission to construct a building, approximately 60 by 100 feet and show the entire work of producing Puck; also the sale of such publications as might be issued from said building, it being understood that said publications should contain no advertising whatever and also that they would be free of all reference to the religious or political convictions of the public.

Terms.—The Exposition to receive 10 per cent of the gross receipts derived from sales in said building.

John V. Skiles & Co., Spokane, Wash., permission to operate an Esquimau concession, presenting an Esquimau village and Labrador trading post, and showing the manufacture, by natives of Labrador and the Northeast Territory, of native ornaments, carvings in ivory, spears, bows and arrows, canoes and sledges, and native garments, and to sell the same, and also to exhibit and sell for delivery, after the close of the Exposition only, furs from Labrador and the Northeast Territory and Polar birds and animals alive and stuffed. They also propose to show to visitors the customs and other features of every-day life—these in such branches as may be deemed proper. In order that they may be protected from an overabundance of visitors, they are permitted to charge an admission fee of not to exceed 25 cents per person, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 6 o'clock p. m.

Terms.—The Exposition to receive 5 per cent of the gross proceeds from the sale of merchandise and 25 per cent of the gross proceeds from all other sources.

EXHIBIT U.—CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES TO MARCH 1.

Administration Building	$131,862.81
Agricultural Building	194,992.00
Architects' fees	24,215.28
Art Building	86,730.99
Board of architects	101,233.63
Building implements and tools	13.29
Claims and damages	500.00
Coloring and decorating	8,666.48
Dairy Building	11,632.50

Draftsmen's materials		$6,400.28
Draftsmen's wages		79,914.76
Dredging, filling, and excavating		391,458.00
Electrical engineering		15,086.23
Electricity building		137,382.44
Electric plant		22,505.49
Engineering expenses		33,961.49
Engineering implements and tools		4,253.73
Fencing		5,073.34
Fire plant		1,543.59
Fire protection		18,032.46
Floating property		1,066.15
Furniture for buildings		930.52
Forestry Building		51,527.34
Fisheries Building		85,721.69
Fountains		15,175.00
Garden implements and tools		1,557.29
Grading and surveying		18,473.75
Horses, wagons, and other vehicles		7,433.00
Heating offices and buildings		1,251.20
Horticultural Building		130,585.29
Intramural water transportation		497.89
Landscape architecture		12,976.38
Landscape gardening		99,182.17
Machinery Building		95,257.41
Manufactures Building		256,427.30
Maps and plans		12,884.30
Mechanical engineering		8,204.10
Mechanical implement and tools		243.45
Medical and surgical attendance		3,412.70
Mines and Mining Building		190,235.96
Piers and bridges		172,647.75
Photographical labor and materials		2,896.82
Police protection		46,505.16
Propagating houses		8,508.75
Personal injuries		170.61
Right of way		24,160.00
Railway tracks		96,612.35
Rent of grounds		2,241.38
Stable expenses		3,823.15
Statues		2,610.00
Superintending construction		63,183.74
Surveying and examining sites		2,262.02
Temporary buildings:		
Construction office	$9,934.04	
Stable	2,216.39	
Hospital	1,064.34	
Fire engine houses	5,076.26	
Railroad tool houses	553.63	
Police barracks	6,068.49	
Power house	7,780.83	
Staff houses	4,499.51	
Watch houses	1,439.91	
Freight sheds	14,061.89	
Privies	2,980.00	
Miscellaneous	817.19	
		56,493.28
Transportation Building		153,876.71
Water and sewerage		134,184.11
Water supply		1,427.12
Woman's Building		87,285.83
Total		3,126,390.46

EXHIBIT V.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF AMOUNT REQUIRED BY CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT TO COMPLETE THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, OVER AND ABOVE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED UP TO DATE, MARCH 1, 1892.

Art Palace and Annexes	$226,524.00
Agricultural Building	15,255.20
Agricultural Annex	137,060.00
Dairy Building	4,815.40
Forestry Building	17,108.00
Sawmill and refuse burner	35,000.00
Machinery Hall	70,615.00
Boiler house	30,000.00
Tool houses	30,000.00
Pumping station	1,621.77
Oil and coal house	15,000.00
Administration Building	35,829.04
Passage between Agricultural Building and Machinery Hall	100,000.00
Obelisk	12,000.00
Mines and Mining Building	14,832.39
Electricity Building	53,979.14
Reproduction of Convent of La Rabida	50,000.00
Incidental buildings	100,000.00
Horticultural Building	40,645.76
Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building	43,608.20
Stock sheds	210,000.00
Transportation Building	31,521.47
Transportation Annex	50,000.00
Great stock ring	125,000.00
Fisheries Building	41,359.60
Woman's Building	22,163.40
Peristyle and buildings	210,000.00
Coloring and decorating	591,333.52
Press Building	50,000.00
Fittings for restaurants	100,000.00
Entrances around park	50,000.00
Music stands	10,000.00
Temporary construction building, police barracks, stables, hospital, etc	45,678.81
Extra police station in park	25,000.00
Outside water-closets	12,019.20
Grading, dredging, and filling	4,914.06
Piers and bridges	123,700.45
Terraces, steps, and balustrades	100,000.00
Walks and drives	10,750.00
Statuary and grand fountain	253,200.00
Seats in park	10,000.00
Viaduct down town	40,000.00
Improvements on Lake Front Park	50,000.00
Fences, Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance	4,926.66
Police protection	170,000.00
Derricks and cranes	35,000.00
Intramural Railway	600,000.00
Landscape department:	
Salaries, drafting, and traveling expenses, labor and teams, general expenses, nursery stock, tools and material	199,091.83
Propagating houses	5,523.71
Water and sewerage:	
Sewers	204,415.64
Water supply	339,504.10
Fire protection	64,375.00
Electrical department:	
Arc lights, incandescent lights, and power	1,034,080.08
Subways and ducts	64,905.51
Electric fountains	75,000.00
Electric lamp-posts and fixtures	100,000.00
Railroad department:	
Custom-house	25,000.00
Railway tracks, turntables, etc	174,274.02
Right of way and rentals	215,657.58
Viaduct	60,000.00
Operating railway	23,000.00
Terminal station, platforms, etc	178,900.00

Mechanical department:	
Boilers	$115,000.00
Piping	267,000.00
Fuel	21,000.00
Foundations for engines and boilers	75,000.00
Shafting and belting	113,880.00
Labor	16,552.45
General expenses	43,958.43
Current expenses—	
Draftsmen's wages and material Board of architects Superintending construction Maps and plans	300,170.55
Total	7,726,759.97

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction.

EXHIBIT W.—WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Names of persons employed, their occupation, the monthly compensation paid to them, and the State or country from which they came.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly compensation.	State or country.
President.			
Baker, Wm. T	President	$1,000.00	Illinois.
Holcombe, W. H.	Assistant to president	1,000.00	Nebraska.
Bryan, Thos. B	Vice-president	500.00	Illinois.
Treasurer.			
Seeberger, A. F	Treasurer	416.66	Illinois.
Bugbee, F. E	Cashier	150.00	Do.
Mehan, W. A	Assistant cashier	100.00	Do.
Uedeman, Louis	Chief clerk	100.00	Do.
Brown, E. F., jr	Bookkeeper	75.00	Ohio.
Brown, M. D	do	75.00	New York.
Branson, S. C	do	75.00	Illinois.
Hemmick, C. C	do	75.00	Maryland.
Scharien, Chas. L	do	75.00	Illinois.
Judson, R. E	Stenographer	60.00	Do.
Jenks, Sarah A	Clerk	60.00	Do.
McConville, C. J	do	40.00	Do.
Shaunessy, F	Office boy	20.00	Do.
Bradley, S	Collector	75.00	Do.
Butler, J. M	do	75.00	Do.
Curtis, I. S	do	75.00	Do.
Flannery, J. J	do	75.00	Do.
Hendrickson, J. S	do	75.00	Do.
Kennedy, F. H	do	75.00	Do.
Kingwill, J. M	do	75.00	Do.
Polatscheck, Jas	do	75.00	Do.
Auditor.			
Ackerman, Wm. K	Auditor	416.66	Illinois.
Girton, C. H	Chief clerk	125.00	Do.
Thompson, A. E	Bookkeeper	80.00	Colorado.
Mallory, R. E	Pay rolls	75.00	Massachusetts.
Taylor, B. F	Voucher clerk	70.00	Iowa.
Kelly, Margaret	Stenographer	70.00	Illinois.
Cavanaugh, E. S	Department accounts	45.00	Do.
Barnes, C. W	Inventory clerk	125.00	New York.
Secretary.			
Butterworth, Benj	Secretary	*416.66	Ohio.
Kingwill, J. H	Assistant secretary	333.33	Illinois.
Edmonds, H. O	Private secretary	*75.00	Dist. of Columbia.
Healey, W. T	Chief clerk	100.00	Ohio.
White, E. N	Record clerk	100.00	Pennsylvania.
Cadwallader, A. W	Clerk	75.00	Ohio.

* One-half month.

Names of persons employed, their occupation, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly compensation.	State or county.
Secretary—Continued.			
Thompson, F. W	Messenger	*$10.00	Illinois.
Allen, Arthur	do	*9.00	Do.
Rowe, Jessie	Stenographer	*37.50	Ohio.
Ruffin, Pearle M	do	*32.50	Do.
Amack, Pearl	do	*30.00	Indiana.
Van Boskerck, Mary S	do	*30.00	New York.
Cullen, Ella	do	*22.50	Illinois.
Hogan, M. A	do	*22.50	Do.
Legal.			
Butterworth, Benj	Solicitor-general	*416.67	Ohio.
Carlisle, W. K	Attorney	208.33	Kansas.
Edmonds, H. O	Private secretary	*75.00	Dist. of Columbia
Thompson, Fred. W	Messenger	10.00	Illinois.
Allen, Arthur	do	9.00	Do.
Rowe, Jessie	Stenographer	37.50	Ohio.
Ruffin, Pearle M	do	32.50	Do.
Amack, Pearl	do	30.00	Indiana.
Van Boskerck, Mary S	do	30.00	New York.
Cullen, Ella	do	22.50	Illinois.
Hogan, M. A	do	22.50	Do.
Director-General.			
Taylor, E. H	General secretary	166.67	Kentucky.
Publicity and promotions.			
Handy, Moses P	Chief	625.00	Pennsylvania.
Dorr, R. E. A	Assistant chief	250.00	New York.
Holland, Jas. P	English editor	140.00	Illinois.
Knox, Wm. M	do	140.00	Do.
Ayme, Louis H	Foreign press editor	125.00	Do.
Stanton, Theodore	Foreign press correspondent	108.60	France.
Sarner, Victor	German editor	100.00	Illinois.
Hull, Paul	Reporter	100.00	Do
Steele, S. V	do	100.00	Do.
Busby, C. S	Exchanges	80.00	Do.
Banks, Mrs. N. H	do	80.00	Kentucky.
Johnson, Jos. E	Typewriter	60.00	Maryland.
Willson, Adelaide F	Phonographer	65.00	Illinois.
Pierce, G. E	Stenographer	60.00	Minnesota.
Rigler, Frank	Chief mail clerk	60.00	Illinois.
Dunlop, John	Mail clerk	50.00	Do.
Burton, Benj	do	45.00	Do.
Weston, Emma	do	45.00	New York.
Taylor, Sadie J	do	40.00	Illinois.
Sullivan, Michael	do	40.00	Do.
Connell, J. M	do	40.00	Do.
Tousalin, J	do	40.00	Do.
Anderson, Lewis B	Messenger	40.00	Dist. of Columbia.
Rick, Geo	do	25.00	Illinois.
Foreign affairs.			
Fearn, Walker	Chief	666.66	Alabama.
McCormick, R. S	Res. agt. and off. rep., London	333.33	Illinois.
Fearn, R. L	Secretary	166.66	Dist. of Columbia.
Mason, J. A. C	Clerk	100.00	Virginia.
Simms, S. C	do	100.00	Dist. of Columbia.
Smith, Jessie	Stenographer	75.00	Minnesota.
Conrad, Edward	Messenger	25.00	Ohio.
Electrical.			
Barrett, Jno. P	Chief	208.33	Illinois.
Hornsby, J. Allan	Secretary	166.66	Do.
Keller, E. E	Assistant electrical engineer	166.66	Do.
Merriman, Verne	Stenographer	75.00	Do.
Ethnology.			
Putnam F. W	Chief	300.00	Massachusetts.
Mead, Francis H	Secretary	50.00	Do.
Dorsey, Geo. A	Assistant secretary	50.00	Do.
Volk, Ernest	Clerk	45.00	Do.

*One-half month.

Names of persons employed, their occupation, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly compensation.	State or county.
Fish and fisheries.			
Collins, J. W	Chief	$300.00	U. S. F. C.
Bryan, Edw. C	Assistant secretary	100.00	Dist. of Columbia.
Shuster, E. H	Stenographer	50.00	Do.
Mines and mining.			
Skiff, F. J. V	Chief	416.66	Colorado.
Burchard, E. L	Clerk	100.00	Illinois.
Ballenberg, Morris	....do	100.00	Do.
Fine arts.			
Ives, Halsey C	Chief	416.66	Missouri.
Kurtz, Chas. M	Assistant chief	250.00	New York.
Murphy, J. R	Clerk	100.00	Illinois.
Agriculture.			
Buchanan, W. I	Chief	416.66	Iowa.
Hurt, A. B	Secretary	145.84	Tennessee.
Waite, Merriam	Stenographer	50.00	Illinois.
Cohn, Geo	Messenger	30.00	Do.
Live stock.			
Buchanan, W. I	Acting chief	----------	Iowa.
Hurt, A. B	Secretary	41.66	Tennessee.
Waite, Merriam	Stenographer	15.00	Illinois.
Horticulture.			
Samuels, J. M	Chief	333.33	Kentucky.
D'Arcy, A. O	Stenographer	60.00	California.
Forestry.			
Buchanan, W. I	Acting chief	----------	Iowa.
Evans, L. M	Clerk	125.00	West Virginia.
Waite, Merriam	Stenographer	10.00	Illinois.
Manufactures.			
Allison, James	Chief	416.66	Ohio.
Shurtleff, W. C	Chief clerk	125.00	Iowa.
Hill, F. A	Stenographer and clerk	83.33	Illinois.
Martindale, Clarence	Clerk	83.33	Indiana.
Transportation exhibits.			
Smith, Williard A	Chief	416.66	Illinois.
Fowler, Stanley G	Clerk	100.00	Do.
Boyer, B. B	Stenographer	75.00	Do.
Griffiths, W. G	Mail and application clerk	75.00	Michigan.
Installation.			
Hirst, Joseph	Secretary	250.00	Florida.
Van Pelt, Carrie L	Clerk	75.00	Iowa.
Evans, Georgina E	Stenographer	50.00	Ohio.
Grounds and Buildings.			
Sawyer, A. W	Secretary	125.00	Illinois.
Hoy, Cora D	Stenographer	75.00	Do.
Hackett, John J	Messenger	25.00	Do.
Ceremonies.			
Culp, E. C	Secretary	200.00	Kansas.
Willetts, Eva	Stenographer	75.00	Michigan.
Ways and Means.			
Crawford, Sam A	Secretary	150.00	Illinois.
Press and printing.			
Murphy, R. J	Secretary	208.33	Illinois.
Anderson, Blanhce L	Bookkeeper	60.00	Do.
Walker, Alex. C	Stationery clerk	50.00	Do.
Twohey, John	Messenger	25.00	Do.

Names of persons employed, their occupation, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly compensation.	State or county.
Traffic.			
Jaycox, E. E	Traffic manager	$416.66	Illinois.
Strong, John W	Chief clerk	100.00	Do.
Driver, Wm. S	Clerk	75.00	Do.
Janitor.			
Linehan, Jas. J	Chief janitor	84.00	Illinois.
Hastings, Jas. J	Messenger	65.00	Do.
Cogan, John	Telephone boy	26.00	Do.
Dodson, Alfred	Night janitor	50.00	England.
Nelson, Wm	....do	50.00	Wisconsin.
Linehan, M	Day janitor	45.00	Ireland.
Daley, Henry	....do	43.50	Illinois.
Rasmussen, Edw	....do	42.00	Sweden.
Bowes, Wm. R	Carpenter	75.00	Illinois.
Condon, Bridget	Scrub-woman	11.00	Do.
Whalen, Maggie	....do	11.00	Do.
Venite, Sarah	....do	11.00	Do.
Logan, Bridget	....do	11.00	Do.
Medical.			
Owens, John E	Medical director	125.00	Illinois.
Allport, W. H	Surgeon	50.00	Do.
Yeager, Norton R	....do	50.00	Pennsylvania.
Hillman, Alfred H	Orderly	40.00	Canada.
Plummer, S. C	Assistant surgeon	25.00	Illinois.
Marquis, Paul	....do	20.00	Do.
Newton, Anna H	Stenographer	25.00	Do.
World's Congress Auxiliary.			
Bonney, C. C	President	416.66	Illinois.
Young, C. E	Assistant secretary	125.00	Dist. of Columbia
Young, Joe C	Messenger	20.00	Kentucky.
Latin-American.			
Curtis, Wm. E	In charge	290.00	Ohio.
York, E. D	Secretary	100.00	New York.
New York agency.			
Ellwell, Delmore	Secretary	208.33	New York.
Stoddard, H. L	Press representative	80.00	Do.
Cannon, H. W	....do	80.00	Delaware.
Liberal arts.			
Peabody, Selim H	Chief	416.66	Illinois.
Thomas, Theodore	Musical director	416.66	New York
Tomlins, Wm. L	Choral director	416.66	Illinois.
Wilson, Geo. H	Secretary bureau of music	300.00	Massachusetts.
Umstat, C. P	Chief clerk	125.00	Illinois.
Warriner, Jean	Stenographer	75.00	Iowa.
Machinery.			
Robinson, L. W	Chief	416.66	U. S. Navy.
Sanguinetti, P. A	Draftsman	187.50	Pennsylvania.
Rothrock, Mary K	Clerk	60.00	Do.
Gray, Lilian	Stenographer	60.00	Illinois.
Floriculture.			
Thorpe, John	Chief of bureau	250.00	New York.
Construction.			
Burnham, D. H	Chief of construction	1,000.00	Illinois.
Olmsted, F. L. & Co	Architects	416.67	Massachusetts.
Atwood, C. B	Designer in chief	400.00	New York.
Slocum, J. C	Mechanical engineer	400.00	Wisconsin.
Sargent, Fred	Electrical engineer	400.00	Illinois.
Shankland, E. C	Construction engineer	390.00	Pennsylvania
Pretyman, William	Director of color	300.00	Illinois.
Geraldine, Dion	General superintendent	300.00	Do.
Graham, E. R	Assistant chief	250.00	Do.
Tennant, George B	Superintendent Mach'y Building	250.00	Do.

Names of persons employed, their occupation, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly compensation.	State or county.
Construction—Continued.			
Richardson, W. D.	Superintendent exterior covering	$250.00	Illinois.
Nourse, E. G	Chief railroad engineer	250.00	Do
Pierce, R. H.	Assistant electrical engineer	250.00	Wisconsin.
Ulrich, R.	Superintendent Landscape Department.	250.00	California.
Murphy, John	Superintendent Agricultural Building.	259.59	Illinois.
Jordan, C. A	Superintendent Mines and Fine Arts Building.	208.34	Do.
Updike, M	Superintendent Manufacturers and L. A. Building.	208.34	Kansas.
Watts, F. W	Superintendent Administration Building.	208.33	Illinois.
Cloyes, F. O.	Architectural draftsman	208.34	Michigan.
Glaver, I. G	Chief engineer draftsman	216.80	Pennsylvania.
Alvord, J. W	In charge G. and S.	200.00	Illinois.
Cleaveland, L. D.	Superintendent Horticultural Building.	200.00	Do.
Barrington, C. V.	Chief accountant	200.00	Do.
Beach, W. H	Superintendent Woman's Building	166.00	New York.
Goldmark, Henry	Engineering draftsman	175.00	Kansas.
Wilkes, C. M	First assistant engineer, W. and S.	175.00	Minnesota.
MacHarg, W. S.	Chief engineer, W. and S.	166.67	Illinois.
Cain, Fred	Bookkeeper	100.00	Do.
Chesrown, M. M	Stenographer to assistant chief	109.05	Do.
Cornell, L. S.	Stenographer to accounting department.	80.00	Do.
Franklin, Ben	Office boy	30.00	Do.
Graham, H. E	Stenographer, architectural department.	108.90	Do.
Gerhardy, Frank	Office boy, architectural department.	30.65	Do.
Huntington, P. C	Assistant bookkeeper	83.00	Do.
Higinbotham, H.	Office boy	30.00	Do.
Hudson, assistant purchasing agent.	Assistant purchasing agent	60.00	Do.
Lantz, Harry	Secretary director of color	50.00	New York.
Moran, Ben	Office boy	30.00	Illinois.
McGregor, Jno	Assistant bookkeeper	80.00	Do.
McDonald, Joseph N.	do	83.00	Do.
Mulcahey, Frank J	Purchasing agent	150.00	Ohio.
Melody, Frank	Office boy	20.85	Illinois.
Mallory, H. C	Stenographer and general office man.	85.00	Kentucky.
Pickett, M. B	Compiling clerk	150.00	Do.
Philpot, E. S.	Assistant bookkeeper	83.00	Ohio.
Powell, H	Stenographer W. and S. department.	75.00	Montana.
Rubly, Adolph	Office boy	35.00	Wisconsin.
Rubly, Wm	Assistant to purchasing agent	60.00	Do.
Small, John	In charge of maps	65.00	Illinois.
Shotwell, G. H.	Assistant bookkeeper	80.00	Do.
Sturgis, Wm. N.	Secretary to chief of construction.	104.25	Do.
Wheeler, John J.	Office boy	30.00	Do.
Halloway, Chas.	Superintendent color department	100.00	England.
Kolderup, A. M.	Assistant civil engineer	132.50	Illinois.
Limmerick, G. E	do	159.15	Montana.
Abbott, Wm.	Architectural draftsman	95.95	Illinois.
Almerth, A. H	do	47.70	Do.
Billman, C. Y	do	135.50	New York.
Blake, E. O.	do	104.30	Illinois.
Brown, W. E.	do	125.00	Michigan.
Belden, E. C.	do	78.60	Illinois.
Beanly, W. J.	do	65.00	Do.
Barnes, F. M.	do	90.55	Do.
Chaney, J. H	do	97.30	Ohio.
Clark, Edw. B.	do	83.50	Illinois.
Clark, F. W	do	99.65	Do.
Eamery, E. A	do	68.35	Massachusetts.
Foster, J. W	do	80.00	Michigan.
Green, W. C.	do	85.00	Illinois.
Gill, Irving J.	do	68.10	New York.
Haumerson, E.	do	69.00	Wisconsin.
Holzhalb, J. L.	do	79.30	Illinois.
Jorgenson, Edw.	do	127.10	Do.
Kissel, C. A	do	144.75	Do.
Larkins, J. P	do	106.50	Do.
Lewis, W. C.	do	97.55	New York.
Levy, S. H	do	74.50	Illinois.
Lund, Chas. E	do	88.45	Do.
Mullay, T. H	do	70.00	Ohio.

Names of persons employed, their occupation, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly compensation.	State or county.
Construction—Continued.			
Martin, Edgar	Architectural draftsman	$92.70	Illinois.
Nelson, Carl	do	75.00	Denmark.
Nies, F. J	do	45.00	Illinois.
Obermair, Chas. W	do	82.40	Germany.
Peabody, Arthur	do	126.50	Missouri.
Pitney, Fred	do	100.85	Illinois.
Penzikis, T. C.	do	5.50	Turkey.
Roth, Emery	do	65.70	Illinois.
Read, Frank E	do	130.55	Montana.
Spaulding, J. J	do	92.15	Illinois.
Schlingen, W. E	do	117.20	New York
Smith, Sherman	do	101.80	Illinois.
Shuman, G. W	do	90.75	Indiana.
Smith, Luther	do	75.00	Michigan.
Torgenson, H. E	do	75.90	Illinois.
Thompson, D. G	do	53.60	Do.
Traxler, Victor	do	110.00	France.
Thornburg, N. G	do	94.05	Kentucky.
Walsh, Pat	do	47.45	Illinois.
Weber, P. J	do	184.55	Argentine Rep.
Wocher, W	do	100.00	New York.
Wegman, Jules	do	130.00	Illinois.
Will, Geo. G	do	134.75	Nebraska.
Weatherwax, W. H	do	149.60	Iowa.
Cohen, Isadore	Engineering draftsman	60.00	Illinois.
Lamont, R. P	do	100.00	Michigan.
Magor, H. B	do	107.80	New York.
Roeward, A. J	do	106.90	Denmark.
Willman, Ed	do	102.40	Pennsylvania.
Worcester, Jno	do	125.05	Massachusetts.
Youngberg, J. E	do	150.00	Illinois.
Lehman, Karl	do	171.60	Norway.
Burt, J. D	Draftsman, color department	60.00	Illinois.
Branitzsky, W. F	do	50.00	Do.
Campbell, C. D	do	62.50	Kansas.
Ripley, H. G	do	150.00	Massachusetts.
Murray, Chas. A	Draftsman, W. and S	37.50	Illinois.
Mosely, Alex. W	do	37.50	Do.
Hibbard, H. S	Assistant to general superintendent	150.00	Do.
Hoffman, W. G	do	125.00	New York.
Frietag, J. K	do	150.00	Do.
Ward, J. H	Superintendent electrical building	125.00	Nebraska.
Murrie, Alex	Superintendent transportation building.	95.70	Minnesota.
Woodyatt, Ernest	Assistant to Mr. Jordan	40.00	Illinois.
Hutton, H	Superintendent miscellaneous work.	83.30	New York.
Wilson, G V	Stenographer to general superintendent.	83.30	Do
Plowman, G. L	do	100.00	Nebraska.
Hough, Samuel	Clerk, general superintendent	75.00	Illinois.
McLaren, W. A	Guide	50.00	Do.
Bradford, Theron	Charge of maps	55.00	New York.
Gallagher, Geo	Office boy	16.00	Illinois.
Hoyt, Ray	do	20.00	South Dakota.
Cummings, Ed	do	20.00	Illinois.
Young, Max	Inspector grading and filling	100.00	Do.
Pearson, Geo	Inspector painting	77.00	Do.
Jackson, E. H	Janitor	75.00	Do.
Fitzsimmons, T	Fireman	60.00	Do.
Shea, Chas. E	do	50.00	Do.
Buskirk, Theo	Civil engineer	125.00	Do.
Hughes, H. M	Foreman	93.15	California.
Ostendorf, L	do	46.90	Illinois.
Syderholm, B	do	85.00	Massachusetts.
Abbott, C. F	Clerk	100.00	Illinois.
Moore, B. J	Draftsman. "Land G"	99.20	Do.
Arnold, C. D	Photographer	125.00	New York.
Scharff, Otto G	Assistant photographer	75.00	Do.
Speed, A. C	Chief, fire department	125.00	Colorado.
Binkley, G. H	Assistant civil engineer	100.00	Ohio.
Beach, G. H	Rodman	60.00	Iowa.
Duke, C. M	do	90.00	Kentucky.
Eno, F	Assistant civil engineer	100.00	Do.
Gavin, P. H	do	125.00	California.
Johnson, Chris	Rodman	60.00	Illinois.
Prange, Gus	do	60.00	Michigan.
Paulson, J. V	do	60.00	Illinois.
Spahr, E. B	do	65.00	Missouri.
Tattershall, D. W	do	60.00	Ohio.
Wilson, W. J	do	75.00	Maryland.

Names of persons employed, their occupation, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly compensation.	State or county.
Construction—Continued.			
Wheeler, F. E	Rodman	$80.00	Illinois.
Kinzlebach, H. R	Electric draftsman	122.20	Do.
Foster, G. B	do	97.20	Do.
Etheridge, C. L	do	81.10	Do.
Calkins, F. E	do	79.30	Do.
Boggs, L. S	do	81.75	Indiana.
Hanson, C. W	do	78.60	Illinois.
Spitzer, M	do	146.50	Do.
Merriam, A. S	do	108.10	Do.
Thorp, F. P	do	78.25	Michigan.
Field, H. G	do	89.60	Do.
Bradley, F. W	do	49.60	Massachusetts.
Eastland, R. F	Architectural draftsman	66.85	Illinois.
Heinze, Herman	G. and S. draftsman	125.00	Do.
Heinze, Max	do	100.00	Do.
Moorehouse, Geo	Assistant engineer, G. & S	41.40	Do.
Stauffer, M. K	Inspector of piling	100.00	Do.
Collins, D. A	Inspector of int. dock	125 00	Do.
Berry, O. A	General yardmaster	125.00	Do.
Edward, Phillip	Assistant yardmaster	100.00	Do.
Bosserman, R	Clerk	100.00	Do.
McCurdy, D. S	do	75.00	Dist. Columbia.
Mergenthal, J. W	Stenographer	75.00	Illinois.
Spahr, D. E	Freightman	125.00	Missouri.
Mason, J. D	Civil engineer	125.00	Illinois.
Curtis, J. F	Storekeeper	125.00	Do.
Haley, P	Superintendent track laying	125.00	Do.
Smith, R. B	Assistant storekeeper	83.00	Do.
Smith, W. W	do	65.00	Colorado.
Jacobs, S. T	Clerk	100.00	Illinois.
Ward, J. H. R	Electrical engineer	150.00	Massachusetts.
Scoville, L. A	Foreman of construction	125.00	Ohio.
Wilson, W. H	Lineman	75.00	Illinois.
Gray, J. F	Clerk	100.00	Do.
Hamlin, Irving	Stenographer mechanical and engineering department.	100.00	Do.
Jenkins, I. R	Alarm operator	125.00	Minnesota.
Sylvannus, T, R	Superintendent W. and S. department.	125.00	Nebraska.
Beesley, F. J	Foreman	100.00	Illinois.
Loring, E. R	Inspector of plumbing	100.00	Kansas.
Lord, F. N	Inspector water pipe	80.00	New York.
Kane, W. B	Clerk	75.00	Illinois.
Porter, H. F. J	Mechanical engineer	150.00	Pennsylvania.
Munroe, W. J	do	125.00	Illinois.
Reinick, Geo	Superintendent machinery	125.00	Minnesota.
Klumph, G. H	Night engineer	95.00	Michigan.
Klumph, C. C	Day engineer	100.00	Do.
Lord, John E	Waterman	50.00	Illinois.
Bedford, G. W	Clerk	60.00	Maryland.
Wallace, David T	do	83.00	Ohio.
Smith O. F	do	100.00	Minnesota.
Sherwood, Isaac	Timekeeper	75.00	Do.
Montgomery, M	Stableman	50.00	Indiana.
Brown, Fred L	do	50.00	New York.
Tolsma, Paul	do	50.00	Iowa.
Stadler, Chas	G. and S. draftsman	75.00	Illinois.
Shannon, J. S	Mechanical draftsman	79.05	Do.
Hilstrom, V	do	130.25	Do.
Birkshire, B. H	do	53.00	Wisconsin.
Smith, A. B	Tile clerk	44.85	Do.
Cayce, S. W	Rodman	31.05	Kentucky.
Corcoran, T. F	do	31.05	Illinois.
Mosely, A. W	Draftsman, W. and S	59.10	Indiana.
Murray, C. A	do	56.40	Do.
Chandler, N. J	Assistant civil engineer	25.85	Utah.
Watchmen.			
Anderson, E. H	Watchman	60.00	Illinois.
Anderson, Jno	do	60.00	Do.
Anglan, B. F	do	57.95	Do.
Bauder, M. W	do	60.00	Do.
Banyon, Horace	do	60.00	Do.
Bederdorf, Peter	do	60.00	Do.
Bellknap, Geo	do	30.00	Do.
Bolton, A. J	do	60.00	Do.
Boyd, C. O	do	60.00	Do.
Breen, Philip	do	60.00	Do.
Brems, C. E	do	60.00	Do.
Brennert, Jno. M	do	60.00	Do.

Names of persons employed, their occupation, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly compensation.	State or county.
Watchmen—Continued.			
Brennan, M.	Watchman	$60.00	Illinois.
Brosse, Wm	do	60.00	Do.
Burgess, Henry	do	60.00	Do.
Burke, Jno. T.	do	60.00	Do.
Burke, C. E	do	60.00	Do.
Burr, A. B.	do	12.40	Do.
Callaghan, Jno	do	49.65	Do.
Callopy, Dennis	do	60.00	Do.
Callopy, Dan	do	60.00	Do.
Cheney, Frank	do	8.70	Do.
Clark, Frank T	do	60.00	Do.
Clifford, M	do	60.00	Do.
Coleman, Ted	do	60.00	Do.
Collins, Thos	do	58.80	Do.
Coombe, B. F	do	60.00	Do.
Connolly, T. D	do	47.55	Do.
Crean, Dan	do	60.00	Do.
Cunningham, H.	do	30.00	Do.
Daniels, Geo	do	62.15	Do.
Davin, J. P	do	60.00	Do.
Davies, F. E	do	45.50	Do.
Dickinson, C. P	do	60.00	Do.
Donovan, Dennis	do	43.45	Do.
Doonan, A	do	18.00	Do.
Dougherty, R	do	60.00	Do.
Doyle, M	do	60.00	Do.
Droney, L	do	60.00	Do.
Eagley, S. J	do	60.00	Do.
Eccles, F. L.	do	60.00	Do.
Edwards, Wm	do	60.00	Do.
Farrell, Frank	do	60.00	Do.
Fitzgerald, J	do	60.00	Do.
Foreham, Simon	do	60.00	Do.
Foss, B. A	do	60.00	Do.
Foss, J. H	do	60.00	Do.
Frawley, J. H	do	60.00	Do.
Gleason, M	do	60.00	Do.
Goatay, Chas	do	60.00	Do.
Grannan, M	do	55.85	Do.
Halluch, E	do	16.00	Do.
Halvey, Jno	do	47.60	Do.
Harding, A. J	do	60.00	Do.
Harris, G. L	do	60.00	Do.
Hartman, H. C	do	60.00	Do.
Hartz, Jno	do	60.00	Do.
Hickey, Richard	do	60.00	Do.
Hicks, O. H.	do	60.00	Do.
Higgins, Ed	do	60.00	Do.
Higgins, Jos	do	60.00	Do.
Hindley, Jno	do	60.00	Do.
Hitchins, C	do	60.00	Do.
Howland, Jno	do	55.85	Do.
Hoyt, H. C	do	60.00	Do.
Hume, J. A	do	60.00	Do.
Humphrey, G. P	do	60.00	Do.
Janosky, Jno. N	do	60.00	Do.
Jenkins, I. R	do	62.50	Do.
Kane, Frank	do	60.00	Do.
Kelley, B. A	do	60.00	Do.
Kelley, Jno	do	60.00	Do.
Kelley, W. P	do	60.00	Do.
Kennealy, Thos	do	60.00	Do.
Kenny, Stephen	do	60.00	Do.
Kerns, J. H	do	57.95	Do.
Kerwin, Mike	do	60.00	Do.
Kickisen, N	do	41.40	Do.
King, Jos. D	do	60.00	Do.
Kinlry J. J.	do	60.00	Do.
Kleina, Martin	do	60.00	Do.
Kline, B	do	60.00	Do.
Kline, W. L.	do	60.00	Do.
Knowles, Robt.	do	60.00	Do.
Kollock, Paul	do	60.00	Do.
Lathan, Frank	do	60.00	Do.
Leo, Chas	do	60.00	Do.
Leonard, J. W	do	60.00	Do.
Lipe, Chas	do	60.00	Do
Littleton, Jas.	do	60.00	Do.
Long, Jno. T	do	45.50	Do.
Malone, Michael	do	60.00	Do.
Maloney, E.	do	60.00	Do.

Names of persons employed, their occupation, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Monthly compensation.	State or county.
Watchmen—Continued.			
Martin, W. A.	Watchman	$60.00	Illinois.
Mooney, J. E.	do	60.00	Do.
Moore, Geo.	do	60.00	Do.
Moran, Jas	do	60.00	Do.
Moriarity, Thos.	do	60.00	Do.
Morgan, Jas.	do	30.00	Do.
Moss, Jno	do	60.00	Do.
Mulheron, Bernard	do	26.90	Do.
Murtha, Jno.	do	47.60	Do.
McBride, Pat.	do	60.00	Do.
McCarthy, A	do	30.00	Do.
McCarthy, Dan.	do	60.00	Do.
McDonald, W	do	60.00	Do.
McDonald, J	do	60.00	Do.
McElligott, D	do	12.00	Do.
McFarland, E	do	60.00	Do.
McIntyre, J	do	60.00	Do.
McKinney, J. M.	do	60.00	Do.
McMahon, J. J	do	60.00	Do.
McMath, A. F	do	60.00	Do.
Nichols, R. C.	do	60.00	Do.
Noble, S. G	do	60.00	Do.
Nordrum, Chas	do	75.00	Do.
Nordrum, S	do	60.00	Do.
Oakes, Erskine.	do	60.00	Do.
Oertle, F. L.	do	60.00	Do.
Osgood, W. M.	do	60.00	Do.
Osterburg, F	do	30.00	Do.
Otto, A. L	do	60.00	Do.
O'Brien, Wm.	do	60.00	Do.
O'Byrne, B	do	60.00	Do.
O'Connor, Chas	do	60.00	Do.
O'Connor, Dennis.	do	60.00	Do.
O'Connor, D. F	do	60.00	Do.
O'Connor John	do	60.00	Do.
Poland, Jas.	do	60.00	Do.
Powell, Frank.	do	60.00	Do.
Powers, Luke	do	60.00	Do.
Prendergast, Jos	do	60.00	Do.
Purcell, Paul.	do	60.00	Do.
Quinlan, Jno	do	60.00	Do.
Randall, Sabine.	do	60.00	Do.
Rehfeldt, H.	do	60.00	Do.
Remke, C. E	do	60.00	Do.
Reynolds, Jno	do	60.00	Do.
Riley, H	do	60.00	Do.
Robertson, W. E	do	60.00	Do.
Rogers, Stephen	do	60.00	Do.
Rooney, J. E.	do	60.00	Do.
Ryan, Jas	do	60.00	Do.
Ryan, Jos. A.	do	60.00	Do.
Ryder, C. E	do	60.00	Do.
Schultz, J. C	do	60.00	Do.
Sell, A. J	do	41.40	Do.
Shelly, R.	do	49.65	Do.
Sheppard, W. E	do	60.00	Do.
Smith, J. H	do	60.00	Do.
Specht, Chas.	do	60.00	Do.
Spiedel, R. C	do	60.00	Do.
Stokes, Pat	do	60.00	Do.
Swain, W. P	do	60.00	Do.
Teafe, Tim.	do	60.00	Do.
Thomas, E. B	do	60.00	Do.
Thompson, J. W	do	60.00	Do.
Tighe, P.	do	60.00	Do.
Walker, J. P	do	60.00	Do.
Walsh, Jos.	do	60.00	Do.
Wells, W. S	do	60.00	Do.
Werry, Jacob	do	60.00	Do.
Wiggins, J. G	do	60.00	Do.
Williams, D. S	do	60.00	Do.
White, Elmer.	do	60.00	Do.
Yetter, J. B	do	60.00	Do.
Two hundred and sixteen laborers		12,231.00	
Total, February rolls.		71,381.17	

These watchmen are special police officers, and are all from Illinois, as the law requires a two *years' residence.*

EXHIBIT X.—ESTIMATE OF TOTAL EXPENSES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION TO CLOSE OF EXPOSITION AND THE WINDING UP OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY.

Expenditures to date		$3,860,934.84
Liabilities under contracts, etc		4,692,724.15
Required by construction department to complete over and above obligations incurred		7,726,759.97
Operating expenses during Exposition		2,263,905.00
Insurance on building	$230,000.00	
Accident insurance	6,234.20	
		236,234.20

DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

Executive		70,425.00
Treasurer		74,125.00
Secretary		45,148.00
Legal		25,520.00
Auditing		51,675.00
World's congress auxiliary		41,350.00
Medical and surgical		41,248.80
Ways and means		184,000.00
Press and printing		7,000.00
Ceremonies:		
Dedication, October 1, 1892	$186,700.00	
Opening ceremonies, May 1, 1893	51,000.00	
Special days	415,000.00	
Closing ceremonies	30,000.00	
Office expenditures	10,220.00	
		692,920.00
Grounds and buildings		11,150.00
Traffic		36,415.28
Ethnology		157,094.00
New York agency		5,000.00
Agriculture		85,923.01
Live stock		220,985.00
Horticulture, floriculture, etc		104,453.12
Fish and fisheries		25,184.92
Mines and mining		67,294.92
Machinery		92,986.82
Transportation exhibits		68,517.68
Manufactures		71,787.98
Electricity		84,448.91
Fine arts		229,786.67
Liberal arts		100,000.00
Publicity and promotion		228,990.00
Foreign affairs		98,639.96
Music		491,966.46
Forestry		31,808.34
Total		22,226,403.03

EXHIBIT Y.—STATES AND TERRITORIES THAT HAVE SIGNIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO MAKE EXHIBITS, AND AMOUNT APPROPRIATED BY EACH.

Arizona	$30,000	New Jersey	$70,000
California	300,000	New Mexico	25,000
Colorado	100,000	New York	300,000
Delaware	10,000	North Carolina	25,000
Idaho	20,000	North Dakota	25,000
Illinois	800,000	Ohio	100,000
Indiana	75,000	Pennylvania	300,000
Iowa	175,000	Rhode Island	25,000
Maine	40,000	Virginia	12,500
Massachusetts	75,000	Vermont	15,000
Michigan	100,000	Washington	100,000
Minnesota	50,000	West Virginia	40,000
Missouri	150,000	Wisconsin	65,000
Montana	50,000	Wyoming	30,000
Nebraska	50,000		
New Hampshire	25,000	Total	3,182,500

EXHIBIT Z.—FOREIGN NATIONS, STATES, OR COLONIES WHICH HAVE SIGNIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO MAKE EXHIBITS.

Thirty-eight nations and colonies have official commissions actively at work in the interest of the Exposition, viz:

Argentine Republic,	Honduras,	Turkey.
Austria,	Italy,	
Belgium,	Japan,	British Guiana,
Brazil,	Korea,	British Honduras,
Colombia,	Mexico,	Canada,
Costa Rica,	Nicaragua,	Cape Colony,
Denmark,	Norway,	Ceylon,
Ecuador,	Paraguay,	Cuba,
France,	Persia,	Dutch West Indies,
Germany,	Peru,	Jamaica,
Great Britain,	Russia,	New South Wales,
Guatemala,	Salvador,	Porto Rico,
Hawaiian Islands,	Transvaal,	Trinidad.

The following countries, eighteen in number, have accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition and will probably be well represented:

Algeria.	Greece.	Queensland.
Bolivia.	Haiti.	San Domingo.
Bulgaria.	Madagascar.	Siam.
China.	Madeira.	Spain.
Dutch Guiana.	Netherlands.	Uruguay.
French Guiana.	Orange Free State.	Venezuela.

In addition to these, the following countries may be safely counted upon for complete exhibits:

British India.	Morocco.	New Zealand.
Hungary.	Egypt.	Fiji.
Sweden.	Borneo.	West India Islands.
Switzerland.	South Australia.	Zanzibar.
Roumania.	West Australia.	Straits Settlements.
Servia.	Victoria.	Bermuda Islands.
Portugal.	Tasmania.	

DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING ACTION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic.—An appropriation of $100,000 has been made and is being spent under the direction of the National Government and a commission representing all interests. Will erect a special building.

Austria.—Appropriation $149,100; exhibits are being collected by a large commission, including in its membership many of the most eminent men of the Kingdom.

Belgium.—No appropriation, the commission being a governmental bureau; many of the greatest manufacturing establishments have applied for space.

Bolivia.—Appropriation $30,700; will make an interesting exhibit.

Brazil.—The National Government and the various states have made appropriations aggregating $600,000, and the entire Republic will be thoroughly represented. Will erect a special building.

China.—No governmental exhibits have yet been secured, but very interesting and valuable exhibitions from individuals are assured.

Chile.—The Balmaceda Government set aside $100,000, and gave most gratifying assurances. The new Government still has the matter under consideration.

Colombia.—Appropriation $100,000; complete exhibit; will erect special building.

Costa Rica.—Appropriation $150,000; complete exhibit in separate building.

Denmark.—No official notice of appropriation; commissioner has visited this country and secured space; complete exhibit.

Danish West Indies.—Complete exhibit.

Ecuador.—Appropriation $125,000; complete exhibit in special building.

Egypt.—Concession obtained for "Street of Cairo;" complete exhibit in special buildings.

France.—Appropriation $650,000; complete exhibits of arts and manufactures.

Algeria.—Concession; complete exhibit in special buildings.

French Guiana.—Complete exhibit of polished woods, etc.

Germany.—Preliminary appropriation $214,000: greatest exhibit ever made by this nation at any World's Fair; will erect three special buildings.

Great Britain.—Preliminary appropriation $125,000; complete exhibit; will erect four or five special buildings.

Barbados.—Appropriation $6,000; complete exhibit.

British Guiana.—Appropriation $25,000; complete exhibit.

British Honduras.—Appropriation $7,500; complete exhibit.

Canada.—Preliminary appropriation $100,000; complete exhibit.

Italy.—No appropriation. Excellent commission at work; space applied for by best artists and manufacturers.

Japan.—Appropriation, $631,000; most complete exhibit ever made by this nation; special permanent buildings.

Korea.—Complete exhibit.

Madagascar.—Complete exhibit.

Mexico.—Preliminary appropriation, $50,000; government bureau and commission collecting exhibits.

Morocco.—Concession for complete exhibit in special buildings.

Nicaragua.—Appropriation, $30,000; complete exhibit.

Norway.—Appropriation, $53,600; greatest exhibit ever made by this country at a World's Fair; special building.

Paraguay.—Appropriation, $100,000; complete exhibit.

Persia.—Thorough and unique exhibit from Central Asia.

Peru.—Appropriation, $125,000; most thorough exhibit ever made by this country; special building.

Russia.—Government will make the finest exhibit ever made by the Russian Empire at any exhibition.

Salvador.—Appropriation, $12,000; complete exhibit.

Spain.—Complete exhibit; special building.

Cuba.—Appropriation, $25,000; complete exhibit.

Sweden.—Complete exhibit.

Transvaal.—Complete exhibit.

Cape Colony.—Appropriation, $25,000; thorough representation of all British South Africa.

Ceylon.—Appropriation, $40,000; thorough and unique exhibit in special building.

India.—Full exhibit; probably special building.

Jamaica.—Appropriation, $20,000; commission securing complete exhibit.

New South Wales and all Australasian Colonies.—Commission at work with Government funds; have applied for 300,000 square feet of space.
Trinidad.—Appropriation, $15,000; complete exhibit; special building.
Guatemala.—Appropriation, $120,000; complete exhibit in special building.
Hawaiian Islands.—Complete exhibit in special buildings.
Haiti.—Complete exhibit.
Dutch Guiana.—Appropriation, $10,000; complete exhibit.
Dutch West Indies.—Appropriation, $5,000; complete exhibit.
Honduras.—Appropriation, $20,000; complete exhibit.
Turkey.—Concession; complete exhibit in special buildings.
Uruguay.—Complete exhibit.
Venezuela.—Complete exhibit in special building.
Greece.—Complete governmental exhibit of ancient art.
Madeira.—Complete exhibit.
Orange Free State.—Complete exhibit.
San Domingo.—Complete exhibit.
Siam.—Complete exhibit.
Straits Settlements.—Complete exhibit.

EXHIBIT AA.—GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITORS, ADOPTED BY THE DIRECTORY, DECEMBER 12, 1890.

1. The Exhibition will be held on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the city of Chicago, and will be opened on the 1st day of May, 1893, and closed on the 30th day of October following.

2. All governments have been invited to appoint commissions for the purpose of organizing their departments of the Exhibition. The Director-General should be notified of the appointment of such foreign commissions as soon as the appointment is made.

Diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the foreign commissions on or before January 1, 1892, indicating the localities to be occupied by each nation, subject, however, to revision and readjustment.

3. Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the commission of the country where the article is produced.

4. Foreign commissions are requested to notify the Director-General not later than June 1, 1892, whether they desire any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount.

5. Before November 1, 1892, the foreign commissions must furnish the Director-General with approximate plans showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and also with lists of their exhibitors and other information necessary for the preparation of the official catalogue.

Products brought into the United States at the ports of Portland, Me.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Tampa, New Orleans, San Francisco, Wilmington, Portland, Oregon; Port Townsend, Wash.; Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash., and Chicago, Ill., or at any other port of entry intended for display at the International Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition buildings, under proper supervision of customs officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the Exhibition will be allowed to go forward to the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods, unless entered for consumption in the United States.

6. The transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

7. The installation of heavy articles requiring special foundations or adjustment should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition buildings will commence on November 1, 1892, and no articles will be admitted after April 10, 1893.

8. Space assigned to foreign commissions and not occupied on the 10th day of April, 1893, will revert to the Director-General for reassignment.

9. If products are intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitor; if not, they will be excluded from the examination by the international juries.

10. An official catalogue will be published in English, French, German, and Spanish. The sale of catalogues is reserved to the World's Columbian Exposition.

The twelve departments of the classification which will determine the relative location of articles in the Exhibition—except in such collective exhibits as may receive special sanction—also the arrangement of names in the catalogue, are as follows:

A. Agriculture, forest products, forestry, machinery and appliances.
B. Viticulture, horticulture, floriculture.
C. Live stock: Domestic and wild animals.
D. Fish, fisheries, fish products, and apparatus for fishing.
E. Mines, mining, and metallurgy.
F. Machinery.
G. Transportation: Railways, vessels, vehicles.
H. Manufactures.
J. Electricity.
K. Fine arts: Pictorial, plastic, and decorative.
L. Liberal arts: Education, engineering, public works, architecture, music, and the drama.
M. Ethnology, archæology, progress of labor and invention, isolated and collective exhibits.

11. Foreign commissions may publish catalogues of their respective sections.

12. Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the World's Columbian Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

13. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require, and all countershafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the building where the exhibit is located. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

The World's Columbian Exposition will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise, however originating.

14. Favorable facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors or foreign commissions may insure their own goods.

Foreign commissions may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public, subject to the rules and regulations of the Exposition.

15. Foreign commissions, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for the removal at the close of the Exposition; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of his having been approved by the proper commission.

16. Each package must be addressed "To the Commission (name of country) at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, United States of America," and should have at least two labels affixed to different but not opposite sides of each case, and give the following information:

17. (1) The country from which it comes; (2) name of firm of the exhibitor; (3) residence of the exhibitor; (4) department to which objects belong; (5) total number of packages sent by that exhibitor; (6) serial number of that particular package.

18. Within each package should be a list of all objects.

19. If no authorized person is at hand to receive goods on their arrival at the Exposition buildings, they will be removed without delay and stored at the risk and cost of whomsoever it may concern.

20. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent nostrums and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted.

21. The removal of goods on exhibition will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition,

22. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the Director-General's sanction.

23. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition exhibitors shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before January 1, 1894; goods then remain-

ing will be removed and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

24. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and agrees to be governed by the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, awards, the organization of the international juries, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

25. All communications concerning the Exhibition will be addressed to the Director-General, World's Fair Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

The management reserves the right to explain or amend these regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interest of the Exhibition.

EXHIBIT BB.—GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, ADOPTED BY THE DIRECTORY JANUARY 22, 1892.

RULE 1. Exhibitors will not be charged for space. A limited amount of power will be supplied gratuitously. This amount will be settled definitely at the time space is allotted. Power in excess of that allotted gratuitously will be furnished by the Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess must be made before the allotment of space.

RULE 2. Any single piece or section of any exhibit of greater weight than 30,000 pounds will not be accepted if machinery is required for its installation.

RULE 3. Exhibitors must provide, at their own expense, all show cases, cabinets, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require, and all countershafts, pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts.

RULE 4. Exhibitors will be confined to such exhibits as are specified in their application. When the allotment of space is definitely made, exhibitors will be notified of their allotment of space and its location, and will be furnished with a permit to occupy the same, subject to the general rules and regulations adopted for the government of the Exposition and the special rules governing the department in which their exhibit will be made. Permits for space will not be transferable.

RULE 5. Special rules will be issued governing each department and the sale of articles within the buildings or on the grounds, but no articles shall be sold for removal previous to the close of the Exposition, unless a concession or privilege for the same has been granted by the committee on ways and means. "Privileges" refer to the sale of such goods as are manufactured in order to illustrate a machine or process exhibited. "Concessions" refer to the sale of all goods and operation of attractions from which the securing of revenue is the sole object of the lessees. The removal of exhibits will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exposition.

RULE 6. Decorations, signs, dimensions of cabinets, shelving, counters, etc., and the arrangement of exhibits must conform to the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

RULE 7. Reasonable precautions will be taken for the preservation of exhibits, but the World's Columbian Exposition will not be responsible for any damage to or for the loss or destruction of an exhibit resulting from any cause.

RULE 8. All packages containing exhibits intended for the several departments must be addressed to the "Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A." In addition, the following information must be written on the outside of each package:

(*a*) Department in which exhibit is to be installed.
(*b*) The State or Territory from which the package comes.
(*c*) The name and address of the exhibitor.
(*d*) The number of the permit for space.
(*e*) Total number of packages sent by the same exhibitor. The serial number must be marked on each package and a list of the contents enclosed in each package. Freight must be prepaid.

RULE 9. Favorable terms will be arranged by which exhibitors may insure their own goods. Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exposition is open to the public. Such watchmen will be subject to the rules and regulations governing employés of the Exposition; but no exhibitor will be permitted to employ attendants or assistants

for service in any building, except upon written consent of the chief of the department.

RULE 10. The expense of transporting, receiving, unpacking, and arranging exhibits, as well as their removal at the close of the Exposition, shall be paid by the exhibitor.

RULE 11. If no authorized person is at hand to take charge of exhibits within a reasonable time after arrival at the Exposition buildings, they will be removed and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.

RULE 12. The installation of heavy articles requiring foundations should, by special arrangement with the chief of construction, begin as soon as the progress of the work on the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exposition buildings will commence November 1, 1892, and no article will be admitted after April 10, 1893. Space not taken possession of April 1, 1893, will revert to the Director-General for reassignment.

RULE 13. If exhibits are intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitor, or they will be excluded from examination for award.

RULE 14. The chief of each department will provide cards of uniform size and character, which may be affixed to exhibits, and on which will be stated only the exhibitor's name and address, the name of the object or article exhibited, and its catalogue number.

RULE 15. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition.

RULE 16. Exhibitors' business cards and brief descriptive circulars only, may be placed within such exhibitor's space for distribution. The right is reserved to restrict or discontinue this privilege whenever it is carried to excess, or becomes an annoyance to visitors.

RULE 17. The chief of each department, with the approval of the Director-General, has the power to order the removal of any article he may consider dangerous, detrimental to, or incompatible with the object or decorum of the Exposition, or the comfort and safety of the public.

RULE 18. Exhibitors will be held responsible for the cleanliness of their exhibits and the space surrounding the same. All exhibits must be in complete order each day, at least thirty minutes before the hour of opening. No work of this character will be permitted during the hours the building is open to the public. In case of failure on the part of any exhibitor to observe this rule the chief of the department may adopt such means to enforce the same as circumstances may suggest.

RULE 19. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed on the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but general views of portions of the interiors of the buildings may be made on the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means.

RULE 20. Immediately after the close of the Exposition exhibitors must remove their effects, and complete such removal before January 1, 1894. Goods then remaining will be removed and disposed of under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

RULE 21. An official catalogue will be published in English, French, German, and Spanish. The sale of catalogues is reserved exclusively by the Exposition company.

RULE 22. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby agrees to conform strictly to the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exposition.

RULE 23. Communications concerning applications for space, and negotiations relative thereto, should be addressed to the "Director-General, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A."

RULE 24. The management reserves the right to construe, amend, or add to all rules and regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interest of the Exposition.

EXHIBIT CC—REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE JURISDICTION OF WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AND THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION, ADOPTED BY THE DIRECTORY, NOVEMBER 24, 1890, AND BY THE COMMISSION, NOVEMBER 25, 1890.

To the World's Columbian Commission, and to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition:

Your special Committee of Conference, to whom were referred the resolutions adopted by your two bodies respectively, on their separate jurisdiction as such, beg leave to report the result of their joint conference in the matters at issue, and so to them submitted.

Your committee have deemed it best to avoid all discussion upon legal issues and technicalities, and to adopt such measures as to them seem advisable for the harmonious administration of the affairs of the Exposition. In pursuance of that intent, they recommend the adoption by your respective bodies of the plan of procedure outlined as follows:

The work of the Exposition shall be divided into the following great departments, and to properly administer and systematize the Exposition, there shall be established a head or chief officer of each of these departments, such departments to be at all times open to the inspection of the appropriate committees of the two bodies respectively. Each chief shall have under his control a bureau of clerks, and shall generally have charge of correspondence with intending exhibitors in his department.

The salaries of the chiefs of the several departments hereinafter enumerated, and their subordinates, together with the current expenses of each, shall be paid by the World's Columbian Exposition. The salaries to be fixed by the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of said Exposition; and the right is reserved to the said Board of Directors to discontinue or reduce the appropriations for any one or more of said departments when, in their opinion, the interests of the Exposition shall require.

The chiefs of departments shall be appointed by the Director-General, subject to the confirmation by the National Commission and Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and not by any committee of either. The Director-General shall also have power to appoint all subordinates necessary to the proper administration of the departments.

Removals for cause may be made by the Director-General of all officers and employés appointed by him.

DEPARTMENTS.

The departments shall consist of the following:

A. Agriculture, food and food products, farming machinery and appliances.
B. Viticulture, horticulture, and floriculture.
C. Live stock—domestic and wild animals.
D. Fish, fisheries, fish products, and apparatus of fishing.
E. Mines, mining, and metallurgy.
F. Machinery.
G. Transportation exhibits—railways, vessels, vehicles.
H. Manufactures.
J. Electricity and electrical appliances.
K. Fine arts—pictorial, plastic, and decorative.
L—Liberal arts, education, engineering, public works, architecture, music, and the drama.
M—Ethnology, archæology, progress of labor and invention—isolated and collective exhibits.
N—Forestry and forest products.
O—Publicity and promotion.
P—Foreign affairs.

The creation of this Department of Foreign Affairs is not to contravene the rights and powers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to control the disbursement of the $20,000 heretofore placed under their control; but the manner of such expenditure shall be reported to, and be made part of, the record of this department, and in all other respects the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall bear the same relation to this department as other standing committees bear to their corresponding departments.

The Director-General may, in his discretion, and with the consent of the ex-

ecutive committees of the two bodies—National Commission and Local Directory—place two or more of these departments under the control of one chief, and so continue them until necessity shall require independent chiefs.

The expenses of the Director-General's office and his clerk hire shall be paid out of the Government funds, under the provision made for the payment of contingent expenses as set forth in section 18 of the act of Congress.

Any material changes, modifications, or extensions in the plans of the grounds or buildings, as adopted by the Commission and the Directory, will be subject to the joint approval of the Board of Reference and Control of the Commission and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings of the Directory. The Commission, through its Director-General or other officer selected for the purpose, shall at all times have access to the grounds and buildings for the purpose of inspection and information.

It being deemed essential that representatives of the Exposition should be duly accredited, it is recommended that all persons hereafter officially authorized to promote the interests of the Exposition shall be commissioned by the Director-General, under the seal of the Commission.

BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Resolved, That a Board of Reference and Control be created, consisting of the President, vice-chairman, and six members of the Commission, to be hereafter appointed by the President of the Commission, upon whom shall be conferred all the powers and duties of the Executive Committee when not in session, and which, with a like committee of the Directory, to be appointed by their President, shall constitute a Committee of Conference, to which shall be referred all matters of difference, and the action of which thereon shall be conclusive.

Your committees respectfully suggest that in their opinion the adoption of the foregoing plan will render immaterial all questions of controversy as to the relative rights, powers, and duties of the two bodies they represent, and insure harmonious action in the future.

LYMAN J. GAGE.	J. W. ST. CLAIR, *Chairman.*
THOMAS B. BRYAN.	WILLIAM LINDSAY.
FERD. W. PECK.	THOMAS M. WALLER.
E. WALKER.	E. B. MARTINDALE.
E. T. JEFFERY.	W. J. SEWELL.
POTTER PALMER.	M. H. DE YOUNG.
F. S. WINSTON.	GEO. V. MASSEY.
DE WITT C. CREGIER.	V. D. GRONER.

EXHIBIT DD.

The special committee of the informal joint conference, which was constituted to obtain information touching questions of transportation, installation, and administration, and report such information to the conference, having heretofore reported progress, now begs leave to submit the following complete report, to wit:

First. Inasmuch as, in their judgment, no absolute necessity exists for immediate action upon the questions of installation and general administration of the Exposition, it is not deemed necessary now to deal therewith, and accordingly recommend that these matters be made the subject of future consideration whenever, in the judgment of either body, the necessity therefor arises.

Second. While the members of this committee, who are representatives of the Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission, do not in any wise yield their contention that the matter of transportation, so far as it relates to exhibits or affects the rights of exhibitors (comprehending not only freight charges, but as well all charges for handling, receiving, and storage of exhibits), is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the National Commission, or its authorized agencies, they have nevertheless concurred with their colleagues of the committee in adopting the following plan of procedure, which, in the unanimous judgment of the committee, will secure harmony of action, as well as the greatest efficiency in this department of the work, and thus promote the most beneficial results to the Exposition.

To this end it is unanimously recommended that such formal action ought to be forthwith had and taken by the Board of Reference and Control of the National commission and *the Directory of* the World's Columbian Exposition, respectively,

as will secure the adoption and observance of the plan proposed, which is as follows:

(1) That the World's Columbian Exposition shall indicate and constitute an authority which shall be clothed with all the powers and prerogatives possessed by that corporation touching that branch of the work of transportation conceded to be exclusively within its jurisdiction.

(2) That this authority shall be primarily charged with the duty of negotiating for, arranging, and fixing all rates and charges which exhibitors shall be required to pay or be chargeable with touching the transportation of exhibits, as well as all charges for handling, receiving, and storage thereof; and shall make a complete and accurate schedule thereof, showing such charges in detail, and submit the same to the Executive Committee of the Standing Committee on Tariffs and Transportation of the National Commission and its Director-General for their consideration.

When approved by them, the same shall be considered as final and authoritative, and shall be forthwith promulgated accordingly. In case, however, they shall not receive the approval, either in whole or in part, of said last-mentioned Executive Committee and the Director-General, the matters concerning which there may be disagreement shall be forthwith reported through the Director-General to the National Commission, if in session; or, otherwise, to the Board of Reference and Control; and these matters shall be treated as subjects of difference between the two bodies, and be forthwith determined by the formal action of the joint Committee of Conference.

(3) That the agencies to be employed within the Exposition grounds for moving, handling, receiving, and delivering exhibits into the several buildings or locations to which they shall have been lawfully assigned for installation, agreeably to the regulation governing the particular department, and installation therein, shall be selected by and be under the exclusive control of the aforesaid authority of the World's Columbian Exposition, subject, however, to the supervision of the said Executive Committee of the Commission and its Director-General, to the extent of enabling them to ascertain and determine as to the adequacy and efficiency thereof; and in the event that they shall consider any such agency or agencies at any time inadequate or inefficient, they shall at once confer with the said authority of the World's Columbian Exposition for the purpose of remedying the defect; and if they fail to accomplish it by such conference, they shall forthwith communicate their views in this behalf to the National Commission, if in session, or otherwise to its Board of Reference and Control, through the Director-General; and the matters so communicated shall constitute subjects of difference between the two bodies and be immediately settled by the formal action of the Joint Conference Committee, when and as the same may be from time to time presented.

J. W. ST. CLAIR.
GEO. V. MASSEY.
WM. T. BAKER.
R. A. WALLER.

The above report was approved by the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition at its regular meeting of February 17, 1892, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the President be, and is hereby, constituted the proper authority to act for this corporation in the matter of the report of the informal conference of the Board of Reference and Control, relative to installation and transportation just adopted.

EXHIBIT EE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a statement, duly signed and acknowledged, has been filed in the office of the secretary of state, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1889, for the organization of the World's Exposition of 1892, under and in accordance with the provisions of "An act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof, a copy of which statement is hereto attached;

And whereas a license has been issued to DeWitt C. Cregier, Ferd. W. Peck, George Schneider, Anthony F. Seeberger, William C. Selpp, John R. Walsh,

and E. Nelson Blake as Commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the said company;

And whereas the said Commissioners have, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1890, filed in the office of the secretary of state a report of their proceedings under said license, a copy of which report is hereto attached:

Now, therefore, I, Isaac N. Pearson, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby certify that the said "The World's Exposition of 1892" is a legally organized corporation under the laws of this State.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of State. Done at the city of Springfield, this 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

I. N. PEARSON,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook. ss:

To ISAAC N. PEARSON, *Secretary of State:*

We, the undersigned, De Witt C. Cregier, Ferd. W. Peck, George Schneider, Anthony F. Seeberger, William C. Seipp, John R. Walsh, and E. Nelson Blake, propose to form a corporation under an act of the general assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act concerning corporations," approved April 18th, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof; and that for the purposes of such organization, we hereby state as follows, to wit:

(1) The name of such corporation is "The World's Exposition of 1892."

(2) The object for which it is formed is the holding of an International Exposition, or World's Fair, in the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, to commemorate, on its four hundredth anniversary, the discovery of America.

(3) The capital stock shall be $5,000,000.

(4) The amount of each share is $10.

(5) The number of shares, 500,000.

(6) The location of the principal office is in Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois.

(7) The duration of this corporation shall be ninety-nine years.

DE WITT C. CREGIER.
FRED. W. PECK.
GEORGE SCHNEIDER.
ANTHONY F. SEEBERGER.
WILLIAM C. SEIPP.
JOHN R. WALSH.
E. NELSON BLAKE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

I, John D. Vandercook, a notary public, in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that on this 12th day of August, A. D. 1889, personally appeared before me, De Witt C. Cregier, Ferd. W. Peck, George Schneider, Anthony F. Seeberger, William C. Seipp, John R. Walsh, and E. Nelson Blake, to me personally known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing statement, and severally acknowledged that they had executed the same for the purposes therein set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

[SEAL.] JOHN D. VANDERCOOK,
Notary Public.

TO ISAAC N. PEARSON,
Secretary of the State of Illinois:

The Commissioners duly authorized to open the books of subscription to the capital stock of the World's Exposition of 1892, pursuant to license heretofore issued, bearing date 14th day of August, A. D. 1889, do hereby report that they opened the books of subscription to the capital stock of the said World's Exposition of 1892, and that the said stock was fully subscribed; that the following is a true copy of such subscription, viz:

We, the undersigned, hereby severally subscribe for the number of shares set opposite our respective names to the capital stock of the World's Exposition of 1892, and we severally agree to pay the said World's Exposition of 1892 on each

share the sum of $10, as follows: 2 per cent thereof in cash, the balance as called by said corporation, provided the Exposition is located in Chicago.

Here follows names of shareholders.

That on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1890, at Battery D, in the city of Chicago, Ill., at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., they convened a meeting of the subscribers aforesaid pursuant to notice required by law, which said notice was deposited in the post-office, properly addressed to each subscriber, ten days before the time fixed therein, a copy of which said notice is as follows, to wit:

To the subscriber addressed on the envelope inclosing this notice:

You are hereby notified that the capital stock of the World's Exposition of 1892 has been fully subscribed, and that a meeting of the stockholders will be held at Battery D, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on April 4, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors.

D. C. CREGIER,
JOHN R. WALSH,
A. F. SEEBERGER,
GEORGE SCHNEIDER,
W. C. SEIPP,
FERD. W. PECK,
E. NELSON BLAKE,
Commissioners.

That said subscribers met at the time and place in said notice specified, and proceeded to elect directors, and that the following persons were duly elected for the term of one year as following:

Owen F. Aldis,	E. P. Jeffery,	Ferd W. Peck,
Samuel W. Allerton,	E. G. Keith,	George R. Davis,
W. T. Baker,	R. A. Keyes,	E. S. Pike,
Thomas B. Bryan,	M. M. Kirkman,	M. A. Ryerson,
E. B. Butler,	H. H. Kohlsaat,	Charles H. Schwab,
Mark L. Crawford,	E. F. Lawrence,	A. F. Seeberger,
W. H. Colvin,	T. J. Lefens,	W. E. Strong,
D. C. Cregier,	Cyrus H. McCormick,	C. L. Hutchinson,
E. M. Phelps,	Andrew McNally,	R. A. Waller,
J. W. Ellsworth,	Joseph Medill,	Edwin Walker,
J. V. Farwell, jr.,	A. Nathan,	John R. Walsh,
Stuyvesant Fish,	Robert Nelson,	C. C. Wheeler,
L. J. Gage,	J. J. P. Odell,	F. S. Winston,
H. N. Higinbotham,	Potter Palmer,	C. T. Yerkes,
C. H. Wackar,	J. C. Peasley,	Otto Young.

DE WITT CREGIER,
GEO. SCHNEIDER,
JOHN R. WALSH,
A. F. SEEBERGER,
Commissioners.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

On this 8th day of April, A. D. 1890, personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county, in said State, De Witt C. Cregier, John R. Walsh, A. F. Seeberger, and George Schneider, and made oath that the foregoing report by them subscribed is true in substance and in fact to the best of their knowledge and belief.

[SEAL.]

FRANKLIN HATHAWAY,
Notary Public.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
City of Chicago, County of Cook, ss:

I hereby certify that at a special meeting of the stockholders of the World's Exposition of 1892, held on the 12th day of June, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to the notice required by law, which said notice was deposited in the post-office at least thirty days before the time fixed for such meeting, properly addressed to each stockholder, and signed by a majority of the directors of the said corporation, stating the time, place, and object of such meeting; and a general notice stating the time, place, and object of such meeting was also published for three succes-

sive weeks in the Chicago Tribune, Chicago Herald, Chicago Journal, and other newspapers published in said Cook County, Ill.; at which meeting the following resolutions were adopted, at least two-thirds of all the votes represented by the whole stock of the corporation voting thereon:

Resolved, That the capital stock of the World's Exposition of 1892 be increased to $10,000,000.

Resolved, That the name of this corporation be changed the World's Columbian Exposition.

Resolved, That the by-laws and all other actions of the Board of Directors of this corporation are hereby ratified and adopted.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

I, Lyman J. Gage, being first sworn according to law, declare on oath, that I am President of the corporation mentioned in the foregoing certificate, and that the statements made therein are true in substance and in fact.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of said corporation to be fixed, this 13th day of June, 1890.

[SEAL.] LYMAN J. GAGE,
President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of June, 1890.

[SEAL.] JOHN D. VANDERCOOK,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT FF.—BY-LAWS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, AS REVISED AND AMENDED TO MARCH 1, 1892.

ARTICLE I.—*Government.*

The government and control of the corporation shall be vested in the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II.—*Stockholders' meetings.*

The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Saturday of April in each year, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at such place in the city of Chicago as may be designated by the Board of Directors.

A notice, signed by the President or secretary, stating the time, place, and object of the meeting, shall be published in three or more daily newspapers in the city of Chicago for five consecutive days immediately before said meeting.

ARTICLE III.—*Stock certificates and transfers.*

SECTION 1. All certificates for shares of the capital stock shall be signed by the President and secretary, who shall affix the corporate seal. In the absence of the President they shall be signed by one of the vice-presidents, in their order. They shall be numbered in progression, beginning with number one, and each certificate shall show upon its face the number of shares for which it is issued, and that the stock therein mentioned is transferable only upon the books of the company and upon the surrender of such certificates. A book of "stock registry" shall be kept, in which shall be entered the number of each certificate issued, the name and address of the stockholder, and the number of shares to which he is entitled. The transfer of any share or shares of stock may be made by a surrender of the certificate issued therefor, and a written assignment thereof by the owner, or his duly authorized attorney in fact, upon a book to be called the "Register of transfers."

Upon such surrender and assignment a new certificate or certificates shall be issued to the assignee, as he may be entitled; but without such surrender and assignment no transfer of stock shall be recognized by the company. The "registry of transfers" will be closed thirty days before each annual meeting of the stockholders, and no assignee of shares shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting, unless such surrender and assignment shall have been made before the time specified for the closing of said "Register of transfers."

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders, unless otherwise ordered as hereafter provided. Notice of the time and place of holding said election shall be given by publication in at least three daily papers published in the city of Chicago for five consecutive days next preceding the day designated for holding said election. The election shall be conducted as prescribed herein.

The meeting of the stockholders shall be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., and the stockholders present shall select a chairman to preside over the deliberations of the meeting.

The chairman so chosen shall, as soon as may be, appoint from among the stockholders who are not candidates for the office of director five inspectors of of election.

The inspectors so appointed shall each take and subscribe an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge his duty as an inspector of election; they shall, as soon as qualified, open the polls and proceed with the election; they shall, as speedily as may be, determine all questions, raised by challenge or otherwise, concerning the right of any person to vote at said election, and shall decide as to the number of votes such persons may cast.

The polls shall close at 6 o'clock p. m., and the inspectors shall count the votes cast for the several candidates and make due return thereof to the secretary of the World's Columbian Exposition, who shall file the same in his office, and shall forthwith notify those who are shown in the return of the inspectors to have been elected members of the Board of Directors.

No proxy shall be voted at said election unless it was executed and filed with the secretary of the corporation at least ten days prior to the date on which said election is held.

For all proxies filed under the provision of the preceding clause a receipt shall be given by the secretary.

The secretary of the corporation shall, during the ten days next preceding the holding of said election, prepare, or cause to be prepared, for the use of the inspectors, a statement showing the number of shares which each stockholder is authorized in his own right to vote at said election; and also the number of shares such person is authorized to vote by virtue of proxies issued to him by others; and which were duly filed ten days before the day on which said election is held. The secretary of the corporation shall have such books and records as may be necessary at the polls on the day of the election, in order to enable the inspectors to verify the correctness of the statement prepared by the secretary, as hereinbefore required.

The secretary of the corporation shall furnish such clerical assistance as the inspectors may find necessary for the proper conduct of said election.

SEC. 3. It shall be competent for the Board of Directors, or the Executive Committee thereof, to appoint any day other than that upon which the annual meeting is held, for holding an election to elect a Board of Directors, provided the day so appointed is during the same month in which the annual meeting of the stockholders is held, and the provisions of this article, and each section thereof, shall apply to and govern all proceedings concerning said election, the same as if held on the day of the annual meeting of stockholders.

ARTICLE IV.—*Officers.*

SECTION 1. The officers of this company shall consist of a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and such other officers as shall from time to time be provided for by the directors. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the first meeting of the board after the annual meeting of the stockholders, and shall hold their respective officers for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified, provided that any officer may be removed by the affirmative vote of twenty-three directors.

SEC. 2. The salaries of the several officers shall be fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors, before such officers are elected: provided, however, that this clause shall not be operative until after the first election of said officers. No member of the Board of Directors, except its officers, shall receive any compensation whatever for his services.

ARTICLE V.—*Directors' meetings.*

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors shall hold their regular meetings at the office of the company in Chicago, on the second Friday of every month, at such hour as the board may direct.

Twenty-three members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the affirmative vote of at least that number shall be required for the election or change of officers, or selection of site.

SEC. 2. The President of the company shall have the power to call special meetings of the Board of Directors whenever he deems it expedient so to do, and it shall be his duty to call special meetings of the board whenever five members shall request him so to do in writing, stating the object of said meeting; and in the absence of the President, the secretary shall call such special meetings. The secretary of the company shall mail to the address of each director a notice of any special meeting, and shall specify briefly the subject that will come before such meeting. Business of said meeting shall be confined to such subject.

ARTICLE VI.—*Duties of President.*

The President shall preside over all the meetings of the board, and shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed; he shall be, *ex officio*, a member of all standing committees, and shall have all the power and authority incident to his office.

In the absence of the President, a vice-president, in his order, if present, shall perform the duties of President. In their absence, the board may appoint a chairman *pro tempore*.

ARTICLE VII.—*Duties of secretary.*

The secretary shall attend all meetings of the stockholders and Board of Directors, and shall keep in a book, prepared for that purpose, a true and fair record of all such meetings, and shall have charge of all books, documents, and papers which properly belong to his office. He shall attend the meetings of any committee of the board when requested, and keep minutes and proceedings thereof. He shall have the custody of the corporate seal, and shall attach the same to all documents which require sealing. He shall perform such other duties as may be required by the board.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Duties of treasurer.*

The treasurer shall safely keep and account for all money, funds, or other property of the company which may come in his hands, and shall deposit in the name of this corporation all moneys in such banks or places of deposit as the Board of Directors may direct. Payments shall be made upon vouchers. All vouchers for payments authorized by the board shall first be certified to by the head of the department making the expenditure, and after being examined and signed by the auditor, shall be approved by the President, or in his absence, by a vice-president, or the chairman or vice-chairman of Committee on Finance.

All payments for expenditures authorized by committees shall be certified by the chairman or acting chairman of such committee before being audited and approved. Vouchers for expenditures duly authorized to be made by any of the departments in charge of the Director-General, the expenses of which department are paid by this company, shall be certified to by that officer and by the chairman of the appropriate committee before being audited and approved. No payments shall be made except by checks. All checks shall be countersigned by the auditor. The treasurer shall give bond for the proper performance of his duties in such sum and with such sureties as the Board of Directors may approve; he shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures, and shall report, at least once a month, to the board the balance on hand, and in what banks or other depository the same is deposited. He shall also report quarterly to the board, or oftener, if required, the amount of all receipts and expenditures. His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President or any member of the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE IX.—*Auditor.*

The auditor shall have charge of the principal books of account of the company, which shall be kept in his office; and he shall also be charged with the general supervision and direction of all the accounts in the various departments of the company; it shall be his duty to see that vouchers are returned for all disbursements made, and that the same are distributed to their proper accounts and carefully filed and preserved. He shall direct as to the different forms and blanks to be used, so as to preserve, as near as possible, uniformity in the same. It shall be the duty of the auditor to see that all bonds required of officers and employés are given, and he shall file the same in such convenient form that they will always be accessible to the officers of the company, and he shall discharge all other duties imposed upon him by the Board of Directors from time to time. His books and papers shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and vice-presidents, standing committees, and any special committee appointed by proper authority for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the auditor to examine the accounts of the treasurer at least as often as once each three months, and make report thereof to the Board of Directors; also to furnish from his books such information as may be desired by the officers named, or by any of the standing committees.

ARTICLE X.—*Order of business.*

The order of business at all meetings of the Board of Directors, unless otherwise ordered at each meeting, shall be as follows:

1. Roll call.
2. Reading minutes of last meeting.
3. Considering of communications to the board.
4. Report of officers to the board.
5. Reports of special committees in order.
6. Reports of standing committees.
7. Unfinished or postponed business.
8. New business.

All reports of committees and all motions and resolutions shall, if the President so direct, be in writing. No member of the board shall occupy the floor in debate more than five minutes, except by unanimous consent.

ARTICLE XI.—*Vacancies.*

Vacancies in the board, or its offices, may be filled by the board, but only by the affirmative vote of not less than twenty-three Directors.

ARTICLE XII.—*Standing committees.*

The President and the vice-presidents shall nominate and, with the consent of the Board of Directors, shall appoint for one year, and until their successors are appointed, the following standing committees.

1. Committee on Finance, to consist of five members, shall have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the financial management of the company, of accounts, salaries, and appropriations.

2. Committee on Grounds and Buildings, to consist of seven members, shall have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to grounds, leases, engineering, designs, plans, construction of buildings and works, maintenance of buildings and grounds; organization of guard, police, detective, and fire department; gas, electric lights, water supply, medical service, application for space, telegraphy, insurance, and supervision of buildings erected by outside parties.

3. Committee on Legislation, to consist of five members, shall have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Federal, State, and municipal legislation; legal matters, arbitration, litigation, and the employment of counsel and solicitors.

4. Committee on Agriculture, to consist of five members, shall have jurisdiction of all matters embraced in Departments A, B, and C in the classification adopted by the directory and the Commission, viz: Agriculture, food and food products; farming machinery and appliances; viticulture, horticulture, and floriculture; live stock, domestic and wild animals.

5. Committee on Mines, Mining, Forestry, and Fish, to consist of five members, shall have jurisdiction of all matters embraced in Departments D, E, and N in

said classification, viz: fish, fisheries, fish products, and apparatus of fishing; mines, mining, and metallurgy; forestry and forest products.

6. Committee on Press and Printing, to consist of five members, shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to advertising, publishing, editing the official catalogue, reports, and in all matters connected with the press, including the department of publicity and promotion.

7. Committee on Transportation, to consist of five members, shall have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to tariffs and transportation for exhibitors, visitors and goods, foreign and local, warehousing, customs duties, and for the accommodation and comfort of visitors not within the Exhibition grounds.

8. Committee on Fine Arts, to consist of five members, shall have jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to securing an exhibit of fine arts. This committee shall have charge of Department K of said classification, viz: Fine arts, pictorial, plastic, and decorative.

9. Committee on Liberal Arts, to consist of five members, shall have jurisdiction of Departments L and M, viz: Liberal arts, education, engineering, public works, architecture, music, and the drama, ethnology, archæology, progress of labor and invention—isolated and collective exhibits.

10. Committee on Electricity, Electrical and Pneumatical Appliances shall consist of five members, which shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to electricity, electrical and pneumatical appliances, and all plants connected therewith.

11. Committee on Manufactures and Machinery shall consist of five members, which shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to manufactures and machinery.

12. Committee on Ways and Means, to consist of thirteen members, to have charge of raising money through subscriptions to the capital stock or otherwise, to look after collections due on subscriptions, and take such action for enforcing the same as shall be deemed necessary; to fix prices for admission, negotiate contracts for concessions, privileges, and things pertaining thereto, and to decide upon the scope thereof, subject to the approval of the board of directors.

13. Committee on Foreign Exhibits, to consist of five members, shall have jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to the procurement of foreign exhibits and to the employment and superintendence of all agencies engaged in securing such exhibits.

The several standing committees shall have jurisdiction of such other matters as shall from time to time be referred to them. Each of the standing committees shall report to the Executive Committee at its stated meetings, through their respective chairmen, their acts and doings.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Executive Committee.*

There shall be an Executive Committee, of which the President shall be chairman, to consist of the President, the two vice-presidents, and the chairman of each of the standing committees, which chairmen shall be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the board by ballot. Any of the standing committees may appoint one of its members to represent its chairman at any meeting of the Executive Committee when such chairman is absent or unable to attend. Regular meetings of the committee shall be held on such days, hours, and at such place as the committee may direct, and a majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Special meetings may be called by the chairman, and when called, written notice thereof shall be given by the secretary to each member of the committee. The Executive Committee shall have power to manage and direct the business and affairs of the company, except such as are specially reserved to the Board of Directors. The secretary shall keep a record of all the acts and doings of the Executive Committee, and such records shall be reported to the Board of Directors at its next succeeding meeting, and recorded as part of the minutes of such meeting.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Director-General.*

For the more efficient management of the business of the company, the Board of Directors may elect the Director-General, whose office shall be at the general office of the company in the city of Chicago, and whose duties, powers, and compensation shall be fixed and defined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XV.—*Proposals and contracts.*

All expenditures for work or material, except those which come directly under the supervision of the Bureau of Construction, exceeding $2,000 in amount, shall first be authorized by the appropriate committee, and sealed proposals for the work or material desired shall be invited by advertisement three times in at least two of the daily newspapers of Chicago, and be posted at the office of the company.

Proposals for said work or material shall be addressed to the appropriate committee and opened at their office, at the hour designated in the advertisement, by the said committee, in the presence of such bidders as may be in attendance. The said committee shall recommend the award of the contract to the lowest responsible bidder to the Executive Committee, who shall have power to reject any or all bids.

Contracts for said work or material shall be written in duplicate, signed by the contractor or contractors, and the President and secretary of said World's Columbian Exposition, and be attested by its seal, the substance thereof entered of record, and one copy of the contract filed with the auditor.

Expenditures of money of less than $2,000 in amount, and for work or material not coming under the supervision of the Bureau of Construction, may be contracted for by the appropriate committee without advertisement, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Informal bids for the same shall be invited except in cases of emergency.

Proposals for all material and work of construction or preparation which come under the supervision of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, involving an expenditure of not more than $5,000, may be received by the chief of construction without advertisement; but all subject to rejection, and contracts for such material or work may be awarded by the chief of construction to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, when approved by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

Expenditures for material or work of construction or preparation exceeding $5,000 shall first be authorized by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and sealed proposals for said work or material shall be invited by advertisement three days in at least two of the daily newspapers of Chicago, and said proposals shall be addressed to the chief of construction, and shall be opened by him at his office at the hour designated in the advertisement, in the presence of such bidders as may be in attendance; and he shall tabulate such bids, and present such tabulation to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, with his recommendation, and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings may award said contract or contracts to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, in their judgment.

If, for good reasons, urgent necessity exist for letting a contract, the chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, together with the President, or, in his absence, one of the vice-presidents, in order, shall have power to award and execute such contracts for sums exceeding $5,000.

All contracts for work or material coming under the supervision of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings shall be written in triplicate, signed by the contractor or contractors, the President and secretary of the Exposition, and attested by the seal of this corporation, the substance thereof entered of record. and one copy of the contract shall be filed in the office of the chief of construction, and one copy with the auditor.

Good and satisfactory bonds for the performance of all contracts exceeding the sum of $2,000 shall be required for such amounts as may be in each case prescribed by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

ARTICLE XVI.

There shall be a Board of Reference and Control, consisting of the President, the first and second vice-presidents, and five other directors, to be chosen by the President, who, with a committee of like number of the World's Columbian Commission, shall constitute a committee of conference, to which shall be referred all matters of difference, and the action of which thereon shall be conclusive.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Amendment to by-laws.*

Additions or amendments to these by-laws may be made at any stated meeting of the board next following that when such additions or amendments may have been proposed in writing, and all the directors shall have been notified in writing by the secretary of the proposed change or addition, at least ten days before the vote, and it shall require the vote of two-thirds of those present to adopt such amendment; but the previous notice may be dispensed with and the by-laws altered or amended at any meeting on an affirmative vote of twenty-three directors, recorded by ayes and noes.

HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

FRIDAY, *April 1, 1892.*

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor, this day met, Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

All the members of the committee were present.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM T. BAKER.

EXPENDITURES—ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

WILLIAM T. BAKER sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Turning to page 18 of the report submitted by the President in answer to the inquiry propounded under date of March the 10th, you will find a summary of the expenditures of the Exposition. Will you please give the committee the nature of the expenditure classed "accident insurance."—A. I believe that in the main the questions in regard to these items appearing on pages 18 and 19 can be better answered by the auditor, and I have sent for him.

Q. My desire was, that you give the nature of this expenditure classed as "accident insurance."

Mr. HENDERSON. Give such information as you can in regard to this item and then we can have the auditor answer in detail if we wish. We want it from your standpoint first without regard to the auditor, and then we will examine him.

The WITNESS. That relates to the question of insurance so far as the company might be liable for accidents to employés within the ground during the period of construction.

Mr. HENDERSON. Do you mean that the Exposition insures the lives of the employés?

The WITNESS. I think I answered that, as I understand it, so far as the Exposition might be held liable.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Can you give the items of that expenditure?—A. I can not.

Q. What officer can?—A. Mr. Ackerman, the auditor. This is Mr. Ackerman [pointing out same].

Mr. HENDERSON. What are Mr. Ackerman's initials?

The WITNESS. W. K. Ackerman.

ADVERTISING.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give me the nature of the expenditure classed as "advertising?"

The WITNESS. That covers a variety of expenditures in the way of printing such as you see everywhere in the country.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What officer controls that expenditure?—A. All these expenditures are controlled by this corporation through its committees.

Q. What special committee or officer directed this expenditure?—A. That would be under the charge of our Committee on Press and Printing.

Q. Who is chairman of that committee?—A. Mr. Alexander H. Revell, of our Directory.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who authorizes this expenditure?—A. That expenditure is authorized by the Committee on Press and Printing, possibly, and generally on the recommendation of the chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

Q. Are you able to give the items of expenditure?—A. Mr. Ackerman will be able to give you all the items.

Q. You have no knowledge of those items yourself?—A. Well, it would be impossible for me to carry them in my memory.

Q. You have only a general knowledge?—A. Only a general knowledge. Mr. Ackerman can give you every single item of this expenditure from his books.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

Q. What is the nature of the expenditure classed under the head of "Archæological and Ethnological Exhibit?"—A. That is what it shows, for exhibits to be produced in the Department of Archæology and Ethnology; exhibits gathered all over the world.

Q. Who authorizes and audits that expenditure?—A. The Committee on Liberal Arts.

Q. Who audits the expenditure?—A. Our Directory.

Q. They audit also?—A. They certify to the expenditures, certify to the correctness of the expenditures. The auditor is the only one who audits the accounts, and all vouchers are approved finally by the President.

Q. Do I understand that the auditor finally passes on all expenditures as also the President?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Ackerman will have some forms of vouchers here which he will show you.

Q. I desire to submit a general question. Does the Board of Directors pass on all these expenditures?—A. No, sir, not on all of them. I answer this from the by-laws. It is on page 135 of my answer: "All expenditures for work or material, except those which come directly under the supervision of the bureau of construction, exceeding $2,000 in amount, shall first be authorized by the appropriate committee, and sealed proposals for the work or material desired shall be invited by advertisement three times in at least two of the daily newspapers of Chicago and be posted at the office of the company. Proposals for said work or materials shall be addressed to the appropriate committee and opened at their office, at the hour designated in the advertisement, by the said committee, in in the presence of such bidders as may be in attendance. The said committee shall recommend the award of the contract to the lowest responsible bidder to the executive committee, who shall have power to reject any and all bids." "Expenditures of money of less than $2,000 in amount, and for work and material not coming under the supervision of the bureau of construction, may be contracted for by the appropriate committee without advertisement, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Informal bids for the same shall be invited, except in cases of emergency." I believe that answers the question, Mr. Dockery.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. In regard to this accident insurance, you have paid $6,000 to guarantee the Illinois corporation against any liability for accident; is this for accidents to visitors or workmen?—A. Any liability that the corporation might be under.

Q. To visitors or workmen?—A. Anybody.

Q. That includes workmen?—A. I think so.

Q. Is there any State law here as to the liability, I mean except the general common law, of the contractors to the workmen?—A. I am not a lawyer, and I can not answer you.

Q. Do you know what has been the custom of other expositions in regard to this particular item?—A. No; I do not.

Q. Had you any data upon which you founded an estimate as to whether it was a proper amount to insure against all accidents, or is it for a certain amount?—A. Well, I shall have to refer to the policy to answer that question. I think it is a limited amount in each case.

Q. This is not for a payment for any liability already incurred, but it is a payment to insure you against future accidents?—A. Yes.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. In regard to this third item. Who is the chairman of the Committee on Liberal Arts?—A. Mr. Robert A. Waller.

Q. He is at the head of that department?—A. The Committee on Liberal Arts, of which Mr. Waller is chairman, has jurisdiction over their department. It is not done by the Department of Liberal Arts, but by the Department of Ethnology, of which W. F. Putnam has charge.

Q. Do the heads of these several departments have the right to make purchases under the $2,000 limit to which you have referred?—A. No, sir; they can not make purchases of any kind.

Q. There must be an order by the proper committee, as I understand?—A. It must be authorized by a committee of our Directory.

Q. Is there a separate committee for each department?—A. There are some committees which have jurisdiction over more than one department.

Q. But this purchase here is under the control of the Committee on Liberal Arts?—A. Yes, sir.

DUTIES OF AUDITOR.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. You did not define exactly, as I understood your answer, the duties of the auditor. What I want to ask is this: Does your auditor pass an account for a department that has not been passed upon and approved by a committee?—A. He might, say in the case of salaries.

Q. Where they are defined, but not otherwise?—A. He will pass nothing in the way of expenditures that involves discretion.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas: That mode of administration is all set forth in the by laws?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

ATTENDANTS AND LABORERS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you explain the nature of the expenditure classed under the head of "Attendants and laborers?"—A. Let me see if I can answer that. I think that includes janitors' service about the building here. It is a matter of bookkeeping largely, and while I know what the money is for when it goes out I do not know exactly what account it may be charged to by the auditor. "Services of office or messenger boys, janitors or assistants, or of any persons employed by the janitor, such as repairers, window cleaners, scrub women, etc.; also, certain classes of labor in buildings and upon the grounds not otherwise classified."

Q. Who has special charge of that expenditure and can give us information in detail?—A. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings have jurisdiction of that expenditure. It has usually been attended to by one of our directors, Mr. Lawrence, who has had charge of the matter of furnishing the rooms and general jurisdiction over employés of that class about the building.

Mr. HENDERSON. What are Mr. Lawrence's initials?

The WITNESS. Edward F. Lawrence.

CARRIAGE HIRE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We will pass over some of these items which come under the head of construction and will come to the item classed as "carriage hire." Will you state for what purpose that expenditure was made?—A. That is amount paid for the use of cabs, carriages, or other vehicles used by committees or delegations, or by officers and employés, when specially authorized and engaged particularly on business of the company.

Q. Who authorized that expenditure?—A. That might be authorized by me, or by the chairman of the Committee on Finance or any committee would be authorized; for instance, say there may be some distinguished persons here who have business with us. We had the diplomatic corps last summer, and I suppose the carriage hire for that is in this item.

Q. That, however, is under your charge, you should have authority?—A. I should have authority.

Q. Can you give us the items of that expenditure?—A. No, I can not. I know a portion of that item was made before I was President.

Q. I wanted the items.—A. That can be shown by the auditor. I think very nearly all that expenditure was before I was President; at least the main portion of it.

COMMISSIONS.

Q. The next item is an expenditure classed as "Commissions." Please give the nature of that expenditure and state who authorized it.—A. That was paid to solicitors for procuring subscriptions and compensation to agents for collecting installments, particularly those from delinquents. The items of that can be shown by the auditor.

Q. Who authorized that expenditure?—A. That is authorized by the action of our Committee on Ways and Means, and by the Executive Committee.

Mr. COGSWELL. Is that wholly confined to payments to agents for collecting on stock and subscriptions?—A. Not entirely. I shall be able to state to you later in the day, when I think I can answer that question more fully, and if you will kindly pass that I will get some more information in regard to it afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us the name of the chairman of that committee?

The WITNESS. I will give you a list of all the committees, but the name of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is H. N. Higinbotham.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Was there anybody else connected with authorizing that expenditure, any other committee?—A. I think likely the finance committee.

Q. Who is chairman of the Finance Committee?—A. Mr. Ferd W. Peck. He is not here.

Q. Who acts in his absence?—A. Mr. John J. T. Odell, or Mr. Gage, either one.

Q. You say it was paid to canvassers for stock subscriptions and also to those who looked after delinquent subscriptions?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the canvassers for subscriptions paid a percentage on the amount they secured, or for their time?—A. In the first instance nearly all the largest stock subscriptions were obtained by our own Directors.

Q. By a public meeting where the work was promptly done?—A. But after we had passed the five-million mark considerably, there was a bureau for that purpose, and this is the expense of that bureau.

Q. You had a bureau for raising the stock?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the head of that bureau?—A. H. H. Spruance.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Is he one of your Directors?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Was that done on a commission or percentage, or how was it paid?—A. His services are paid on a commission.

Q. What was the amount paid?—A. Five per cent.

Q. That was a secondary scheme that was not adopted originally?—A. Oh, no; that has been only within a comparatively recent period and for a comparatively small amount.

Q. The great bulk of your subscriptions was secured by the Directory in large sums?—Yes, sir; without any compensation at all for services; but after we had fully organized and I think had procured nearly five and a half million dollars of stock subscriptions this bureau was organized. The expenses of that bureau are paid by the man who occupies the position of chief.

Q. You stated also that part of this $2,000 was expended for collecting from delinquents.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you segregate them and state ——A. The auditor will undoubtedly give you every item.

Q. Was that paid on a commission on the amount collected?—A. I do not think it is. I believe that it is attorney's fees, and I think men are paid by the day—$3 a day to the people who are doing it.

Q. Who make these collections?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Part of them are court costs, probably?—A. There may be some court costs.

Q. Who has authority to collect this back stock?—A. We have, sir.

Q. Who has charge of the litigation on the stock?—A. It is under the control of the Committee on Ways and Means; Matz & Fisher are the attorneys.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand this 5 per cent is paid on collection, and not on subscriptions?

The WITNESS. On new subscriptions.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. As well as collections?—A. Oh, no; it is on new subscriptions.

Q. Not on collections?—A. Not on collections. I think these men are paid for their services by the day, but I am not sure about that.

Q. What men?—A. Matz & Fisher, the attorneys who are engaged in what litigation there is, and suits.

Q. You speak now in reference to collection?—A. Collection from delinquents.

Q. What pay do you give for such collection?—A. I am unable to state that. I have forgotten what the rate of compensation is.

Q. This expenditure is, however, for new subscriptions?—A. And sometimes are on new subscriptions. That—I think it is not all of that, but I will refer to this question again later when I can find out about it.

Mr. HENDERSON. You can then give us fuller details in regard to the expenditure of the $52,000.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

CLAIMS AND DAMAGES.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the nature of the expenditure classed as "Claims and damages?"—A. Well, I can not tell that, but the auditor can answer that question. I do not remember what it is.

DREDGING, FILLING, AND EXCAVATING.

Q. What is the nature of the expenditure under the head of "Dredging, filling, and excavating?—A. That is preparation of the grounds in Jackson Park.

Q. Who authorized that expenditure?—A. That is authorized by our Board of Directors, under contract.

Q. Who has supervision of that work?—A. Well, that was done since the appointment of Mr. Burnham, chief of construction, and that work is under his jurisdiction.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Burnham can answer about these matters?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; with regard to all these items following, except the one of "foreign agents."

FOREIGN AGENTS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the nature of the expenditure classified under the head of "Foreign agents"?—A. I will tell you about that in a minute. I want to be sure about this. "All payments to Commissioners to foreign countries for services, for subsistence allowed——

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What are you reading from?—A. I read from the classification of accounts by the auditor. You see, Mr. Henderson, these are ledger accounts as they are stated here.

Q. This document has not been submitted with your answer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Will you describe the document to the stenographer and give the page to which you refer?—A. It is headed as "Classification of accounts—auditor's department."

Q. Will you give the page of that?—A. I will be very glad to do that. These accounts are bookkeeper's accounts. You give me the name and account, and by looking to the classification I am able to state what is kept in that account.

The CHAIRMAN. Read on.

The WITNESS. "All payments to Commissioners to foreign countries for services, for subsistence allowance, rent of offices, clerk hire, and traveling and incidental expenses; or any expense incurred in the Foreign Affairs Department in connection with foreign service; also amounts paid for translation, or for newspapers, or for publications of any character for distribution abroad by agents or Commissioners." That describes the account.

Mr. HENDERSON. And the general purpose of the expenditure.

The WITNESS. The general purpose of the foreign agent as it stands on the ledger of this corporation.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who authorizes that expenditure?—A. That expenditure is authorized by *the Board of Directors or its Committee* on Foreign Exhibits.

Q. Please give the name of the chairman of that committee?—A. Mr. G. J. Lefens is acting chairman.

Q. Are you able to give the items?—A. No, sir. I think that includes the expenses of the Latin-American Department. The Commissioners have been in all South American countries, including Mexico and Central America and the West Indian Islands; and also includes Commissioners who have been in Japan and China; also includes the expenses of the special Commission which went to Europe last summer.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You mean what is known as the Butterworth-Handy Commission, the Commission of Five?—A. I do not know that it was known as the "Butterworth-Handy Commission, but there were on it Mr. Butterworth, Maj. Handy, Judge Lindsey, and Mr. Bullock of Massachusetts——

Q. That is my own designation; I simply wanted to know if that was the committee—A. I understand you. There is still another whom I forget.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the Latin-American Department. Are they designated by a section of the report to which you have just referred?—A. No, sir; their duties are defined under a letter of instruction, I think I gave to the chief of that department, Mr. Curtis, whose headquarters are in Washington, during the period when I was myself chairman of the Committee on Foreign Exhibits, and antedates the formation of the fifteen departments which were organized by the Commission. It was for the purpose of promotion and publicity in those countries; for the purpose of directing public interest in the first place to the Exposition, and getting them to come here officially, and to invite them to make exhibits, and I am pleased to add, I think it has met with wonderful success.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Did you send agents to each of these foreign countries?—A. We sent agents, not to all foreign countries, but we sent agents to all South American countries. One of the first agents we sent was to Japan, and that was before the foreign department was organized as it now exists, and he went also to Corea; and we sent a man to China who spent nearly a year in China trying to get that Government interested.

Q. Does your report of all the officers employed, etc., include these agencies?—A. No; because they are nearly all out of service—they have nearly all been recalled.

Q. Your report is confined to men now actually employed?—A. Yes, sir; everyone, unless with the exception of Mr. McCormick, whose name does appear as agent in London, have been ordered home. Nearly all of them are on the way. Some of them were in countries where it took so long for a notice to reach them we could not get them home immediately. One man was up the Oronoke River, where it took two months for a communication to reach him.

Q. Can Mr. Lefens give the name of these agents and the rate of compensation, and give all the details about their work; is he the proper officer?—A. Mr. Walker Fearn, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, or our auditor can give all the details about all persons emyloyed.

Q. Who is Mr. Fearn?—A. Mr. Walker Fearn, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, but anything that relates to salaries, Mr. Ackerman, the auditor, can give better than anyone else.

By Mr. COMPTON:

As I read section 10 of the organic act all the functions to be performed by this foreign organization seem to have been provided for in the general law.—A. I did not quite catch that.

Q. The functions which you have described seem to have been provided for in the organic act.—A. You mean it was explicit?

Q. I mean the law provides for that; of course you are familiar with the reading of the law?—A. The trouble was that the Commission did not have the money to do it and it was necessary to be done, and we did not stop to construe the law before we set about doing it.

Q. Was that with the approval of the Commission?—A. Everything that has been done is with the approval of the Commission.

Mr. HENDERSON. The Commission would be apt to approve anything where the local authority pays out the money?

The WITNESS. We have never had any difficulty in regard to that.

Mr. HENDERSON. Section 10 of the act says: "And he shall communicate to

the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commission, for publication in their respective countries, and he shall, in behalf of the Government and people, invite foreign nations to take part in the said Exposition and appoint representatives thereto." Clearly the organic act looked to that purpose.

The WITNESS. The Commissioners who went out had in each case a commission from the Director-General who was the executive officer, but we paid their expenses. A general resolution in regard to that service was made by our directory and paid for by them. If it had not been done by us, of course it would not have been done at all, and there would have been no such interest manifested in foreign countries if it had not been done.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say it was done under regulations adopted by the Commission?—A. It was done in the first instance before there were any regulations adopted and would scarcely be needed, before our jurisdiction with the Commission had been definitely determined by the compact which is reported in this report of mine. It was done by us because there was a necessity for it.

Q. As far as you know, the Commission have not authorized the expenditure of a like character from Government funds?—A. They authorized some portion of the expenditure which was made by the Commission which went to Europe last summer.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. They paid, however, half of that; didn't they?—A. I do not know how much. I never heard.

Q. I guess Mr. Curtis bore part of the expense out of the Government appropriation for his work?—A. There was an appropriation made for some work.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Has there been any duplication of this work or duplication of expenditures?—A. No, sir.

FOREIGN AGITATION.

Q. What is the nature of the expenditure classed under the head of "Foreign agitation"?

The WITNESS. Well, this is another subdivision of bookkeeping. I read from page 19 of this classification: "To this account will be charged all expenditures made with a view of exciting an interest in the Exposition in foreign countries. It will include the expenses of special commissioners sent abroad for that purpose or expenses of foreign diplomats resident in this country who may visit Chicago in their official capacity with a view of obtaining information to communicate to their respective governments, or of agents from abroad, who may be invited to investigate the scope and progress of the work. It will also include any incidental expenses incurred in the advancement of the interest of the Exposition abroad." The account charged here to "Foreign agitation," it would seem to me, is scarcely divisible from the other.

Mr. HENDERSON. Can not some party give the information?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; Mr. Ackerman can give you the details of what makes up that item of $15,000.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Freight and express;" what is the nature of that item?

The WITNESS. It is "charges paid on packages sent by or to officials or agents of the company. Amounts paid for freight and express upon material and goods used in connection with the construction of the buildings of the company or upon the grounds will, when the charge can be definitely located, be added to the cost of the articles transported."

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Does that come under Mr. Burnham?—A. Well, yes; but I believe Mr. Ackerman can better explain that than anyone else. This is covered a good deal by publicity and promotion.

Q. Do you say general freight and express come under the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion?—A. Mr. Ackerman says that anything paid out for freight and express goes to the freight and express account. I think Mr. Ackerman had better give you the *items of these matters.*

FREIGHT ON EXHIBITS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the nature of the item "Freight on exhibits?"—A. This is the exhibits that have come here which belong to the Department of Archæology and Ethnology; exhibits we have procured and paid freight on. Some of that item will come out. There is some personal property which we have not been able to find yet, and as soon as we find it we shall collect that back.

Q. The next three items come under Mr. Burnham?—A. Yes, sir.

FURNITURE FOR BUILDINGS.

Q. "Furniture for buildings."—A. Mr. Ackerman can tell you about that.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. To what buildings does that refer?—A. Mr. Ackerman can tell you; I understand that does not include furniture in here, but furniture in the buildings at the park.

Q. That comes under Mr. Burnham, too?—A. Yes, but I think Mr. Ackerman could tell you.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who authorizes that expenditure?—A. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Q. Who is the chairman of that committee?—A. Mr. L. J. Gage.

Q. Does this refer to any furniture in the buildings you have rented?—A. No, sir.

GAS.

Q. "Gas," what is the nature of that expenditure and who authorizes it?—A. That is authorized by the meter; we have to have gas here and down there at the grounds. All the gas consumed at the offices is charged pro rata to the square feet office room, and if it is used at the Exposition grounds it is charged to the building where it is used. If gas is manufactured, the cost of gasoline or other materials used and the wages of persons employed in its manufacture, or in the operation of the machines, will be charged under this head.

Q. That expenditure is for gas used in this building and also on the grounds?—A. Yes, sir.

HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

Q. What is the nature of the expenditures classed as "horses, wagons, and other vehicles?"—A. That is all used on the grounds.

ICE.

Q. What the item "ice?"—A. That is for ice used here and there; we haven't got any now.

Q. Do I understand the item for ice is for the building occupied by the offices?—A. Yes, sir, and also for the offices at the grounds, and also in the Rookery, the Construction Department of the office.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Q. "Incidental expenses," who authorizes these expenditures and what are their nature?—A. They are "amounts paid from time to time which can not well be otherwise classified, including principally small items for which it is not deemed advisable or necessary to open special ledger accounts," such as brooms, blacking, bells and hanging, business cards, city directories, dusters, desk articles (other than stationery), pails, soap, signs on the doors, and little things like that. You will find all these embodied on page 27 of the classification of accounts.

Q. The classification of the expenditures are fully set out there.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And authorized by the various committees?—A. I can hardly answer who *would* authorize the buying of a broom for instance, but there is a little latitude allowed. Mr. Lawrence takes care of the matter of furniture.

INSURANCE.

Q. "Insurance," who authorizes that expenditure?—A. That comes under the Construction Department as to payment. We have an insurance auxiliary, however; possibly you would like to examine that.

Mr. HENDERSON. Do you mean as a committee on insurance?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; a committee of underwriters called an auxiliary committee. It is "premiums on policies for insurance perfected on buildings and their contents, or upon any other furniture."

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the amount of the insurance you are carrying now?—A. I am unable to state that.

INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.

Q "Interest and exchange," who authorizes that expenditure and give us the nature of it?—A. I think you will have to ask Mr. Ackerman that question. We have paid a few days' interest on a small loan, but it is mostly exchange.

INTRAMURAL WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Q. The next item is "Intramural water transportation," who has charge of that?—A. That comes under the Construction Department.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

Q. "Legal expenses," who authorizes this, and what is its nature?—A. That is authorized by the Board of Directors.

Q. Who has it immediately in charge?—A. It includes the salary of the Solicitor-General and attorneys and their clerical force and incidental expenses of their offices; also amounts paid attorneys for trying cases, for opinions on subjects affecting the interests of the company, or for any similar expense rendered; also for all incidental expenses incurred by the legal department, such as court fees, protests on drafts, notary public fees, etc.

Mr. HENDERSON. You have another heading for salaries; do you mean that the compensation of the Solicitor-General enters there?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; it does. Page 29 of the classification of accounts gives that.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has that immediately in charge?

The WITNESS. The Solicitor-General has charge of that office. There are some legal expenses incurred by the Committee on Ways and Means, and there have been some incurred by the direct authority of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors at various times since the organization was started.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Butterworth can give the details of that.

The WITNESS. I suppose so. We had some considerable expense in this direction before we authorized our department.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Does this include your expenses for collecting the list of subscriptions?

The WITNESS. I think it is in another account; Mr. Ackerman tells me they are in this account.

Mr. COMPTON. Why is it you include salaries in this item when you have a general charge of salaries to officers, which is supposed to include all officers?

The WITNESS. Well, that is a matter of convenience in bookkeeping, and I am unable to answer, but if you will ask the question of the auditor he can explain. I do not know of any reason for it, but there are never two bookkeepers who will classify accounts exactly the same way, and Mr. Ackerman, when you examine him, will be able to explain it.

Mr. HENDERSON. Can you state whether salaries are distributed through any of these other accounts outside of the regular head of salaries which you have given here?

The WITNESS. Mr. Ackerman tells me—I think you will get this information better from him than you can from me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You are not prepared to say whether any salary is included under any other subhead?—A. *I think you will get* that better from Mr. Ackerman.

LONDON AGENCY.

Q. What is the nature of "the London agency" expenditure, and by what authority is it made?—A. That is by authority of the Board of Directors. We have an agent in London for the purpose of communicating with such commissions of foreign Governments as may desire information easier and more expeditiously than they can by writing over to these headquarters. Mr. R. S. McCormick is in charge of that agency.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Is that his salary?—A. That is his salary and his office expenses.

Q. That is a sort of European connecting link with your office and Europe?—A That is it. We have no other representative there now. One we have had traveling is on his way home.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ATTENDANCE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. "Medical and surgical attendance;" who has charge of that expenditure?—A. That is under the construction department really, though it is a bureau. If you would like, Dr. John E. Owen can be called and could answer that; also Mr. Ackerman can give you any items you desire.

NATIONAL AGITATION.

Q. "National agitation;" what is the nature of that expenditure, and by what authority is that expenditure made?—A. Page 31 of the classified account says: "Amounts paid for services paid to agents (other than officers of the company) sent to appear before State legislatures, municipal authorities, boards of trade, and other organized bodies, corporate or otherwise, to awaken an interest in the Exposition, and to assist in securing appropriations for State exhibits, together with incidental expenses incurred by them; also the expenses of offices of the company incurred in like service."

Q. Who authorizes that expenditure?—A. That is authorized by the Executive Committee.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Who is Chairman of the Executive Committee?—The President of the Executive Committee.

Q. Yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to give those items?

The WITNESS. I can not give them from recollection, but Mr. Ackerman can give them to you.

Mr. HENDERSON. I want to ask while it is in my mind if this Executive Committee keeps a record of all proceedings and everything which is authorized?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; they keep minutes.

NEWSPAPERS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In regard to the item classed under the head of "Newspapers," please explain the nature of that expenditure and by what authority it is made.—A. "Daily or other papers subscribed for for use in the different departments, or purchased for distribution by any of the departments; also clippings or cost of papers purchased for clipping." I am unable to answer your question in detail about that. I think that will be all answered by our Committee on Press and Printing.

Q. Do they authorize this expenditure?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is the chairman of that committee?—A. Mr. Alexander H. Revell.

Mr. HENDERSON. And Maj. Handy?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. In your bookkeeping here you not infrequently consolidate the expenditures of more than one bureau?—A. I think that is the plan.

Q. For instance, you speak of newspaper expenditures that are incurred by the Bureau of Promotion and Publicity as newspaper expenditures that are authorized by the Committee on Printing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where each one of these bureaus would have separate data, then the auditor would lump the expenditure as newspaper expenditure?—A. Yes, sir; if he bought sugar for each department it would all be sugar here.

Mr. COGSWELL. Right here; can you give a reference to the rule which defines the duty of the Committee on Press and Printing and the duty of the bureau of publicity and promotion?

The WITNESS. If you will kindly refer to our by-laws, which, I believe, is the last exhibit in this book, on pages 132, 133, and 134, the jurisdiction of the different committees is given.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state the nature of the expenditures classed under the head of "New York Agency," and by what authority they are made.—A. There was established something more than a year ago an agency in New York, in the nature of promotion, on the recommendation of the Director-General, and the expense of which, as shown by the statement, was authorized by our Directory.

Q. Is authorized by the Directory?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will be glad if you will give the items of that expenditure.—A. Mr. Ackerman will give you every item of every expenditure.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do I understand you to say that there is an agent there in charge?—A. The agent in charge has resigned. There is only a secretary there now.

Q. Who was the agent?—A. Mr. Anderson—Mr. Alexander D. Anderson.

Q. When did he resign?—A. Some two or three months ago. It is——

Q. And it is in charge of the secretary now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is he?—A. Elmore Elwell.

Q. What immediate authority here is the New York agency under?—A. They report to the Director-General.

Mr. COGSWELL. You were about to add something. You remarked that the party in charge had resigned, and then you were about to say something.—A. Yes, sir, I will state it is contemplated to discontinue it.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. This New York agency does not appear to be in your classification of accounts. Under what head does it occur?—A. Mr. Ackerman explains that the salary goes on that salary account and these expenses come into the office accounts wherever they may appear elsewhere.

Q. This list in exhibit C, is the list of accounts from your office ledger?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, this classification of accounts is presumed to be a statement of the same thing?—A. It is an explanation of what they mean.

Q. Of each head?—A. And what each account in the ledger means, but I am not able to say whether the auditor in making this statement has put the New York agency there, and it does not appear in the classification, but he will explain it to you when you have him on the stand.

PREMIUMS ON EMPLOYÉS' BONDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain the next item, the nature and authority for it—"Premiums on employés' bonds."

The WITNESS. For a certain period we exacted bonds of our employés on which we paid the premium for a small amount, but it was only for a short time. Now, those of whom bonds were exacted have to furnish their own bonds. For a little time it was the custom and policy that that should be done. I think it is about as broad as it is long now.

Mr. COGSWELL. I did not understand your explanation.

The WITNESS. I say that for a limited time we paid the premiums on the bonds of those employés of whom we exacted bonds; that is, those who handled cash we exacted bonds of them.

By Mr. HENDERSON. That is, of these bonded agencies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What officers are bonded?—A. The treasurer and every one who has the handling of cash or the disbursement of money. I am unable to give you a list of them from memory, but I can get it for you.

POSTAGE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The next item of expenditure is under the classification of "postage." Who authorizes that?—A. That is expended on requisitions from the several departments.

Q. Each one of the fifteen departments?—A. Yes; and my own office. If I require postage stamps I have to make a requisition on our secretary, the secretary of our Committee on Press and Printing.

Q. Then the requisitions are made through the Committee on Press and Printing.—A. Yes, they go through the Committee on Press and Printing.

Q. And after being approved.—A. They go to the treasurer.

Q. After being approved by your committee they are then paid by the treasurer?—A. They do not have to be approved in all cases. Requisitions for small amounts like postage stamps do not require that.

Q. In the case of postage, which is a large item amounting to $20,571.87, who can give us the amount that has been used by each department?—A. Mr. Ackerman.

PUBLICATIONS.

Q. Please give us the nature of the expenditure classed under the head of "publications," and by what authority that is made.—A. Well, that I am unable to state, but I know that it covers some works on engineering and architecture that are required in the Construction Department, but as I stated in reply to some previous questions, the auditor will give you details. I will see what the classification says. "Amount paid for catalogues, descriptive pamphlets, books, or works of any character, published in the interest of the Exposition, except those printed in foreign languages which are charged to "foreign agents."

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. You speak of small requisitions, such as for postage and matters of that kind, being allowed, and the sums paid without as much formality as is observed in larger amounts. We touched on the subject of the system of making payments some little time ago, and you said it was set forth in the by-laws. Now, it appears from your latter statement that whatever system is laid down in the by-laws is not adhered to equally in all cases. Is there any precise method that you require always to be followed before money can be obtained out of the treasury?—A. There is absolutely a precise method. I do not think that any committee, however, passed upon requisitions of the President for postage stamps. I guess it is the only one I have had to make; but when these postage stamps are purchased it requires a regular voucher the same as for anything else. When they are distributed they may be distributed on requisitions from the different departments where there is a necessity for them. There is a matter of two or three hundred dollars' worth of stationery that is always kept on hand by the secretary of our Committee on Press and Printing for the purpose of answering small requisitions of that sort.

Q. Then what is secured is a small item of supplies and not the money with which that supply was originally bought?—A. That is it exactly; the supply has not to be purchased. There is a blank requisition, for instance for postage stamps, but they are kept in stock and in inventoried as the property of the corporation until they are delivered on requisitons of that sort.

METHOD OF EXPENDITURES.

Q. Now, I will ask if you will state in a general way the system of making purchases and all expenditures of money. The treasurer, as I understand it, pays the bills?—A. The treasurer pays the bill when a voucher properly signed is presented for the same. He has no discretion after that except that the voucher itself must be in due form when presented.

Q. You have forms for all these transactions?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I think it will be very well for you to supply us with a set of these forms.—A. The auditor will give them to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Give one set to the stenographer also.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. If a bill comes in and is approved by a committee and goes to the auditor's office for inspection and for him to approve, then it goes as a warrant upon the treasurer.—A. He takes the voucher itself.

Q. Where does the voucher remain, with the treasurer or with the auditor?—A. It goes back to the auditor, and it is on file with him.

Q. The treasurer pays simply upon a sight of a voucher without a warrant from the auditor?—A. The auditor has seen the voucher and that is his warrant for the payment.

Q. But it does not remain with the treasurer.—A. No, it remains with the auditor.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. I suggest that Mr. Baker state in his own way the system followed.

The WITNESS. You are thinking whether the treasurer himself has anything to justify his payment.

Mr. COMPTON. That is it. The practice as a universal rule is that a treasurer pays upon the warrant of an auditor. The auditor goes over a bill, and if it is ready and proper for payment he gives a voucher on the treasurer in the shape of a warrant, which remains with the treasurer as evidence that the obligation has been discharged and their books and vouchers correspond. It is a check from one office upon another, and I supposed, of course, that would be your system.

The WITNESS. When the auditor comes before you I think he will give you exactly the information that you want in regard to that, and it will be very satisfactory.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. What I want to get at is the idea of the safeguards that are thrown around the matter of purchases and payment.—A. Well, in a general way, our by-laws regulate that. I will show you where it is. On page 130 of my report you will find the duties of the secretary and the duties of the auditor.

Q. If you are familiar with it, I will be glad if you will state how the matter works, beginning, for instance, with a purchase. You have got a lot of bureaus and divisions here. Now, without waiting to go through with a mass of printed matter which we can look up afterwards, I would like to know how power is lodged with those heads of bureaus if they want to purchase material and get money paid out, and what there is in the matter of distribution, and adopted with referdnce to purchase and payment, and the whole *modus operandi* of doing the business.—A. If it is one of the departments under the jurisdiction of the Director-General, if he desires an expenditure he first secures a recommendation and indorsement of the com..ittee having jurisdiction of his department; that is, a committee of our Directory having such jurisdiction. That committee authorizing the expenditure, the auditor has notification of that.

Q. How is that notification given; is there a regular form for that?—There is a regular routine; I do not know whether there is a printed form. Sometimes there is a certified copy of the proceedings, but there is a notification.

Q. Do they always serve a formal notice of their action on the application?—A. Yes, sir; or else the auditor has knowledge wherewith to act.

Q. But that fact does not appear to be covered by the voucher?—A. Before the treasurer will pay out the money and before the auditor will sign it, there has to be a voucher attached to the bill for the purpose, one of our forms. That voucher has to be approved by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction, by the chief of the department for which the expenditure is made, by the auditor himself, and finally approved by the president. The vouchers for expenditures in different departments are slightly different in form. Those in the construction department, that is the vouchers, are more elaborate and it requires more formality to get a voucher through all the channels it has to pass through than it would for instance in the mere matter of salaries. The salary list has to be approved by the department chief, by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction, by the auditor, and by the President. The purchases of the construction department have to be approved by the purchasing agent, the voucher clerk, the chief of the particular bureau, by the chief of construction, by the chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings, by the auditor. and by the President.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you mean that all of these officers have to approve one voucher?—A. In some cases. They are not all alike. I will show you the different forms; there are six of these forms.

Q. Will you submit those vouchers?—A. Here is one, but I would not like to submit this as it is taken from the files, but I will let you examine it. (Handing same.)

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Do payments from the treasurer ever precede the filing of vouchers?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are not some of these officials given money before the filing of vouchers?—A. No, they could not get a cent without a voucher. If the treasurer does that he is doing something he has no authority to do. All money is paid out on vouchers.

Q. I do not of course assume that the treasurer is paying out without a voucher, but are there vouchers for the payment of money in gross to be accounted for in an itemized statement hereafter. For instance, you sent your commission abroad and you must have advanced them money.—A. I think I can remember one instance where a man was sent on an errand to Washington and $100 was given to him and the vouchers were filed after he came back.

Q. Well, how does he get that money, on what kind of a voucher?—A. He could only get that on the order of the President. I do not think he could get it without that. I think I remember making such an order once and that is the only instance I know of. It has to be in that way and it could only be done in the matter of accommodation for a small amount. In the case of the men who went abroad, there was a direct order by the Executive Committee on the treasury to furnish a certain sum, letters of credit, for that specified purpose, the account to be rendered when they got home. I remember one instance of making an order on the treasurer for $100 for a little trip like that for which vouchers were to be made afterwards.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Who holds these vouchers now; from which file is this voucher taken?

The WITNESS. From the auditor's. I will furnish you blanks of all these vouchers.

PHOTO, LABOR, AND MATERIALS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please give us the nature and authority for the expenditure classed under the head of "photo, labor, and material"?—A. That is under the construction department, they have photographs taken as the work progresses.

Q. We will pass that; the next two items are under the same authority?—A. Yes, sir.

PERSONAL INJURIES.

Q. "Personal injuries;" that is, I suppose, for injuries of workmen received at the grounds?—A. Yes, sir; there were two or three accidents where the people were injured, workmen; and they were taken to a hospital before we had a hospital ourselves, and we had to be responsible for their treatment.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. These as a rule are for hospital expenses. You are insured against accidents?—A. We are now; yes, sir. If my explanation of that is correct, I believe it is something that took place some time ago before we had a hospital.

Q. You do not know whether it is personal damages or expenses at the hospital?—A. I know that at least part was for personal damages, but the items can be stated by the auditor exactly.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please give me the nature of the expenses classed under the head of "preliminary organization;" and by what authority it is made?—A. That is the expenses of an organization before the corporation was organized, and before I had anything whatever to do with it. There was some sort of an organization here which got a subscription in the first place to this $5,000,000 of stock, on which there was levied 2 per cent for paying the preliminary expenses of the Exposition, of sending committees to Congress, advertising, and printing, and everything that related to the traveling expenses of the same for a good many months. When this company was organized and a charter was taken out——

Mr. HENDERSON. You mean the present company?

The WITNESS. I mean the present company. This corporation accepted from *this* preliminary organization this stock subscription and assumed its liabilities, *which* are these expenses which had been incurred, amounting to $90,000.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I want to invite your attention to page 35 and top of page 36 of the classification of accounts and ask you if that is a correct statement of the nature of this expenditure?—A. "All expenses incurred prior to the present organization of the World's Columbian Exposition. This includes all payments by what is known as the 'temporary organization' (World's Exposition of 1892) for incidental and contingent expenses incurred in securing the Exposition for the city of Chicago." That is the same statement I made, only perhaps it is stated more concisely than I stated it.

Q. Now, you say you assumed the liabilities of this temporary organization?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who expended that $90,674.97?—A. Well, I am unable to state that.

Q. What was the nature of that temporary organization?—A. There was an executive committee. I had nothing whatever to do with it. I was not identified with the enterprise at that time and I am unable to state. I remember there was an executive committee, and Mr. L. J. Gage, Edward Walker, Robert Young, Gen. Black, and a good many people were connected with that in the preliminary work.

Q. Have you the items of this expenditure?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Ackerman says he has them.

Q. Were vouchers turned over to this organization covering these expenditures?—A. I think so, yes, sir. They were all turned over. All the documents of any name and nature that related to the preliminary organization were turned over to this organization when it was organized.

Mr. HENDERSON. Then the expenses of the preliminary organization for securing the Fair at Chicago has come out of the fund of the present organization?

The WITNESS. Practically, yes, sir. There was, as I have stated, a call of 2 per cent on the stock subscriptions for that purpose, and if the Exposition had not come here of course the enterprise would have ended there and there would have been no further call, and if there were anything left it would have been returned pro rata to those who subscribed; but as it was, accepting this subscription, this corporation had to pay what expenses had been incurred in getting it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. How much stock was subscribed prior to the location of the Fair here?

The WITNESS. Something over $5,000,000. As nearly as I have been able to state it, it is stated in one of the answers I have given you here: $5,051,000, I believe.

Mr. HENDERSON. Let me see if I understand Mr. Breckinridge; does he mean the stock subscribed to your preliminary company?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. Your answer had reference to the stock subscribed to the present corporation, and I understand that Mr. Breckinridge's question antedated your organization.

The WITNESS. As near as I was able to answer your question, there was $5,051,930 of stock subscribed when the list was submitted to the President of the United States.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was that subscribed before the charter was granted to your organization?—A. Yes, sir; before the present company was organized.

Q. Were any commissions paid on that?—A. Not that I know of; but I do not think there were.

Mr. COGSWELL. This preliminary organization had no capital?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. Well, now, I really do not know the details of the preliminary organization, for I had absolutely nothing to do with it. You can get that information from several of our directors. Mr. Gage can tell you more about it than probably any one else.

Q. Are all the liabilities that you assumed for the temporary organization classed under this item of preliminary organization?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There are no other liabilities of any kind?—A. No.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. As far as you know the preliminary organization just went out of business without either making or losing anything except the time they had put in?

Q. *And on condition of being* reimbursed they just turned all the work and *assets over to you?—A. Yes, sir.*

By the CHAIRMAN:

RENT OF OFFICES.

Q. The next item is an expenditure under the heading of "Rent of offices."—A. This is for all offices for which we pay rent.

Q. Who authorizes this expenditure?—A. The Board of Directors. The Grounds and Buildings Committee primarily has charge of it.

Q. Does that include simply the rent of this building?—A. It includes the rent of this building and what we use of the Rookery building across the way for our construction department.

Q. How many rooms are there?—A. Oh, I am unable to tell you. We have more room there than we have here. We also occupy some room in the Home Insurance building, which we pay rent for, where the World's Congress Auxiliary is located.

Mr. COGSWELL. You mean city offices?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I do not think we rent anything else.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. You do not rent all of these buildings, but only a portion of each.

The WITNESS. Only a portion. We did not know when we started how much room we wanted, or we should have been all together, but we had to feel our way along.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you knowledge of the usual rental paid in this city, and do you think your rent is reasonable?—A. Yes, sir; very. We get a very low rent. We take top floors and get it wherever we can get it cheapest.

REPRODUCTION CONVENT OF LA RABIDA.

Q. The next item is classed as "Reproduction Convent of La Rabida." What is the nature of that expenditure?—A. I am unable to state that, except it is to reproduce the convent——

Mr. HENDERSON. That will come under the report of construction, etc.?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

RIGHT OF WAY.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. "Right of way." Give us the nature of that expenditure, or does that come under the same head?—A. No; I think I had better answer that.

Q. What is the nature of that expenditure?—A. That right of way is a lease of ground for a right of way to railroad lines in Jackson Park, which has not been completed, but which will eventually be reimbursed to us. If you will look at this map you will see the road there run in here. That money will only be used in case we complete the business, and then we have an arrangement by which we shall collect it all back by charges of the road.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a right of way you are endeavoring to secure for any road that may desire to connect with the Exposition grounds?

The WITNESS. We have a contract with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for two tracks. We are trying to get a similar arrangement for the Illinois Central Railroad Company to come in parallel with them for the use of their out-of-town excursion traffic.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You will be reimbursed by the railroad companies?—A. When they get this right of way.

Q. Can you get it better than they could?—A. We get it probably cheaper than they could, or probably as cheap, and it will be all reimbursed by a charge of wheelage on them, and we get the entire amount we pay back, but we have to pay it in the first instance and it comes back later, that is all.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. To whom would this money be paid?—A. To the people who own the property down there, south of any line shown on this map.

Q. All private property?—A. Private property, with many owners.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Part of this right of way will go over the 25 acres you have already leased?—A. We do not consider that as a right of way.

Q. Then this expenditure does not relate to the right of way that is included on the map?—A. No, sir; that is south of that line [indicating].

Q. Does the Exposition own that?—A. We own part of this here [indicating], and here is where we put a great building for the storage of packing cases, requiring a building of probably 25 acres.

Q. This is within the limits of the park?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this [indicating] is leased ground?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who owns that ground?—A. It is owned by a man named Willoughby.

Mr. HENDERSON. What are his initials?—A. I have forgotten his initials.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the cost of the lease?—A. Sixty-five thousand dollars for the period we shall use it, and that includes the portion covered by the railroad, which gives all this [illustrating] free ground here.

Q. Who owns the ground here [illustrating]?—A. I could not tell you, there is such a multitude of people who own probably 25 feet each.

Q. Who owns the ground south of the park?—A. Right where your finger is there belongs to the Third National Bank, which is a defunct institution which failed in 1873, and it has never been disposed of, but it belongs to the stockholders of that institution. I have been trying for six months to lease that.

Q. Who owns this [illustrating]?—A. That next piece is owned by an association of policemen, some thirty or thirty-five, I do not know how many; all agreeing to put in $1,000 or $1,200. They own a good little piece in there, I think 40 acres.

Q. How long have they owned that; is it a recent organization?—A. I think they must have owned it for two or three years.

Mr. HENDERSON. Did you say "policemen?"

The WITNESS. Yes, sir, policemen.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. How much did you say you paid for this lease?—A. Sixty-five thousand dollars.

Q. How much ground is there?—About 30 acres.

Q. Is that an excessive amount for the purpose?—A. Oh, no, it is comparatively low.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you know what the assessed value of the property is?—A. Some owner owns out to the street there [illustrating], Stoney Island avenue, which runs up and down here, and he would not accept $1,000,000 for it.

Q. You do not know what the 40 acres is assessed at?—A. Why, he is getting for property there—I would not want to state the rent he is getting per front foot.

Q. Just for ground rent?—A. Just for ground rent. He is getting more for 200 feet than we pay, but I would not like to say anything for publication to go in the record.

Q. You are positive the rental is a low rental?—A. Yes, sir; we could not begin to get anything else in that neighborhood on any such basis.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understand this "right of way" expenditure is only a temporary outlay—A. It is only a temporary outlay and will be reimbursed to us.

Q. And will be covered into your treasury?—A. Yes, sir; I will say this; This account was made up to the 1st of March and that has been reimbursed.

Q. Has the $24,160 gone back into your treasury?—A. Yes, sir. It is something we have been engaged on since the 1st of March not shown upon here, and I will also say some portion of this ground rent I have told you about we considered as chargeable to rights of way we have collected from the Baltimore and Ohio, about $6,000.

Q. The next item is "rent of ground;" what is the nature of that?—A. (Continuing.) That was payment on account of this $65,000; that was payable monthly.

Q. And that is the first payment on account of this lease?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But that entire expenditure of $65,000 will be returned to your treasury?—A. I did not say the entire expenditure of $65,000, but the entire expenditure of $24,000. The *ground rent is* another matter.

Q. Will you derive any revenue from anything not given in your report?—A. No, it is a necessary expense because we had to have a place outside of the grounds (we could not have it with safety inside the grounds), a building large enough for the storage of packing cases. If we had to go some miles away for it, the freight would have been a very serious item in handling these packing cases and taking them down there, and they have got to be far enough away so as to be beyond all risk of fire, as it is very inflammable material, but still we wanted it near enough so that the cost of handling it would not be excessive and we have got both of these in this piece of property there. We could rent one end of that for $100,000 now.

Q. I desire to know whether you will derive any revenue from the lease of the 25 acres?—A. Yes, we shall derive a revenue in the charge to exhibitors for the storage of their packing cases.

Q. What amount?—A. Well, that is one of those difficult things to estimate. We would make a charge of so much per cubic foot for the storage of these packing cases.

Mr. HENDERSON. Will there be a concession?

The WITNESS. No, sir; we shall do that business ourselves.

RAILWAY TRACKS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I notice also an expenditure of $96,612.35 on account of railway tracks?—A. That is all the tracks you saw anywhere in ground so far as they are laid. Tracks in this statement shown on the map are not all laid.

Q. Are these tracks laid by contract?—A. The construction tracks?

Q. The tracks laid under this expenditure?—A. The rails are bought by contract, but we can not contract for the laying of these construction tracks because they are constantly being shifted. We put them here to-day, and to-morrow or next week or next month we put them somewhere else, and we have our own laborers to do the work, under the charge of an engineer whom we employ for the purpose.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Who had the ordering of this?—A. The Grounds and Building Committee, under the direction of the chief of construction.

Q. Who is the chairman of that?—A. Mr. L. J. Gage.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. This expenditure of $96,000 covers the construction of the road-bed for any ties, rails, etc.?—A. There is not much of it road-bed; you saw what our road bed was down there the other day. Mr. Ackerman can answer this question in such detail that it seems ridiculous for me to attempt to explain it. Here is an itemized account of the whole $96,000.

Q. I want to know in a general way if it covers everything?—A. Yes, sir; everything.

The CHAIRMAN. How does the cost of laying these tracks compare with similar expenditure made by other corporations?—A. Well, it certainly is not greater. We do not buy the highest-price rails and we do not buy the highest-price railroad ties, for it is all more or less temporary, as you must have observed yourself.

Mr. COGSWELL. How many miles are there?

The WITNESS. I think about 17. I see here the average is $7,200 per mile. The report of the auditor says 15.41 miles, but there is nearly 20 miles now.

Mr. HENDERSON. Does that statement give everything?—A. Everything that goes into it: labor, tracks, and switchstands, and more things than I ever heard of; fish bars, etc. You can see how the different items are from this [handing same].

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We will pass for the present the "salaries of officers" and "salaries of clerks" and come to the item of "special legislation," and ask you to give us the nature and the authority for this expenditure.—A. That is "expenses of officers and agents at Springfield, sent there by authority of the Board of Directors, to

give information as to the plans of the board, thereby aiding in securing legislation authorizing the city of Chicago to issue bonds in aid of the Exposition; also expenses in connection with obtaining the appropriation for an exhibit by the State of Illinois."

Q. Who authorized that expenditure?—A. The Board of Directors.

Q. Under whose immediate authority was it expended?—A. In regard to that I am unable to say, but I remember going there myself, and Mr. Gage has been there, and nearly every member of our Board of Directors has been there at one time or another.

Q. The auditor's report will show that?—A. Yes, sir; the auditor's report will show the whole of it. I was there once or twice, I know.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Q. "Stationery and printing" is the next item of expenditure. Will you please give the nature of that expenditure?—A. "Stationery and stationery supplies purchased each month are first charged to this account. Distribution of materials is made to the various departments from time to time upon requisitions signed by heads of departments. At the close of each month a statement is made by the stationer to the auditor, showing the amount of supplies given out and to what department they have been charged in the distribution book. The total amount of these is charged on the ledger to stationery and printing. The balance remaining on hand as a debit to the stationer at the close of each month represents the amount of stock on hand and agrees with his inventory." That is all under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Press and Printing.

SURVEYING AND EXAMINING SITES.

Q. "Surveying and examining sites;" what is that?—A. That is property that might have been surveyed before a site was definitely determined. That is an expenditure before a site was actually determined upon and accepted by the National Commission. We had to make surveys and drawings, not only of this site, but any others that were proposed. We offered at least three or four sites to the Commission, and it was some time, after we had had a good deal of surveying and calculating, before this site was finally determined upon.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Was this expense incurred by the present corporation?—A. Yes, sir; after we had organized.

Q. Who had special charge of that; was it ordered by the Board of Directors?—A. Yes, sir; by the Board of Directors. I think it was before we had organized our present Construction Department, but I am not sure about that.

Q. What committee or person had immediate charge of this expenditure?—A. Well, it was so long ago—it was before we had our present organization developed. My impression is it was before we had a chief of construction. I think the Executive Committee ordered somebody to get these surveys made.

Q. The items of all these we can get from the auditor?—A. He certainly can give you all of it.

TEAMING.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The next item is "teaming;" is that under the Construction Department?—A. That is largely the matter of handling large mail matter that goes out from the Department of Publicity and Promotion. It is these great big pamphlets, etc.

Q. Who has charge of that expenditure?—A. I think that comes under the Department of Publicity and Promotion, of which Mr. Handy is chief.

Q. The next item of expenditure is for "telegrams?"—A. That is telegraphic and cable expenditures.

Q. Who controls that expenditure?—A. Well, that is——

Q. The auditor's book will show?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the "telephone service" is of the same nature?—A. Yes, sir; it is all in the building here and in Jackson Park.

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Q. I see the next item is $11,308.42 for "traveling expenses;" please give us the nature and authority for this expenditure.—A. "Expenses (duly authorized) incurred by officers or employes while traveling on business pertaining particularly to the affairs of the Exposition, such as hotel bills, car fares, sleeping-car fares, meals en route, and any other necessary incidental expense; covering also fares paid or commutation tickets purchased by officers and men on street cars or suburban trains, or cost of tickets furnished them."

Q. Does that include the traveling expenses of officers of the corporation?—A. All officers, when they are on Exposition business; for instance, traveling on trains between here and Jackson Park.

Q. There are no traveling expenses under the head of transportation?—A. There might be; will you ask the auditor?

Mr. HENDERSON. No part of this belongs to the preliminary organization?—A. No, sir; all expenses of the preliminary organization are in that one item.

Thereupon the committee took a recess until 2:30 o'clock, to meet in the room of the auditor.

AFTER THE RECESS.

TESTIMONY OF W. K. ACKERMAN.

W. K. ACKERMAN sworn and examined.

ADVERTISING.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We desire, Mr. Ackerman, a statement of the principal vouchers covered by the item of "advertising."—A. Do you mean by that you wish me to get out the vouchers?

Q. State it from your memory?—A. They are very numerous.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Have you any ledger account?—A. We have a book. I can get you the ledger account and can show you the vouchers from the ledger account.

Q. Have you a journal which shows it more fully?—A. They are scattered about in different parts of the journal.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Do you keep all these vouchers to themselves?—A. We keep the vouchers by themselves, but one voucher may cover a dozen items. We have not a distinct voucher for advertising alone; a voucher may cover three or four items.

Mr. HENDERSON. Will you allow us to look at the ledger of these accounts: that may throw some light on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us the names of the parties to whom this money was paid and the amounts in each case?

The WITNESS. We have what it called a division of vouchers by departments, and by that I think you could get perhaps what you desire. I take a voucher for advertising and distribute it over the different departments. My accounts are kept by a ledger account in the usual form of keeping books, and I also keep an account of each department, showing what each department has expended, so as to be able to report to the board month by month what each is costing.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Is this a large book?—A. Yes, sir. Let me go and see if I can bring that in here. It is a book weighing two or three hundred pounds.

(The witness here went to get book and returned with two men bringing the same.)

Q. In this you have your advertising account with each department?—A. Yes sir.

Mr. COMPTON. Is that indexed?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. Here is the number of the voucher and the department to which that advertising is charged.

The CHAIRMAN. I note on page 18 of the report submitted by the President the statement of expenditures on account of "advertising" to be $32,353.31. *Will you* give to the committee the distribution of that total by departments?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; executive department, $27; secretary, $608.50; auditor, $18.80; construction, $5,700.07; Grounds and Buildings Committee, $541.65; Ways and Means, $999.35; Press and Printing, $5; Publicity and Promotion, $23,207.49; installation, $63.50; legal department, $9; fine arts, $80.65; foreign exhibits, $5.73; mechanical and electrical appliances, $29.75; department of fish and fisheries, $2.95; mines and mining, $49.88; horticulture, $35.75; machinery, $74.94; World's Congress auxiliary, $741.60; committee on ceremonies, $5; transportation exhibits, $103.79; manufactures, $40.01; liberal arts, $3.50. That should make the exact figures shown by the President's report.

Mr. COGSWELL. I suggest that we examine the vouchers of the three largest items.

The WITNESS. I should say this advertising does not include simply advertising in newspapers, but various items, as shown in the classification of accounts. It is the same classification adopted by railroad companies where they hang up posters, etc., which are all charged to advertising. But a small amount of this is paid to newspapers. These vouchers, after a careful examination, are put up in this form [illustrating], and now I have got to open every one of these packages and pick these out, and there are many thousands of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a recollection of the largest voucher in that account?

The WITNESS. I will see which one it is and get that particular voucher.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you mean that these vouchers are given by the month or week? How are they arranged?—A. For no particular period, but simply by numbers. When I get fifty or so I put them together like this.

Q. From all departments?—A. Yes, sir; all departments.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not the vouchers arranged by departments?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Are all these vouchers for advertising?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then what is the classification of that bundle?—A. It has no classification as a bundle.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. You refer here back to a number?—A. It is divided up into numbers, as you see here, because I must treat it as a voucher simply and put it in its regular order.

Q. And each entry refers to a particular number of a voucher?—Yes, sir; by number.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. I suggest we could get at that by an examination of the chiefs of the bureaus, for I take it each bureau keeps some sort of a memorandum of the accounts.—A. I do not think they do except bureaus of the Director-General.

Q. Do you mean to say that these different subdivisions or bureaus do not know what they are expending?—A. They do, because we report to them monthly; but each one of them has in turn to make a report to the Director-General.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we call before us the chief of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, which bureau has the largest expenditure; can not he give us, from a book in his office, a statement of the expenditure?—A. I do not think he can.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. He does not keep an advertising account.

The WITNESS. All accounts coming here are kept in my office.

Mr. COGSWELL. How does he verify the accuracy of a bill?

The WITNESS. It is submitted to him before it goes through.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you say that each department chief has to report his expenditures to the Director-General?—A. That is my understanding.

Q. Then he has to have some data to make that report?—A. He comes to me and gets a statement. Now, here is one very large item. Here is a voucher for $10,793.78, voucher No. 5434.

The CHAIRMAN. State the items of that, so the stenographer may take it down.

The WITNESS. This voucher is No. 5344 and represents amounts paid the Winters Art Lithographic Company, of Springfield, Ohio. It covers 25,000 official bird's-eye views on 220-pound paper, at $190 per thousand, amounting to $4,750;

25,000 same on 200-pound paper, costing $4,562.50; 9,584 at $45 a hundred, $431.28; altering stone, taking out tower, changing roof of main building, etc., $1,050 total, $10,793.78.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you able to state whether that expenditure was made by contract?—A. I do not remember, but perhaps Maj. Handy could tell you—I understand from him it was. I did not know from my own recollection. Maj. Handy informs me it was.

Q. Have you another voucher?—A. The next voucher in size is $852. Voucher No. 2271 is the next largest in amount, and voucher No. 2852 is the next largest.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. That book there is the nearest you have to giving the items of these expenditures?—A. Except I refer to the vouchers themselves.

Q. But I am speaking of the book?—A. Yes, our record and vouchers. If you would like to have it prepared, I can prepare for each one of these items a complete list of vouchers which go to make up these charges, taking for example, advertising, taking the first number and going right through.

Mr. HENDERSON. That would be a great job.

The WITNESS. It would be voluminous, but if you need it I will have it done.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Does Mr. Burnham keep an account of the expenses of construction?—A. Yes, sir; a separate account.

Q. You have the vouchers for those?—A. I have all vouchers.

Q. And it is the same system which we have here in this other matter?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. COMPTON. "Attendants and laborers"; do these vouchers cover that item?—A. No, sir.

Q. The gross amount here is $11,000?—A. They are scattered all through the vouchers.

MODE OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

Q. In looking at these vouchers I find in these vouchers a statement of the names and amounts paid certain people here in the Landscape Department, and I observe over here in a printed line this statement, "Received the sum set opposite our respective names in full payment for services as stated." I find only the signature of E. F. Brown, jr., opposite the name of every individual in that voucher, and I find it runs through this same way.—A. We do not attempt to take the signatures of laboring men, or any of the lower classes of help.

Q. It seems you do.—A. We do not attempt to take their signatures. We do in some cases, yes, but ordinarily we do not.

Q. How is it, that having that list you do not take the names, when in the Architect's Department and other departments, opposite all the names, is the name of the individual who received the money?—A. I will explain that. In the first place the money is paid to men who have intelligence enough to sign their names. They are draftsmen and can be had readily in Mr. Burnham's office; but you take the cases as a rule, a man who is a gardener or a man of that class, if we stopped to take the names we would not get through the payment in a month. They are mostly ignorant men and men who can not write their names, and if we had to have them make their marks, it would require two men as witnesses.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Who is Mr. Brown, jr.?—A. Clerk to the paymaster. Many large railroad companies, I think, do not take receipts at all on any of their pay rolls, but the paymaster simply marks them as paid. Probably in this way a million dollars are paid out in this city every month without any receipt at all, and in all my own experience I have never known a single case where a man made a claim for wages that had been already paid to him. These men are very ignorant, but they are honest men for the most part.

Q. But might not a man be put down at $3 when he only got $2?—A. He is checked by the time-book.

Q. Does the auditor's office verify that?—A. Yes, sir; I have all accounts under every branch; they are all under my charge.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. That time-book is kept by a different man?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; and this timekeeper's account is checked by another man. We have a very excellent system of keeping the men's time.

COMMISSIONS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Can you give us any light on the item of expenditures for commissions of $52,073.55?—A. That item is made up principally of three separate and distinct items. One is the amount paid Mr. Spruance, who has charge of the subscription bureau, as commissions on subscriptions that he collects from different parts of the country. The second item is the amount paid collectors in the treasurer's office for collecting from delinquent subscribers, and the third is commissions that we were obliged to pay for the negotiation of the Chicago city bonds. They were negotiated by a firm in New York and a commission was paid to them.

Q. How much?—A. Two and one-eighth per cent.

Q. What were those bonds sold for?—A. They sold for par.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Under the city ordinance, if I remember correctly, the proceeds of these bonds were to be paid to the local corporation, and the comptroller was to do the selling.—A. I suppose that is so, but I think the ordinance also provided that they were not to be sold for less than par.

Q. Why should you pay any commission when it was the duty of the city to sell the bonds and turn over the proceeds to the local corporation?—A. I guess that was the only way it could be arranged. The sale was for a large amount and was not readily made.

Mr. BAKER. I can explain to you about the sale of these bonds. No bonds of the city of Chicago can be sold for less than par. They could not be sold at par. They were properly advertised all over the country, and it was probably the best sale of bonds that has been made this year. It was a large amount, about $5,000,000, and in order that the bonds might be bought at par we had to get somebody to bid par for them and stand a commission. That is what it amounted to.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. What per cent bonds were they?

Mr. BAKER. Four per cent currency bonds.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When payable?—A. In thirty years.

Q. Has the city any right of redemption prior to maturity?

The WITNESS. We have an option of giving a certain number of days' notice before they are called in.

Mr. BAKER. I can get a copy of this bond if you wish to look at it.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not care for that.

The WITNESS. Four per cent bonds were not salable at par. If the city had not been limited as to price of course it would have been the same thing to us, but it had to be done in that way.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What per cent are the other bonds of the city drawing?—A. There have been no bonds of the city sold recently, not for a long time. I presume you understand the bond market has been very much depressed for a good many months past. During the last year we could not have sold these bonds for over 92, and we have been really feeling around for a market for a good many months past.

Q. What is the market price of other bonds?—A. As near as I can say to—that is, Cook County bonds carrying the same rate of interest, and which I should consider was a little more favorable bond for selling than this, sold for just about the same price as these did, and only $1,000,000 of those.

Mr. COMPTON. Running the same length of time?

The WITNESS. I do not remember the length of time, but bankers told me they were a better sale than the city bonds.

The CHAIRMAN. They sold at what price?—A. Just about the same price as these; there was about one-eighth per cent difference.

Mr. HENDERSON (reading from the ordinance of the city of Chicago). "The said comptroller shall, upon the request of the World's Columbian Exposition, made in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, sell and dispose of said bonds authorized to be used by section 1 of this ordinance, at such times and in such amounts as may be requested by said World's Columbian Exposition, and said comptroller shall pay over the proceeds of said bonds when received to the treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition to be used and disbursed by him in the manner and for the purposes specified in said section 13 *of article 9 of the constitution of this* State; provided, however, that said bonds

shall be issued and the proceeds thereof are directed to be paid to the treasurer of the said World's Columbian Exposition upon the express condition and agreement that the city of Chicago shall be repaid in as large a proportionate amount of the proceeds, etc."

Mr. COGSWELL. That was the best financial arrangement you could make?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; that is exactly what it was. This limitation as to the price said the bonds should be sold for not less than par.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who was the agent of the city for the sale of the bonds?—A. The comptroller, Mr. May.

Q. Did he get the percentage?—A. The bankers who did the business in New York, Messrs. Blair & Co., got the percentage.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What did they realize for the bonds less the commission?—A. 97¼.

Q. Then the provision of the city ordinance did not net you what you had the right to expect?—A. No, not quite.

Q. Then in your statement of the assets you have got to deduct—— —A. We should deduct the discount on those bonds; we should be short that much if we were not over on the amount of our stock subscriptions. We are in excess largely on the ten millions, making allowances for these bonds.

Q. Four per cent Government bonds are at a premium, and I do not see why a thirty years' city of Chicago bond should not be also.—A. These are currency bonds, and there are redemption features in this that are not in Government bonds. This was considered by our best financiers here a very excellent arrangement when it was made. I will now give you the three items of commission: Commission on city bonds, B. & Co., $31,875; Harman Spruance, $11,364.50; collectors, $8,834.05; making a total of $52,073.55.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. On how many bonds did you pay commission?

Mr. BAKER. We first sold $3,000,000.

Q. And paid about 2½ per cent?

Mr. BAKER. Two and one-eighth per cent. We first sold $3,000,000, and on condition of the delivery of one million we got a half per cent more on $1,000,000. There will be half a million more to be delivered next month. We do not want them any faster than we require the money. The parties who bought the three millions had a call on the other two, and finally, on condition of the delivery of a million dollars to-day, they gave us one-half per cent premium on that million dollars, and the other million dollars will be delivered next month; no, I believe it is on the 15th of June.

Q. The negotiation covers the entire amount?

Mr. BAKER. Except there is a half per cent more on one million dollars and there is interest besides from the 1st of April until the delivery ceases.

The CHAIRMAN. You clip the maturing coupons before the delivery of the bonds?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir. They pay interest from the 1st of April on the last $2,000,000 bonds; the coupons were clipped on the others up to the time.

Mr. HENDERSON. These bonds were all negotiated in New York?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Auditor, can you give us the principal vouchers under the expenditures classed as "New York agency?"

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I can give you an exact statement of the expenses of the agency which covers everything. It is not very long and I will have my bookkeeper make it out and let it come in as part of my answer.

Mr. HENDERSON. Give the name of the parties connected with the agency.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it require to do that?

The WITNESS. Half an hour.

Vouchers on account of New York agency.

No.	Name.	Salaries.	Traveling expenses.	Office expenses.	Incidentals.	Furniture and fixtures.	Stationery and printing.	Telegraph.	Carriage hire.	Total.
990	P. D. Mussey	$40.00								$40.00
991	H. L. Stoddard	40.00								40.00
1063	H. L. Stoddard *et al*	80.00								80.00
1174	Alex. D. Anderson	580.35								580.35
1369	Delmore Elwell	94.08								94.08
1212	Alex. D. Anderson	416.66								416.66
1367	R. H. Macey & Co					$13.18				13.18
1371	Baumann Bros					326.86				326.86
1368	John P. Coyne				$10.50					10.50
1294	P. D. Mussey	80.00								80.00
1293	H. L. Stoddard	80.00								80.00
1366	Alex. D. Anderson		$77.50	$12.00	7.20			$3 65	$20.00	120.35
1372	John Polhemus						$51.50			51.50
1373	Delmore Elwell	208.33								208.33
1374	Brower Bros						74.78			74.78
1562	Western Union Telegraph Co							.40		.40
1381	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict					115.50	15.60			131.10
1606	H. L. Stoddard	80.00								80.00
1607	P. D. Mussey	80.00								80.00
1608	Alex. D. Anderson	416.66								416.66
1370	Henry Hilton			100.00						100.00
1711	Delmore Elwell	208.33								208.33
1920	Alex. D. Anderson		52.40		64.10	3.00	.35	1.25		121.10
1921	Henry Hilton			100.00						100.00
1922	Jno. Polhemus Printing Co						32.50			32.50
1923	Dwight Anderson	85.00								85.00
1941	Delmore Elwell	208.33								208.33
1942	F. D. Mussey	40.00								40.00
1943	Alex D. Anderson	416 66								416.66
1944	H. L. Stoddard	80.00								80.00
2077	Jno. Polhemus Printing Co						85.50			85.50
2078	Brower Bros						25.55			25.55
2079	Baumann Bros					139.00				139.00
2081	A. W. D. Anderson		16.60		18.00			9.65	2.75	47.00
2082	Henry Hilton			100.00						100.00
2319	A. W. D. Anderson	416.66								416.66
2372	H. L. Stoddard	80.00								80.00
2373	H. W. Cannon	80.00								80.00
2480	Delmore Elwell	208.33								208.33
2511	Alex. D. Anderson			36.64				5.60		42.24
2512	Henry Hilton			100.00						100.00
2589	Western Union Telegraph Co							3.16		3.16
2659	Postal Telegraph Cable Co							.95		.95
2774	Alex. D. Anderson	416.66								416.66
2775	H. L. Stoddard	80.00								80.00
2776	H. W. Cannon	80.00								80.00
2777	Delmore Elwell	208.33								208.33
3103	Postal Telegraph Cable Co							.46		.46
2996	Henry Hilton			100.00						100.00
3273	A. D. Anderson	784.99								784.99
3461	do		112.00	26.85						138.85
3464	Jno. Polhemus Printing Co						4.75			4.75
3463	Washington Post Co.						6.00			6.00
3464	Brower Bros						4.03			4.03
3465	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict						6.17			6.17
3466	Western Union Telegraph Co							2.17		2.17
3467	Jno. Polhemus Printing Co						13.75			13.75
3468	A. D. Anderson			5.50			19.75	2.00		27.25
3469	do		15.75							15.75
3470	Henry Hilton			100.00						100.00
3471	American District Telegraph Co				41.09					41.09
3707	A. D. Anderson	784.99								784.99
3820	Postal Telegraph Cable Co							.49		.49
3669	H. W. Cannon		88.00							88.00
4084	A. D. Anderson			34.08	6.75			2.40		43.23

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the items of expenditure designated under the head of "preliminary organization?"

The WITNESS. I have that drawn off in anticipation of your wishes, and have it here and submit this as my answer:

For expenses incurred prior to the permanent organization; vouchers covering same having been turned over by the treasurer, W. J. Onahan, to the World's Columbian Exposition Company:

Contingent expenses	$1,350.75
Furniture and fixtures	617.53
Incidentals	1,549.74
Legal expenses	312.15
National cooperation	270.00
Postage	6,039.04
Permanent organization	9,864.03
Rent	2,000.00
Salaries of clerks	19,987.43
Salaries of officers	5,500.00
Stationery and printing	7,436.12
Traveling expenses	6,610.05
Telegraph	150.00
Woman's auxiliary	86.91
Washington headquarters	27,189.68
National agitation	1,009.54
For transportation to Detroit and return of a committee appointed by the preliminary organization, September 16, 1889, said amount, by agreement made at the time, to apply on the subscription of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to the capital stock of the World's Columbian Exposition, paid on voucher No. 1220	702.00
Total	90,674.97

The WITNESS. The item of $90,674.97 includes the expenses of an agent sent to Paris to examine into the affairs of the Paris Exposition, and he published a book, quite an extensive volume, with maps, that is included in that item. E. P. Jeffrey was sent to Paris to examine into the workings of the Paris Exposition. I should say that all these expenditures were made before I was appointed auditor of this company and I only know about them from tradition, but I happen to know that this $9,864.03 included the large item which I have mentioned. I do not know that there is anything else I can explain, but I understand the item of "Washington Headquarters" included the expenses of all persons who went to Washington to assist in procuring the location of the Columbian Exposition in the city of Chicago.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. What distinction is there between this item for "publications" and the item for "advertising?"—A. By publications we mean something that is made up in book form. For instance (picking up pamphlet), this would be a publication, books, or pamphlets.

Q. You distinguish from these the items of "advertising?"—A. They are separate and distinct from advertising.

MODE OF BUSINESS BETWEEN TREASURER AND AUDITOR.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. I think it is due to Mr. Ackerman, and to the organization, that I should propound to him the question I asked this morning of Mr. Baker, and which he was not prepared to answer. The question I asked Mr. Baker was in regard to the organization of the two offices of auditor and treasurer, and I asked Mr. Baker what the operation was when a transaction occurred between the two offices. The answer I got from him was, I think, to the effect that a voucher went to the treasurer, and that he paid on the face of that voucher, and the voucher was then returned to your office, and there was nothing left with the treasurer. As I say, I think it is due to the organization and the office that

you should state what occurs in a transaction of that sort.—A. Do you wish me to commence at the beginning and show how a voucher originates?

Q. No, sir; only the transaction as between the two offices.—A. When the vouchers are ready for payment and have been duly recorded and numbered they are turned into the treasurer's office for check. His cashier draws the checks—sends them back to me for counter-signature. Under our by-laws, all checks must be countersigned by the auditor. Then I send them back to the treasurer, and he copies the numbers; and after he has paid them, in his daily return to me which he makes, he gives me a list of these vouchers in detail, stating the name of the man and showing the balances on hand each night, and I give him a receipt for these vouchers, which is a separate piece of paper. In addition to his making these returns to me I give him a receipt for these vouchers and he holds my receipt for every voucher.

Q. Just one more question. Do you settle every night?—A. Every morning, for the previous day's business.

Q. At the end or at the beginning of the next day's work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you make a monthly statement?—A. Yes, sir; we make a monthly statement.

Q. That is all.

Here the committee went into executive session.

TESTIMONY OF MOSES P. HANDY.

MOSES P. HANDY sworn and examined.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You may give us your full name and your official position.—A. My name is Moses P. Handy, and I am chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, appointed by the Director-General and confirmed by the National Commission, and the Board of the Columbian Exposition Directors.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. In the printed publication of the 6th of March it is stated that the total expenditure of your department to the 29th of February last was $94,850.51. Now, will you kindly outline to the committee the general objects for which these expenditures were made, and then we will take them up in detail?—A. The department of publicity and promotion has several functions. Primarily and in public estimation it is a press bureau, but it is not simply that. As indicated by the title it involves the general methods of promotion, not only as to the press but to other accounts. In previous expositions there has been a press bureau, but nothing exactly like this because the press bureau has been confined in its operations to advertising through the newspapers and other channels. So the functions of the department may be divided into two parts; publicity as affected by relation to and through the press, and publicity and promotion as affected through other channels.

Now, there is an authority for the department. The creation of the department is found in the documents which you have before you, the compact between the two bodies and the creation of the fifteen great departments. The duties of the department are not expressly laid down in any place. The Press and Printing Committee have certain duties, and that committee has charge of the department. Its duties are laid down in the by-laws which you have in your possession, and it might be read if necessary—but you know in a general way what they are. Now, the expenditures about which you inquire are primarily expenditures for advertising through lithographs, pamphlets, books, news slips, the furnishing of news to newspapers and all classes of press associations, and to advertise at a later period through posters and circulars and all methods known to advertising, of course, as has been shown heretofore in the history of expositions. I divide the work of promotion and publicity into three parts. In the first place, the idea was to advertise the fact that an Exposition was to be held. When I took charge of the department, as you all remember, the world generally was sceptical as to the Fair being held. It was known that it was determined to have one and that it was to be held at Chicago, but outside of a small portion of the Western country there was not much known or thought about it. The idea

was first to overcome through the world the scepticism in regard to the Fair being held, and secondly to let them know that Chicago was a fit place to hold it, and after that to stimulate inquiry as to the Exposition.

The second division of the work, as I regarded it, was to bring the facts to the attention to the possible and probable exhibitor, and that is the part of the work on which we are now particularly engaged. The third part of the work in which we have yet to enter is to bring the people of the United States to Chicago to see the Exposition. These three grand divisions of the work are very distinct, and yet they do overlap; one runs, of course, somewhat into the other. The first thing I did after taking hold of the department was to submit a plan of organization, and secondly as to its course, which has proved equal to all emergencies so far. Now, I first began to send out letters to newspapers in this country and the world and to supply to them matter not to be paid for, but matter which would be interesting enough for them to print. In that way we have been sending all the year to many thousands of newspapers at home and abroad facts in regard to the Fair, the progress of our plans and details which we thought would be interesting to the general reader. Now, my theory has been that there were too many newspapers in the world for us to advertise in all of them, paying for the advertisements. I have tried to conduct the business of this corporation as I would conduct my own business, and I have tried to find out all legitimate methods of advertising and to avail myself of them at the least possible cost.

The plan that I conceived in regard to foreign newspapers was to awaken their interest by sending them matter in such a form that they would print it because of its interest. In this country I have been obliged to appeal, and have not appealed in vain, to the patriotism of the newspapers, and where I have been asked to pay money for advertising I have had to say to them, "I will be glad to do it, but I do not think that time will come until I see the people coming here." So we have drawn upon their patriotism, and they have responded in great form. I do not suppose that more than twenty-five newspapers in the United States out of the whole number of many thousands have failed to print our matter, and a great part of it some print regularly. We send out one class for daily newspapers, then for magazines, and for religious newspapers, agricultural newspapers, etc., clippings adapted to that class of newspapers.

Q. I understand the press has responded with substantial unanimity and without compensation?—A. Yes, sir; without any compensation.

Q. Then you have no outstanding obligations?—A. No, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. Nor implied contracts, in the remarks you have made or the statements you have made to some people, that after the people begin to come here and you begin taking in receipts you may be able to advertise?—A. That I expect to do if I am able to do it, and I will be glad to confer with the committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, with the committee of the National Editorial Association, with the committee of the International Typographical Union and such organizations, and we will form some plan by which we can advertise so as to give no one any undue advantage. So far I have not paid for advertising except bids for contracts and things of that sort; but this is an exception, I want to emphasize, because in this case there was an expenditure. Whenever I have found a newspaper printed an article which I thought favored the Exposition, the dissemination of which would be good for the cause, I have bought 50 or 100 or 500 or 1,000 or 5,000 copies of that paper, and disseminated these copies.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. What kind of advertising do you expect will be necessary after the Exposition opens?—A. I anticipate then the advertising will be such as all of us are mostly familiar with in connection with a large exposition. I propose to advertise in the light of the experience of those expositions. We shall not expend as much as some of the smallest expositions have expended, but I want to try if I can to profit by the lessons of the past expositions. I regard it, in the first place, as a great business enterprise. I can not begin to send the amount of advertising I think ought to be done because it can not be justified perhaps by a corporation as where there would be only one or two people to be consulted. I can not do as Wanamaker and spend $200,000 a year, or as the Sapolio people who spend $200,000, and Pear's Soap $400,000, and Barnum $250,000 before he opens his doors. This is not a show enterprise in one sense, it is a business enterprise, but I can not do it on that scale. I think my whole cost of advertising this Exposition will be less than half a dozen firms, well known firms pay for advertising a single year.

Q. You mean down to the close of the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That does not answer my question as to the character of the advertising after the Exposition opens.—A. A greater part of that will be paid advertising, it will be advertising through the dissemination of news, and I would add the advertising which comes through posters, bills, circulars, and such advertising as a great show would do.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. That will be rather limited, will it not?—A. Yes, sir; limited, but when you come to a limitation it is hard to say exactly what is a limitation.

Q. If you are advertising so as to get people to come to town, you need not advertise so much after the people get there?—A. But you want to keep up a steady stream. Take, for instance, one theater in this city. Now, the manager of one of the theaters in this city said that 11 per cent of the gross receipts were spent in advertising. That would be preposterous to a concern like this. Heretofore I have in my estimate, I think, put the probable cost of advertising much less than any man who has been in the show business or anyone not in the newspaper business would, because I know we will get a certain amount of advertising by the prestige of this Exposition, and all that kind of thing, and therefore I put my estimate lower than I would if this was a show and depended on private enterprise to push it. I know our advertising is going to be done as cheaply as it can be, but at the same time I have to keep it up. I have prepared matter in the language of each country, and I have fourteen languages available in my department. I keep there men who speak only four or five, but we send out matter in French, Spanish, English, German, some things in Italian, and our pamphlets and circulars are all printed in these different languages. That is, the main ones.

EXPENDITURES.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. You have expended $94,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much of that have you expended yourself?—A. I had the salary list right here.

Q. How much of that $94,000 was represented by salaries?—A. I have sent for the report which gives the figures. The salaries of officers were $6,827.92 up to January 1.

Q. I want it up to the time that the $94,000 closed.—A. The amount is in this report here, "for salaries of clerks," $24,600.

Q. That does not bring it up to March 1?—A. No, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. When was the department organized?

The WITNESS. It was organized the 1st of January or the last week in December, 1891.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Can not you give the amount expended up to March, 1891?—A. I have not the figures except in this report of the auditor.

Q. Now, taking the $94,000, which brings us up to March, how much of that goes to salaries of officers?—A. Eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars.

Q. How much was paid for clerical services?—A. Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Q. Have you an item of rent?—A. Yes, sir; there is an item.

Q. How much is that?—A. The rent item is not kept in my office.

Q. Can you approximate it?—A. It is $2,641.45 up to the 1st of January. The auditor charges a certain portion to my department.

Q. How much is that per month?—A. Two hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-four cents, making $563.28 to be added to these figures.

Q. Will you explain to me the item for advertising?—A. I can not explain that to you, because that item is a matter of the auditor's classification. We pay so much for anything we do, and then the auditor has a system of classification in his bookkeeping.

Q. Well, taking out the salaries of officers and clerks and payment of rent we can fairly say the balance goes to what you would call advertising, mailing, postage, and printer's ink.—A. Printer's ink and lithographer's ink and photographic ink, and besides that I ought to say electrotyping, and things of that sort, and the mailing of illustrations for newspapers. That is all covered by printer's ink, you may say, though of course the whole matter in our estima-

tion is an advertising department, because it is all in that direction. Take, for instance, a lithograph like that there [illustrating], which is printed in nineteen colors, and it is a matter of months to prepare it. We have to send these by mail or express, and that makes the postage very heavy and the expressage very heavy, and all this comes in there.

Q. I did not know but that came under the head of mailing.—A. It might be partly mailing and partly local delivery and partly express, but I only want you to have a full understanding of the classification.

Q. Of the $94,000 expended up to the 1st of March last $8,993 is for the salaries of officers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And $22,995 is for payment of the clerical force?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And $3,104 is for rent?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the balance, as I have it, is $58,908 and some odd cents, which can be properly charged to advertising, mailing, postage, express, printer's ink, and distribution?—A. Yes, sir. I want to say about the classification of the force—of course our classification is a little different from what it would be of an ordinary business department. We have to have trained writers, of course journalists, newspaper men, translators, etc., and in the classification of the auditor's office these men are put down as clerks, you understand. They only know them as clerks and their salaries as clerk's salaries.

Q. I see.—A. They are generally summarized as clerks.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. How do you get Danish and other such languages translated?—A. I found it expensive to have translators for every language. I get men who speak and write as many languages as possible, and outside of that I have it done by piecework, because it is much better and cheaper than to keep all these men on a salary. We get it done now so that we pay very little.

Q. In answer to Gen. Cogswell, when you speak of the amount paid to officers, whom do you include among the officers in the list here of the report?—A. That is a classification originally which grows out of the auditor's requirements. The officers are supposed to be myself, chief of the department, Mr. Dorr, assistant chief, who is expected to be in charge of the department in my absence when I have to be away, and the secretary of the Press and Printing Committee.

Q. Does he belong to your force?—A. That is a matter which ought to be explained to the committee in view of the statement that has been made by the President and Director General in their report. The Press and Printing Committee while nominally under my supervision, and in fact the persons there are employed with my approval, subject to that of the Attorney-General, the office is really under the Committee of the Exposition. I mean we have original jurisdiction, if I may express it in that way. The secretary of that committee, Mr. Murphy, is an officer of the World's Columbian Exposition; at the same time he is an appointee of my office, and they are expected to train in our department and take their orders from us. I am expected to approve the vouchers of that committee.

Q. The four officers under the direction of the Press and Printing Committee come under your appointment?—A. Yes, sir. All stationery, pens, pencils, writing paper, and everything else is bought by this department, and all such supplies for other departments must come through Mr. Murphy's hands.

Q. Have you any men in the employ of your department outside of Chicago?—A. I have one man in the employ of the department outside of Chicago; he is in Paris. I have the responsibility also for two employés in New York, at the New York office. They are two men connected with that office looking up matter for newspapers in New York. I also audit their bills.

PARIS AND NEW YORK AGENTS.

Q. Who is the Paris agent, and what pay does he get?—A. Theodore Stanton, and we pay him $25 a week.

Q. Is he an American?—A. He is an American.

Q. Who are your New York agents?—A. H. L. Stoddard and H. W. Cannon. Their names are on the book there.

Q. In your list?—A. Yes, sir. They are paid $20 a week each.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. This is under the head of the New York agency, on page 88?—A. Yes, sir. I recommended the discontinuance of that office. It was rather assigned to me

against my protest. Still their vouchers had to be audited by somebody, and I suppose it was a theory of the Executive Committee it ought to come to my department.

Q. Do I understand you recommended the discontinuance of the New York office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are these gentlemen now in your employ?—A. They are.

Q. To whom was that recommendation made?—A. To the Director-General.

Q. When was it made?—A. It has been made probably a good many times.

Q. Has he acted upon it?—A. Yes. I think he brought it to the attention of the Executive Committee. I think the Executive Committee, as I am informed (I do not attend the meetings of the Executive Committee), have appointed a committee to look into the question. In the mean time the former head of the office, Mr. Anderson, resigned, and I believe the theory is now simply to hold it there with as little machinery as possible until New York has made an exhibit and is prepared to take up the work.

Q. When did you make that recommendation?—A. I could not tell you exactly, as it is not in a formal shape.

Q. Two or three months since?—A. I have mentioned it several times.

Q. Well, about how long?—A. Well, I never believed in the office, and the first time I recommended anything of the sort was about two months ago, and that happened about the time Mr. Anderson resigned, and I did not press the matter, for I learned the matter was in the hands of the committee which was going to look into it, and it would be only a few weeks anyway before that matter was disposed of.

Q. Do you think it is necessary to continue this Paris agent?—A. I do until we have a resident agent.

Q. Has France taken any action looking towards representation?—A. Yes, sir, although France has been one of the most backward countries.

Q. When was that action taken?—A. I do not know whether a vote has been finally passed, but it has been presented by the Government. We are informed it would have passed in a week or two, but the ministry went out and the vote was not taken, and we have been informed the matter would have to go over.

Q. In your judgment will it be necessary to continue the agent there after the Government has taken definite action?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what purpose?—A. I think we ought to have an agent in Paris, as well as in London, and Berlin, and St. Petersburg, for the purpose of giving information to intending exhibitors and visitors. It is a great tax on our consuls and ministers to give this information. If commissioners are appointed from those countries they will give information to the best of their ability, and I think it is important to have somebody over there who can speak with authority. Mr. Stanton is in Paris to correct misstatements which were made about the Exposition. For instance, it was reported that the foundations of the building were insecure and that the project had been abandoned, and that there would be no further national aid, and that Chicago was an unhealthy place, so it was important to have somebody whose presence would controvert these things.

Q. Can one agent in Paris do that?—A. Mr. Stanton is the agent there, and he is particularly qualified in this way. He is a man of many years residence abroad; he is a man of very high character, and he has very intimate relations with the press of the Government, and also occupies the position of agent of the New York Associated Press, a very responsible position, and is a writer for nearly all the English papers, that is, in Europe—I mean in continental Europe. I mean by that papers published in the English language in foreign countries other than England. You will see he is peculiarly qualified in that way.

Q. You must not understand that my question implied a criticism, for I simply wanted to know what means he had at his disposal.—A. I have several times employed him to correct reports of that sort.

Q. Is it your purpose to recommend the appointment of foreign agents at other points?—A. That is not my province and comes within the province of the foreign department. For some months I had to do the work of the foreign departments, but now that will naturally come under them.

Q. Have all these Governments resolved to have exhibits here?—A. Nearly al of them, with the exception of Switzerland, etc.

Q. Do you find it necessary to explain and give information on this subject?—A. Yes, sir; some are a little slow. When I first took charge of this department we had not any foreign department and in our efforts to get information disseminated we had to write to our ministers and consuls very extensively

Mr. HENDERSON. *You have named two departments here in which you had men who were really under your* department; are there any others?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you anyone in your employ in Washington?—A. No, nobody at all and never had. I am considering now the propriety of having someone there.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this foreign department established?

The WITNESS. I think about the 1st of January, 1891, about six months after my department was in operation, and I handed over all the foreign work.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Is there not hazard of duplicating your work in the appointment of agents under your control on the basis of the separate bureau design for doing a certain work?—A. Yes, sir; I think that is true.

Q. Has there been any duplication?—A. There has not been, but there was danger of it several times. I wrote a letter to the chief of the foreign department several months ago, in which a line was laid down between the two. The understanding was that all matters of promotion, everything except relating to press and advertising, I should turn all that business over to him, and that in all matter affecting the press which might by any possibility come under my jurisdiction, he was to send it over to me. We have had no difficulty among us except there was some little delay in some business.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understand you are limiting your work to the United States except the agencies at Paris and London?—A. Yes, sir; the newspaper work abroad as well.

Q. You still keep it up?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your only foreign agent is at Paris?—A. Yes.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Does the foreign department ask you to do any work?—A. Yes, sir. He came into my office a week or two ago and wanted to do a little advertising on his account.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the foreign department do; what is the function of that bureau?—A. I think you will have to ask the foreign department that.

Q. Of course I do not want you to answer anything that involves—— A. He was a very able man in the diplomatic service, and of course he is the official communication between the Director-General and the authorities of the Exposition and the foreign commissioners. To commissioners representing foreign governments he is the direct and immediate authority of any agent we have abroad with the single exception of Mr. Stanton, who was appointed long before the foreign department came into operation. He receives all communications from the commissioners of Great Britain, and Germany, and so on.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Are not the powers and duties of the different bureaus, all the departments, definitely laid down in the central authority of the Exposition?—A. They are laid down, but I could hardly say conscientiously they are definitely. For instance, I can find no record anywhere of what is the province of my department defined under the by-laws of the local directory, but of course the arrangement which I secured with the chief of foreign affairs was subject to the approval of the Director-General. There were no written instructions.

Q. And you submitted that to a higher authority and got his concurrence?—A. Yes, sir; and I got his concurrence.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q: How many have you in your force, including the four men of the Press and Printing Department?—A. I have one room which is occupied by myself, and where it is necessary for me to have a typewriter; another room in which is kept a general bureau of information for the Fair—most everybody comes to find out anything—of which my assistant is in charge, and he has a typewriter. Then I have a room which is for the benefit of the local press. That is where the news of Exposition headquarters and of the grounds is collected and put on hooks for every newspaper, Associated Press, United Press, etc., or any paper having a resident correspondent; it is for the benefit of the local press, and also, of course, for the outside press, because the Associated Press sends it out.

Then I have a fourth room, which is a room occupied by the editorial writers and translators, and the fifth room is given up entirely to stationery and stock. Then I have another room upstairs, two or three flights—we are very scattered, as you see—and I shall be glad to have the committee go over there and make an examination of them.

Q. That does not include the four men from the Committee on Press and Printing?—A. Yes, sir; I say one room is used as a stationery and stock room.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATION.

Q. One more question: are there any funds to come from Federal appropriations to be distributed through your agency?—A. None at all; I never handle any funds. I never handle any money from the National Government.

Q. No appointees of yours are paid out of that?—A. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I have here a communication of the 12th of January, addressed to A. H. Revell, in which you give a summarized statement of the expenditure up to January 1. Will you kindly complete that statement on the basis of that framework up to the latest point possible—say, up to the 1st of March?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Bring it up to the date of the President's report.—A. I will do that and hand it in.

Q. So that it will be a part of your testimony.—A. Yes, sir. I want to say that I regard our department as the servant of every department of the Exposition in the matter of advertisement and promotion, and in that way a great part of the work that has been done is for all the departments.

Q. Each department is a link in a common chain?—A. Yes, sir; for instance, we do a great deal of the mailing—a large part of the mailing.

Q. For the department?—A. Yes, sir; for other departments. We have the facilities for doing this; and expressage is the same way. For instance, the chief of Mines and Mining comes to me and says that he would like to have something to stimulate the interest in mines and mining and asks me to go ahead and see what I can do. I would like to do more of it if all could thoroughly understand that I am the servant of all the departments. Another point I have been very careful about is this, and I want to say and have it put upon the record with all the earnestness I can, that it is the view of the office that there shall be no discrimination in favor of any newspaper, and that nothing shall ever emanate from my department of the Exposition which reflects upon any officer or employé of the Exposition. We are simply to put information before the public and to stimulate interest, and, in addition to that, the rule of my office is that no one in the office shall have any interest directly or indirectly in anything that comes before the department for consideration.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock, the meeting place to be determined hereafter.

SATURDAY, *April 2, 1892.*

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having in charge the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor, this day met, Hon. A. M. Dockerty in the Chair. All the members of the committee were present.

TESTIMONY OF W. K. ACKERMAN—Continued.

W. K. ACKERMAN recalled and examined.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you a printed copy of the report of date of the 6th of March, which gives the expenditures in general and by departments up to the 29th of February, 1892?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you file it with the stenographer so that it will be part of our record?—A. Yes, sir.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

CHICAGO, *March 6, 1892.*

To the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to present herewith the usual monthly statement of th receipts and disbursements of the various departments of your company fro the date of its organization to the 29th of February, 1892, as per the books ke in this office; the accounts being classified as per reports previously rendered.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources have been as follows:

Capital stock—			
2 per cent on 29,550 shares		$5,910.00	
20 per cent on 17,937 shares		35,874.00	
40 per cent on 16,229 shares		64,916.00	
60 per cent on 396,631 shares		2,379,786.00	
100 per cent on 106,368 shares		1,063,680.00	
Installments in suspense		932.40	
City of Chicago subscription account		1,500,000.00	
			$5,051,098.40
Interest—			
Interest on deposits			33,995.29
Miscellaneous receipts—			
Forfeits on contracts		300.00	
Columbian commissary		269.05	
Gate receipts		1,000.00	
Phillipson's miniature		911.36	
Material sold		1,334.48	
Electric power charged to contractors		845.97	
Operating railway—			
Total receipts	$6,438.00		
Expenses	5,005.86		
		1,432.14	
			6,093.00

LIABILITIES.

To Chicago City banks (letters of credit)—			
Union National Bank	$11,977.29		
First National Bank	1,597.69		
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company	2,040.49		
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	7,880.82		
Chicago National Bank	3,674.70		
		$27,170.99	
Accounts payable	9,947.57		
Unclaimed wages	465.42		
		10,412.99	37,583.98
Total receipts			$5,128,770.

DISBURSEMENTS.

General expenses—		
Accident insurance	$6,234.20	
Advertising	32,353.31	
Archæological and ethnological examinations	26,371.07	

General expenses—Continued.		
Attendants and laborers	$11,935.12	
Carriage hire	732.10	
Commissions	52,073.55	
Electric lights	9,353.81	
Foreign agents	95,348.79	
Foreign agitation	15,707.31	
Freight and express	2,537.84	
Freight on exhibits	110.72	
Gas	235.32	
Ice	211.80	
Incidental expenses	4,997.98	
Insurance	4,174.79	
Interest and exchange	495.05	
Legal expenses	11,439.80	
London agency	5,401.37	
National agitation	3,087.97	
Newspapers	5,211.72	
New York agency	11,616.09	
Postage	20,571.87	
Premiums on employés' bonds	395.00	
Publications	7,627.62	
Rent of offices	31,699.77	
Reproduction of the Convent of Rabida, Palos, Spain	55.40	
Salaries of clerks	106,050.01	
Salaries of officers	136,628.28	
Special legislation	2,299.90	
Stationery and printing	23,135.62	
Teaming	826.67	
Telegraph	1,056.13	
Telephones	2,585.01	
Traveling expenses	11,308.42	
		$643,869 41
Preliminary organization expenses		90,647.97
The increase in general expenses during the month of February was $98,780.50.		
Construction expenditures—		
Administration building	$131,862.81	
Agricultural building	194,992.00	
Architects' fees	24,215.28	
Art building	86,730.99	
Board of architects	101,233.63	
Building implements and tools	13.29	
Claims and damages	500.00	
Coloring and decorating	8,666.48	
Dairy building	11,632.50	
Draftsmen's materials	5,400.28	
Draftsmen's wages	79,914.76	
Dredging, filling, and excavating	391,458.00	
Electrical engineering	15,086.23	
Electricity building	137,382.44	
Electric plant	22,505.49	
Engineering expenses	33,961.49	
Engineering implements and tools	4,253.73	
Fencing	5,073.34	
Fire plant	1,543.59	
Fire protection	18,032.46	
Floating property	1,066.15	
Furniture for buildings	930.52	
Forestry building	51,527,34	
Fountains	15,175.00	
Garden implements and tools	1,557.29	
Grading and surveying	18,473.75	
Horses, *wagons, and other vehicles*	7,433.00	

Construction expenditures—Continued.		
Heating offices and buildings		$1,251.20
Horticultural building		130,585.29
Intra-mural water transportation		497.89
Landscape architecture		12,976.38
Landscape gardening		99,182.17
Machinery building		95,257.41
Manufacturers' building		256,427.30
Maps and plans		12,884.30
Mechanical engineering		8,204.10
Mechanical implements and tools		243.45
Medical and surgical attendance		3,412.70
Mines and mining building		190,235.96
Piers and bridges		172,647.75
Photographical labor and materials		2,896.82
Police protection		46,505.16
Propagating houses		8,508.75
Personal injuries		170.61
Right of way		24,160.00
Rent of grounds		2,241.38
Stable expenses		3,823.15
Statues		2,610.00
Superintending construction		63,183.74
Surveying and examining sites		2,262.02
Temporary buildings		56,493.28
Construction office	$9,934.04	
Stable	2,216.39	
Hospital	1,064.34	
Fire engine houses	5,076.26	
Railroad tool houses	553.63	
Police barracks	6,068.49	
Power house	7,780.83	
Staff houses	4,499.51	
Watch houses	1,439.91	
Freight sheds	14,061.89	
Privies	2,980.80	
Miscellaneous	817.19	
Railway tracks		96,612.35
Transportation building		153,876.71
Water and sewerage		134,184.11
Water supply		1,427.12
Women's building		87,285.83
Fisheries building		85,721.69
		$3,126,390.46
		$3,860,934.
Balance		1,267,835.

The increase in construction expenditures during the month of February w $552,157.39.

Expenditures for the month, both on account of construction work and admi istration (or general) expenses, $650,937.89.

Total expenditures to date, $3,860,934.84; for which 6,381 vouchers, duly a proved, have been issued.

ASSETS.

Composed of the following, viz:

Cash in Chicago banks, as per detailed statement	$992,554.49
World's Columbian Commission, their proportion of expenses	3,980.24
Illinois State Woman's Board	108.70
D. H. Burnham, petty cash	2,500.00
F. E. Bugbee, cashier	800.00
F. W. Putman, cash advanced	9,865.97
F. Boas, cash advanced	2,300.00

G. Grant, cash advanced	$2,000.00	
A. del Nero, cash advanced	2,000.00	
E. H. Thompson (Yucatan)	367.62	
George A. Dorsey (British Columbia)	376.21	
Letters of credit in hands of foreign agents	25,011.66	
Real estate	10,239.17	
Furniture and fixtures	28,940.88	
Postage stamps in Treasury	1,725.75	
W. E. Curtis, cash advanced	162.43	
City of Chicago, cash advanced to board of public works	156,446.46	
Stationery—stock on hand	258.99	
Insurance, in suspense, mostly due from contractors	22,084.29	
Storehouse stock on hand	5,175.96	
Accounts receivable	37.01	
		$1,267,835.83

The cash on hand 29th February, 1892, was deposited in the following banks:

STATIONARY ACCOUNTS.

Merchants' Loan and Trust Company	$127,500.00	
Chicago National Bank	42,500.00	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	72,250.00	
Merchants' National Bank	85,000.00	
Commercial National Bank	72,250.00	
Continental National Bank	63,750.00	
Northern Trust Company	42,500.00	
American Trust and Savings Bank	42,500.00	
Metropolitan National Bank	42,500.00	
National Bank of America	42,500.00	
American Exchange National Bank	42,500.00	
Union National Bank	85,000.00	
Columbia National Bank	42,500.00	
Chemical National Bank	42,500.00	
		$845,750.00

ACTIVE ACCOUNTS.

National Bank of Illinois (including deposit 1st March)	$77,759.69	
Corn Exchange National Bank	68,112.40	
		$145,872.09
Balance in general fund		991,622.09
Balance in temporary account on deposit in Chicago National Bank		932.40
Total available cash, February 29, 1892		992,554.49

The total expenditures to 29th February, 1892, both general and construction, were as follows:

DISTRIBUTED BY DEPARTMENTS:

Executive	$46,898.05
Treasurer	47,103,00
Secretary	35,278.74
Auditor	18,704.87
Construction	3,161,875.49
Grounds and Buildings	10,554.00
Ways and Means	59,580.80
Press and Printing	5,487.44
Traffic	10,381.67
Installation	8,983.89
Legal	9,535.93
Publicity and Promotion	94,850.51
Foreign Affairs	126,190.82
Electricity	9,638.35

DISTRIBUTED BY DEPARTMENTS—Continued.	
National and State Exhibits	$2,593.26
Ethnology	26,614.72
Fish and Fisheries	5,940.91
Mines and Mining	6,772.85
Ceremonies	3,709.27
Fine Arts	11,306.11
Agriculture	8,283.52
World's Congress Auxiliary	8,560.32
Live Stock	1,271.25
Forestry	1,558.65
Horticulture	5,034.52
Manufactures	4,785.51
Transportation Exhibits	6,220.91
Liberal Arts	6,492.93
Machinery	4,026.56
New York Agency	11,616.09
Insurance Auxiliary	10,408.99
	3,770,259.87
Preliminary organization expenses, as heretofore stated	90,674.97
Total Expenditures (as shown on page 3)	3,860,934.84

The total amount expended by the foreign agents up to the 29th February, 1892, was divided as follows:

Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12,695.60
Africa	6,512.04
Australia	3,962.19
Brazil	7,711.88
Central America	7,611.98
Chile	3,927.30
China	7,210.40
Colombia	2,006.56
East Indies	3,580.66
England	5,401.37
France	435.14
Japan	6,386.94
Mexico	8,871.07
Peru and Bolivia	4,637.04
The Orient	8,290.42
Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, and Guiana Colonies	4,023.89
West Indies	4,672.79
	97,937.27

Increase in this account during February was $14,030.54.

Comparative statement of the force employed by the World's Columbian Exposition and compensation paid.

Departments.	January.		February.	
	Number.	Compensation.	Number.	Compensation.
EXECUTIVE.				
President	3	$2,500.00	3	$2,500.00
Treasurer's	21	1,945.66	21	1,921.66
Auditor's	10	1,093.11	8	1,011.66
Secretary's	9	1,226.52	9	1,293.99
Legal	5	841.54	6	894.00
Director-General	1	166.67	1	166.67
Publicity and Promotion	24	2,515.71	24	2,343.60
Foreign Affairs	7	1,426.65	7	1,466.65
Electrical	4	616.65	4	616.65
Ethnology	4	445.00	4	445.00
Fish and Fisheries	3	450.00	3	450.00
Mines and Mining	3	616.66	3	616.66
Fine Arts	3	766.66	3	766.66
Agriculture	4	642.50	4	642.50
Live Stock	2	56.66	2	56.66
Horticulture	2	393.33	2	393.33
Forestry	2	135.00	2	135.00
Manufacturers	3	583.32	4	708.32
Transportation Exhibits	4	666.66	4	666.66
Installation	3	375.00	3	375.00
Grounds and Buildings	3	225.00	3	225.00
Ceremonies	2	265.32	2	275.00
Ways and Means	1	150.00	1	150.00
Press and Printing	5	394.33	4	344.33
Traffic	3	591.66	3	591.66
Janitor	11	514.50	13	524.50
Medical	7	340.00	7	335.00
World's Congress Auxiliary	3	561.66	3	561.66
Latin American	2	383.33	2	390.00
New York agency	4	784.99	3	368.33
Liberal arts	4	916.66	6	1,749.98
Machinery	4	724.16	4	724.16
Floriculture	1	250.00	1	250.00
CONSTRUCTION.				
Chief and assistants	3	1,650.00	3	1,650.00
Bookkeepers	7	709.00	7	709.00
Clerks and messengers	20	1,329.85	18	1,223.55
Draftsmen	55	5,551.17	48	4,791.94
Photographer	2	221.00	2	216.70
Building superintendents	13	2,403.35	12	2,403.60
Jackson Park office	20	1,559.00	21	1,627.80
Stable	4	233.30	3	150.00
Temporary construction tracks	27	1,635.20	30	1,932.70
Operating railway	11	1,017.45	11	933.80
Temporary buildings	28	2,276.90	30	2,114.48
Landscape department	57	3,941.17	108	6,881.09
Coloring and decorating	6	818.95	7	849.50
Piers and bridges	2	259.65	2	179.75
Engineering expenses	43	4,757.85	13	1,260.60
Grading and surveying	5	472.30	18	1,656.50
Water and sewerage	33	2,286.67	32	2,255.47
Electrical engineering	19	2,336.60	24	2,977.70
Mechanical engineering	12	1,287.10	14	1,543.65
Watchman	162	9,776.96	156	9,404.96
Water supply	2	120.00	1	63.15
Electric lights and appliances	28	1,899.12	23	1,422.96
Fire protection	17	1,322.18	8	582.65
Modeling			2	495.35
	743	71,429.68	762	71,287.17

Statement showing payments on account of buildings to February 29, 1892.

Building.	Carpentry and iron.	Carpentry.	Iron.	Masonry	Exterior covering.	Modeling.	Sculpture modeling.
Administration		$66,057.28	$29,475.50		$26,902.25	$4,169.75	$3,951.75
Agricultural		174,825.49			10,820.63	8,096.25	
Art		16,462.50	7,177.50	$62,775.00			
Dairy		11,632.50					
Electricity	$125,124.62				1,496.26	6,706.50	
Forestry		42,035.44					
Fisheries		44,793.42	14,028.00		24,429.13	1,938.00	
Horticultural		81,462.72	30,639.00		8,302.50	4,026.25	
Manufactures	223,161.29				20,214.75	12,401.25	
Mines and Mining		90,318.99	60,185.00		13,094.75	4,109.75	
Transportation		134,876.70			2,837.50	4,414.05	680.00
Women's	55,141.04				22,099.63	3,100.00	
Total	403,426.95	662,464.44	141,505.00	62,775.00	130,197.40	48,961.80	4,631.75

Building.	Roofing.	Inscriptions.	Railway tracks.	Testing foundations.	Painting and glazing.	Inspection.	Incidentals.	Total.
Administration		$250.00		$16.50		$546.92	$492.86	$131,862.81
Agricultural		492.90		593.76			172.97	194,992.09
Art				42.25		273.74		86,730.99
Dairy								11,632.50
Electricity			$4,000.00				55.06	137,382.44
Forestry	$5,602.50				$3,630.00		169.40	51,527.34
Fisheries						169.54	363.60	85,721.69
Horticultural	4,125.00			8.50	1,237.50	381.84	402.58	130,565.29
Manufactures				408.58		236.91	4.52	256,427.30
Mines and Mining	19,222.50		1,785.00			824.17	696.80	190,235.96
Transportation	9,786.22				1,280.90		1.34	153,876.71
Women's	4,150.00				830.00	60.86	1,904.30	87,285.83
Total	42,976.22	732.90	5,785.00	1,069.59	6,978.40	2,493.98	4,262.43	1,518,260.86

Railway tracks.

There have been laid at Jackson Park 70,847 feet of railway track, equivalent to 13.41 miles, costing $96,612.35, an average of $7,200 per mile. The following materials and implements have entered into its construction:

26,000 cedar ties		$8,579.78
10,319 oak ties		5,056.30
191,603 feet switch ties		3,640.44
1,518 $\frac{1180}{1518}$ tons steel rail, $26 ton	$39,493.31	
11,090 angle bars, 174,687 pounds, $1.85 cwt	3,231.72	
	42,725.03	
Less amount retained	1,471.91	
		41,253.12
5,000 rail braces		675.00
66 frogs		1,173.48
66 switch stands, 66 connecting rods, 66 bridle bars, 264 tile bars, 132 head chairs,		1,329.90
Services and labor		27,657.69
Freight charges		1,356.57
Spikes		1,823.00
99,446 feet lumber		1,376.18
Bolts and nuts		458.96
Track scales		575.00
Rope		2.42
Chain		2.04
Tripper blocks		24.13
Miscellaneous material		17.01

Water tank	$865.00
Track chisels	31.69
Claw bars	18.10
Pinch bars	14.53
Track drills	24.80
Spike mauls	33.10
Track jacks	74.50
Track levels	12.00
Track gauges	13.50
Track wrenches	12.03
Rail-bender	119.00
Hand car	45.00
Three push cars	150.00
Rail tongs	9.00
Track picks	14.30
Tape lines	4.00
Track shovels	60.00
Wheelbarrows	17.50
Axes	23.64
Saws	4.80
Tool box	20.00
Miscellaneous tools	14.39
Repairs to tools	30.45
Total	96,612.35

Respectfully submitted.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, *Auditor.*

The CHAIRMAN. What other information have we called for?

The WITNESS. There were two or three questions asked the President yesterday, one I remember in regard to the question of insurance and two or three others which he was unable to answer satisfactorily, referring you to the auditor. If you could take up those questions I could give you fuller and better information than you have now.

INSURANCE.

The CHAIRMAN. About the question of insurance, make it as brief as possible

Mr. HENDERSON. Have you a statement about it?

The WITNESS. Simply a statement of facts.

Mr. HENDERSON. This is a statement which you have prepared?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. I want to ask about this item of $6,000 for accident insurance; not to take any time, but I would like it for my own information.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Auditor, you will please make the statement as briefly as possible.

The WITNESS. In regard to the question of insurance, five policies were taken out from five different companies. I will give the stenographer the names of the companies—the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company of Detroit, the American Employers' Liability Insurance Company of New York, the Employers' Liability Assurance Company of Boston, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York. They insure us against accident to persons employed by the World's Columbian Exposition proper, not by contractors, but our own company. This $6,234.10 is for one year, which amount we paid.

Mr. COGSWELL. How many men does that cover?

The WITNESS. It covers any number of men who are injured.

Mr. HENDERSON. It is a sort of blanket insurance.

The WITNESS. To a certain extent. The minimum loss on each person is $1,000 on each accident. The maximum liability is $10,000.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. What do you mean by minimum loss?—A. Exactly in what sense they use that term I do not know, but they do not give less than $1,000.

Q. Well, now, answer me if you can, about how many employés, by and large, will that cover?—A. That would cover any number of our employés.

A. I understand it would, but——[illegible]—A. I want to submit in connection with this statement a statement of the accidents that have occurred already on the grounds, which might be of interest to you to know.

Report of injuries to April 1, 1892.

Instantly killed	6
Fatally injured	2
Seriously injured	17
Slightly injured	258
	283
Employed by contractors	260
Employed by World's Columbian Exposition	22
Visitors injured	1
	283

Q. On a rough estimate, how much does that liability represent?—A. It depends upon the nature of the injury. Some injuries may be a thumb jam, or a finger cut, or a man might drop a tool on another man's head.

Q. Will you answer another question; I do not want to take up time, but I want to know how much that liability covers. Suppose by some accident fifty men were killed a day or injured severely, is that liability enough to cover it?—A. No, sir, it is not. The maximum liability is $10,000. We could not recover more than $10,000 from the five companies for any one accident.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. But there might be five accidents in one day?—A. It would apply to each one of the accidents.

Q. So there might be $50,000 liability for five accidents?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Under the policies which you have taken out is there any limit to the liability? There is a liability to the extent that you can not be paid over $10,000. but suppose you incur a loss, say in personal injury for $50,000 do your policies cover that?—A. No, sir. As I understand these policies the maximum is $10,000, and if we have one single accident involving a loss of life and person to the extent of $50,000 we do not recover but $10,000 from the five companies.

Q. I wanted to know if one hundred people were injured to the extent of $150,000 would your policies cover it?—A. At one time?

Q. Say one accident.—A. It would not. We would collect $10,000.

Q. Then your limit is not to the injury of the person, but to the injury caused by one particular act?—A. That is it.

Q. Then you have to have ten accidents, no matter how many are hurt, each one amounting to $10,000 for personal injuries, to make up $100,000?—A. Yes, sir; as I understand it.

Mr. HENDERSON. There are thirty buildings, and on each one of these there might be a $10,000 liability in one day. That would be an accident at each place and the companies would be only liable for $10,000 for each building and each accident.

Mr. COGSWELL. But if each building had a $10,000 accident then you could recover $10,000 on each building under your policies?—A. As I understand it.

Q. Suppose you had paid $3,000 instead of $6,000, would you have gotten the same thing at a limit of $5,000—A. Possibly we may have done so. I think it would have been wiser to have taken out a larger policy. We are liable to have a lot of people on a platform and it is liable to go down. I think we should have had a policy of $50,000 or $100,000.

Q. You intimated you had that already.—A. Not on one accident; no, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What other information have you which we asked for?—A. You asked me yesterday to prepare a statement showing the details of the expenditures under the head of national agitation. That I have prepared, and I am ready to submit it here.

(See same already inserted in previous day's testimony.)

Q. What other report have ycu?—A. Here are the details of the cost of running the New York agency.

Q. You submit this as a statement of the expenditures on account of the New York agency?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It will be incorporated in your testimony.

(See same inserted in previous day's testimony.)

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Q. (To Maj. Handy.) How many gentlemen have been drawing salaries at this agency at different times? There are two now employed.

Mr. HANDY. Only one more.

Q. Who is that?

Mr. HANDY. F. D. Mussey.

Q. How long was he employed?

Mr. HANDY. I will not be sure; but I think six or eight months, during the spring and summer.

Q. Was he in New York during that time?

Mr. HANDY. All the time.

Q. What was the nature of his duties?

Mr. HANDY. His duties were to communicate information, particularly to the newspapers, and to secure the publication, as far as possible, of news in regard to the progress of the Exposition.

Q. How much was he paid?

Mr. HANDY. Twenty dollars a week, $80 a month. Our pay rolls are made up on a monthly basis.

Q. Eighty dollars a month and expenses?

Mr. HANDY. No; no expenses.

Q. Was he employed in other business at the time?

Mr. HANDY. Not that I know of, but I take it for granted he was. I suppose he would do any newspaper work that came to hand.

Q. But he was actually engaged in the work, the nature of which you have stated during that time?

Mr. HANDY. Yes, sir, all the time, except a part of the time when he was quite ill.

Q. You do not know whether he had other business?

Mr. HANDY. No, but I suppose, and I had reason to believe, he had other business.

Q. I judged so from the amount of salary.

Mr. HANDY. Of course, we would not expect to get the services of a man like Mussey for $80 a month.

Q. What persons are connected with the office now?

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Delmore Elwell is the secretary and I understand had care of the New York office. Mr. H. L. Stoddard is a newspaper representative and is employed in the same business for which Mr. Mussey was paid. Mr. Cannon is also occupied in the same way and they are in communication with newspapers, doing all they can in the way of agitation.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. You have an amount of salaries of $8,729; how long a period does that cover?

Mr. HANDY. This statement is submitted by the auditor, and I suppose it covers the entire period of the existence of this office.

Q. How many drew those salaries?

Mr. HANDY. Five people in all. Col. Anderson, who was chief of the department; Mr. Elwell, who is secretary of the department; Mr. Mussey, and Mr. Stoddard, and on the retirement of Mr. Mussey, Mr. Cannon was appointed to his place.

Q. Travelling expenses $419, what does that consist of?

Mr. HANDY. I am unable to say,

Q. Who can tell. What traveling did they have to do? "For carriage hire and other items of traveling expenses $419." Where do they have to go to and from?

Mr. HANDY. My impression is Mr. Anderson was always on call to come to Washington when necessary, and I think he was ordered once to Harrisburg, but I do not know of anything else, but I want to call your attention to the fact that so far as that office is concerned it is responsible only to the Director-General; my part is only to look over the vouchers.

Q. Then you are not qualified to answer this question?

Mr. HANDY. No.

Mr. HENDERSON. They were appointed on your recommendation?

Mr. HANDY. Yes. I want to make that clear in this way: Col. Anderson stipulated when he was employed he should report only to the Director-General, and the Executive Committee agreed to it, but it was necessary the accounts should go to some office, so they came through mine, under the head of promotion, but they were not responsible to me except as press representatives.

By. Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. If they came through your office for approval it seems to me you ought to know something about these different items.

Mr. HANDY. The two are responsible to me, Mr. Mussey and Mr. Stoddard, and I perhaps may have ordered them here once or twice to get orders.

Q. Do you know anything about the office expense of $1,175?

Mr. HANDY. In regard to these office expenses, when they came to me I always inquired whether they were authorized by the Director-General, and on being informed by his clerk that they were the vouchers were passed.

Q. Then I will have to ask him.

Mr. HANDY. The expenses of this office are limited, I believe, to $10,000.

The WITNESS. I think they were.

Mr. HANDY. And my principal care when the vouchers came to me was to see if they were within the figures and not beyond a certain average a month.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Maj. Handy, here is P. D. Mussey, which should be F. D. Mussey, on a salary, and I see the item is $40, what does that mean?

Mr. HANDY. Half a month; we pay salaries twice a month.

Q. Is he a journalist?

Mr. HANDY. Yes, sir.

Q. Connected with what newspapers?

Mr. HANDY. I think he was connected with the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Q. H. L. Stoddard, $40 for half a month; is he a journalist?

Mr. HANDY. Yes, sir; and connected, I believe, with the New York Mail and Express, and perhaps other papers.

Q. Alexander D. Anderson, $580.35; is that for a month's salary?

Mr. HANDY. His salary is $5,000 a year.

Q. What paper was he connected with?

Mr. HANDY. He was not a journalist.

Q. What is his business?

Mr. HANDY. I do not know, except his time was supposed to be entirely occupied in this office?

Q. Where does he reside?

Mr. HANDY. In Washington City.

Q. Where is Mr. Stoddard's home?

Mr. HANDY. New York.

Q. Delmore Ellwell; what is his business?

Mr. HANDY. His business is that of secretary of the New York agency.

Q. Is he a journalist?

Mr. HANDY. No.

Q. Where is his home?

Mr. HANDY. New York City.

Q. Do you know what his business was?

Mr. HANDY. No, I do not know. The two journalistic attachés to that office were subject to my orders.

Q. There is another employé, Mr. Dwight Anderson; who is he?

Mr. HANDY. I do not know.

Q. H. W. Cannon; who is he?

Mr. HANDY. He was appointed on the retirement of Mr. Mussey. He is also a newspaper man.

Q. Where is his home?

Mr. HANDY. His home is, I think, in Delaware.

The CHAIRMAN. What paper was he connected with?

Mr. HANDY. He is a general correspondent.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Is this Delmore Ellwell now connected with the office?

Mr. HANDY. He is in charge of the office now.

Q. At what rate of compensation?

Mr. HANDY. I do not know, but Mr. Ackerman can tell you that. I am responsible only for the journalistic attachés.

Q. (to Mr. Ackerman). What is the compensation of Mr. Ellwell now?

Mr. ACKERMAN. Twenty-five hundred dollars, I think.

Q. He did not take charge until Mr. Anderson resigned?

Mr. HANDY. He was secretary before. His salary was not increased.

Mr. COGSWELL. Before we leave this I want to ask you who can explain the expenditures shown in this statement of the New York agency.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood you to say, Maj. Handy, that the Director-General was responsible for the expenditures except the two journalists.

Mr. HANDY. Yes, sir; I am responsible for the two journalistic attachés. The other is appointed by the Director-General on my recommendation. The others are appointed by me and are responsible directly to me.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. What are the names of those two journalists?

Mr. HANDY. H. L. Stoddard and H. W. Cannon.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there anything else we called for which you have prepared?

The WITNESS. I do not think there is anything else here. Here are the insurance policies. I think that completes all you asked me.

Q. Except the newspaper statement which you have not yet completed?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Just send that to the hotel when it is finished?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Send it to the Auditorium?—A. Yes, sir; I will send it to the Auditorium.

TESTIMONY OF M. P. HANDY—Continued.

M. P. HANDY recalled and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you the statement which was called for?—A. The auditor's clerk is making it up. He has brought it up to March 31 of the same date of the other report. I can easily take off the month there. I see he has altered it now. The figures in the first column are up to March 1.

Expenses of the Department of Publicity and Promotion to March 1, 1892.

Nature of expenditure.	March 1.	March 31
Advertising	$23,207.49	$25,262.45
Attendants and laborers	1,565.67	1,699.53
Carriage hire	3.00	3.00
Electric light and appliances	271.42	306.13
Foreign agents	2,687.92	2,687.92
Foreign agitation	2,622.40	3,067.11
Freight and express	1,500.79	470.44
Gas	17.20	17.20
Ice	14.82	14.82
Incidentals	449.62	463.53
Legal expenses	1.00	1.00
Maps and plans	833.00	833.00
Newspapers	4,196.15	4,360.72
National agitation	533.21	533.21
Postage	11,522.59	12,510.71
Publications	5,668.47	5,936.97
Photographical labor and material	12.90	12.90
Rent of offices	3,204.77	3,486.41
Salaries of clerks	24,757.59	26,733.85
Salaries of officers	8,077.92	8,702.92
Stationery and printing	2,210.91	2,474.23
Teaming	342.00	367.50
Telegraph	70.88	77.10
Telephone	270.39	280.39
Traveling expenses	808.40	849.00
Total	94,850.51	101,152.04

Q. You submit here a statement of the expenses of the Department of Publicity and Promotion to March 1 and the 31st respectively.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The figures in the first column indicating, as I understand it, the expenditures to March 1?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the figures in the last column indicating the expenses to March 31?—A. Yes. That statement is submitted with these few remarks. In the first place, there is no record there of credit to the department for work done for other de-

partments. For instance, if we incur a cost for other departments. at the close of the month the auditor transfers that account to the department and debits the department with the work that is done and credits us.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. How can you incur a cost for other departments?—A. For instance, the foreign department wants to get out a circular and we do the work and we have to send it out and it is done in the interest of the promotion of that department, or in the case of the mines and mining, or transportation department, as the case may be, and we charge that department with it.

Q. Is that not the function of your bureau?—A. Yes, sir, but the situation is this; if we do a piece for one department only we take credit for that, but if it is done for the Exposition generally the whole amount is charged to us. For instance, if we get out a general pamphlet, or a lithograph, that would be charged to the whole Exposition, but if we do a piece of work, say getting out a circular for the transportation department, any piece of work affecting only that department we charge that department with the expense. It is more to show what work is being done than for anything else.

Q. Then the expense you incur is not wholly shown by the statement of the expenses of your office; is that so?—A. No; I should say the auditor's records do show it in the final statement.

METHOD OF WORK.

Q. I understand you to say that your department is expending money in labor and work which does not fully appear in the items charged to your department, but is charged to some other department as special work. For instance, if your department is doing general work, the expenses of that work is shown in the statement of the expenses of your department, but if, as it happens, you do any special work for any particular department, then the expenses of so doing appears in that particular department and not in yours, so that a statement of your department—and you will correct me if I am wrong—does not wholly show the expenses of your department. Am I right about that?—A. The statement up to the 1st of March shows the expenses borne by my department, after all deductions are made; the statement for the month of March shows the expenses I have incurred which have not been divided, and each department's share assigned to it. A great deal of this work is not divided, of course, all salary accounts and that sort of thing, but if the chief of Mines and Mining Department says to me that he wants to put out 10,000 circulars, and I have a special express bill for that, I charge that to that department, and it appears on their account. I incur it on the authority of the chief of that department. At the end of the month the auditor puts it to that department. Do I make that clear?

Q. Yes; you say it is simply a matter of bookkeeping?—A. Yes, sir; it is done so as to know what work we are doing for every department. For instance, we do translation for other departments without charge.

Q. Does the statement showing an expenditure by your department of ninety-four thousand and odd dollars represent all the expenditures your department has made?—A. No; it does not.

Q. Then my statement was correct, was it not?—A. Yes.

Q. Then it is true you have expended more than that?—A. Yes; it may be we have spent more. It is a matter of bookkeeping I will say.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. I understood you to say in that connection, inasmuch as your department has certain skilled force, it is called upon to do work for other departments who can not spare the time to do it, rather than to have similar skilled force employed by these other departments?

The WITNESS. You have stated it better than I have. Of course we have to have translation done in every department, because we get a great many foreign letters, and everything of that sort comes to me, whatever the languge; and in the matter of mailing, of course, I can do it to a better advantage, but in addition to that, for the last few months the committee wanted it to appear on the books what we were doing for the other departments.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Then this statement which has been submitted shows the total expenditure for all departments as well as yours?—A. I could not say it did.

Q. It confines itself to the same system which the auditor had pursued.—A. Yes, sir. That statement for the month of March has not had the credits taken off; I mean it does not apportion it among the departments. He did that in a hurry for the committee to-day.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understand from the statement you now submit that the figures in pencil aggregating a total of $94,850.51 are the expenditures classed under the head of Publicity and Promotion?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I note of those expenditures $32,835.51 was for the salaries of officers and clerks, and that of the the total up to March the 31st of $101,152.04, $35,436.77 was expended for salaries of officers and clerks. I believe that is correct so far as that statement goes.—A. It seems to be correct.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. That, however, does not include the two clerks at the New York Agency nor the four clerks in the Press and Printing Department?—A. It does not include the New York Agency, but it does include those in the Press and Printing Department.

Q. Does it include the expenses paid them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I do not find Alexander C. Walker nor Blanche L. Anderson; does that include these four?—A. It does.

Q. It was consolidated in the monthly statement of the auditor?—A. Yes, sir.

NEWSPAPERS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I notice an expenditure here designated under the head "Newspapers." Is that an expenditure authorized by your department?—A. Yes. In this item——

Q. I mean classified by the auditor in his answer.—A. Newspapers are not necessarily ordered by me. The President has a right or other departments, and I suppose the auditor when a newspaper is ordered charges it to my department without any responsibility. If the bill is sent to me I use my discretion about paying for it.

Q. Have you a sufficient knowledge of that expenditure designated as "newspaper expenditure" to say whether or not the entire item of $5,211.72 should be charged to your department, and if not the whole amount, what amount of that total should be charged to you?—A. The schedule of newspapers will show.

Q. You can not give it from recollection?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you examined Exhibit C, submitted by the President of the World's Columbian Exposition?—A. What page is that?

Q. Page 18?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you looked over that heretofore?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you indicate in that exhibit any other expenditures that should be charged to your department that are not included in the totals you have submitted?—A. No, sir; nothing else strikes me.

Q. Then the newspaper item should not be charged to your department as part of the expenses of your department?—A. I do not understand what you mean by that.

Mr. HENDERSON. The President, when he was on the stand—I have a note of it—said in regard to the item of $5,211.72, on page 19, it would be explained by you, and he said the same thing about the advertising where the sum of $32,315.31 is given. He mentioned both of these as matters with which you dealt.

The WITNESS. The record will show every newspaper we subscribed for.

EXPLANATION OF EXPENDITURES.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I will call your attention to another statement and perhaps that will give the information we desire. The auditor submits a report to the Board of Directors which gives the expenditures of all the departments up to February the 29th, and in that list of expenditures there is a charge against your department of $94,850.51. Now, will you kindly take that printed statement prepared by the auditor and inform the committee whether any other expenditures embraced within that report properly belong to your department or were authorized by you?—A. The statement beginning "Total expenditures distributed by departments?"

Q. Yes, sir.—A. No, sir; I do not see anything else there except part of that New York Agency—no, nothing else.

Q. Is not some "teaming" charged to you?—A. Teaming is in this statement. I am afraid there is liable to be a little confusion about this. You will recollect I told you these are the auditor's figures. My impression is the auditor——

Q. Which statement are you referring to?—A. The one furnished at the request of the committee to the 1st of March and also up to the 1st of April.

Q. That is your statement?—A. That is a statement furnished from the auditor's books.

Q. The expenditure up to March 1 you know to be correct?—A. Yes, sir. I have not looked over these figures and I suppose it depends upon how he has made it up.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Will you state what services were rendered by these people you employed in New York and what salaries they were getting?—A. Yes, sir. I have stated that they were newspaper men employed on newspaper work and to distribute to newspapers and inquirers for news, and to get before the New York public and the Eastern public—it is Eastern headquarters, not New York headquarters—the facts about the Fair, and to get as much newspaper publicity as possible by interviews and by reproduction of facts sent from here, and so on.

Q. General canvassing?—A. Yes, sir.

NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF EMPLOYÉS.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I see that the total force in your department numbers twenty-four, and also four in the Press and Printing Department, making twenty-eight, and the two in the New York Agency, who are under your control and direction, makes a total of thirty. Now, when do you expect to reduce that force? Do you expect that you have got to keep that force up practically until the end of the Exposition?—A. I expect to reduce it and then, perhaps, increase it again. Wherever there is a chance to lop off anything I do it. I expect to dispense with the New York men very soon. In fact, I have been quite ready to do it for some time. In our own office sometimes the force runs up and sometimes down. A day or two ago I cut off some men. If we have a big picture, or something of that kind to get out, we employ a temporary force. If I find our work is not enough to keep the people busy I have to let a lot of them go; but I think we will be able to run along with a little less than we had, and then as the time approaches for the opening of the Exposition it is likely we shall have to increase in some directions. For instance, the work of making a catalogue, which devolves upon me, is a work which requires a great deal of care and skilled labor. I do not think the organization can be materially reduced permanently except as to the New York office.

Q. Is Mr. Dorr a journalist?—A. He is a journalist.

Q. Is Mr. Holland?—A. Yes.

Q. Is Mr. Knox?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is Mr. Ayme?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Theodore Stanton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Victor Sarner?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Paul Hull?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. S. V. Steel?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. C. S. Busby?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mrs. N. H. Banks?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Joseph E. Johnson?—A. He is not employed now.

Q. I see he is a typewriter here?—A. Yes, sir; he was not a journalist.

Q. Adelaide F. Wilson?—A. She is a typewriter, not a journalist.

Q. G. E. Pierce?—A. He is a stenographer, not a journalist.

Q. Frank Rigler, has he been engaged in journalism?—A. Not at all.

Q. John Dunlop?—A. Not at all.

Q. These mailing clerks are not connected with journalism?—A. No.

Q. Is Louis B. Anderson any relative of Col. Anderson who was in charge of the New York Agency?—A. No, he is no relative. Louis B. Anderson is a colored man.

Q. I see Anderson is here from Washington, D. C. Was he brought here to be employed?—A. He was brought here by me. He served me there as a confidential messenger, and I had him in my office when I was a correspondent there.

Q. Coming now to the press and printing division, are either of these employés, Murphy, Anderson, Walker, or Twohey, journalists?—A. Murphy is a journalist.

Q. But the bookkeeper is not?—A. Murphy is the only journalist on that force.

Q. Stoddard and Cannon are both journalists?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I notice under the head of "newspaper expenditures" the item of $2,532.50; was that authorized by you?—A. It was authorized by me, yes, sir; or rather it was authorized by the Executive Committee.

Q. On your recommendation?—A. By a special resolution. I was out of the country at the time.

SPECIAL EDITION OF NEWSPAPER.

Q. Do you know the nature of that?—A. I think there were a large number of copies of a special edition of a paper sent all over the world in regard to the Fair.

Q. Was that edition printed in different languages?—A. No, it was not; it was printed in one language. Large packages were sent to newspapers all over the world on the theory at that time that a New York paper would have a great deal more influence abroad, as New York was supposed to be antagonistic to the Exposition last summer. We prepared the matter for the paper, and I ordered a number of copies, and while I was away a much larger number of copies were ordered.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What was the space occupied in that paper?—A. I think it was twelve pages.

Q. How many copies were there?—A. I could not tell you; I was away at the time.

Q. The Executive Committee ordered it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you not speak yesterday of the purchase of various newspapers where favorable mention had been made of the Fair?—A. Yes.

Q. What has been the total of the expenditure for purchase of newspapers where favorable mention has been made?—A. I think outside of that item of $2,532.50, probably $1,000. I would not be surprised if $500 would cover it. If the legislature of any State seemed to be very slow in approaching the matter of making an appropriation, we might buy one hundred and fifty copies of a paper and send it to every member of the Legislature, or something of that kind. If we wanted to bring any matter before Congress we would send members of Congress such papers.

CONTRACTS.

Q. You spoke also of promising—I am endeavoring to give your testimony as I recollect it, since I have not the notes before me—or of having stated to certain newspapers that when a certain time arrived you would advertise?—A. That promise is only general and covers the press of the world.

Q. You are not under contract direct or implied with any particular newspaper?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you at any time had anyone employed in connection with your bureau aside from those you have named at New York; I mean in cities other than Chicago?—A. No, I think not; no one except men sent from here to such places as they were needed.

W. K. ACKERMAN—Continued.

W. K. ACKERMAN recalled and examined.

The WITNESS. I submit herewith in reply to interrogatory of the chairman a statement showing the expenditure classified as newspapers, amounting to $5,211.72.

(See same inserted in previous day's testimony.)

TESTIMONY OF D. H. BURNHAM.

D. H. BURNHAM sworn and examined.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you give us the title of your office?—A. Chief of construction, World's Columbian Exposition.

Q. By whom were you appointed?—A. My appointment was suggested by the Grounds and Building Committee, who made the nomination to the Board of Directors.

Q. What Board of Directors?—A. Of the Exposition, that is entitled the World's Columbian Exposition.

HOW APPOINTMENT AUTHORIZED.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Will you refer to their minutes where the appointment was made?—A. I have not the committee's minutes here, but I will answer that as soon as Mr. Pickett comes in.

Q. What we want is to see just what powers you are clothed with.—A. I will give you that if you will pass the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly state the scope of your duties?—A. Yes, sir. Here is the certificate by Mr. Kingswell, the assistant secretary.

Mr. HENDERSON. Just read that, referring to the date of the Board of Directors' resolution, everything that enters into your appointment and clothes you with power.

The WITNESS (reading): "I hereby certify that certain resolutions recommended by the Grounds and Buildings Committee were approved and adopted by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition at its meeting on November the 9th, 1890, after being amended to read as follows: The chief of construction shall have general charge of the construction of buildings and supervision of the business therefor, the preparation of the grounds and engineering incident to a proper prosecution of the entire work. He shall have supervision of the buildings erected by outside parties and the maintenance of all buildings belonging to the Exposition Company. He shall examine all bids and propositions for work under his control and recommend to the committee for approval such as commend themselves to his judgment. He shall, subject to the approval of the committee, organize bureaus of architecture, engineering, landscape gardening, sanitation, etc., and shall, subject to the approval of the committee, hire and dismiss all employés in his department and fix the compensation for their services. He shall report to the committee from time to time the progress of the work and shall perform such other duties as the committee may assign to him.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Grounds and Buildings is hereby authorized and directed to appoint Mr. Daniel H. Burnham chief of construction at a salary of $12,000 per annum.

"J. H. Kingswell, assistant secretary."

In addition to that the committee has placed upon me the duty of chief of police and fire department and transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. What committee?—A. Grounds and Buildings.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Have they done that by resolution?—A. It has not been done by resolution; it is about to be done.

Q. There has been no action putting you in control of the police, etc.?—A. Yes, sir; there has been; recommendations of mine and reports of mine which have been adopted by the committee. That constitutes authority in a legal sense, I presume. There has been no resolution making assignment to me as a specified officer to take charge, but from time to time they have asked me to assume those duties. I have done so, and have carried them on for a year and a half and it has been accepted. The same in regard to railway transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your authority given in that way been challenged by anyone?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Was it by oral direction of some member of the committee?—A. It has been by the chairman of the committee, and been done by the sense of the committee, but there has never been a resolution of that sort. Of course, it was a year and a half ago we took hold without any knowledge of how to do this business, and we had to do it

QUALIFICATIONS.

Q. You are a qualified architect, I suppose?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever had any experience in construction before this?—A. My business has been the largest business, I presume, in the United States.

Q. That is, as an architect?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had experience and practice in the superintendence of work of construction?—A. Oh, yes; that is my business.

Q. You have not only been drawing plans and specifications, but you have been supervising the construction of buildings?—A. Yes, sir; my business has been that of an architect pure and simple. I am a designer and engineer. That probably answers the question more explicitly. In both artistic matters and engineering I am considered to be by my clients an expert and have conducted a business on that basis.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In the report submitted by the auditor showing the expenditures up to the 1st of March, there appears an itemized statement for construction amounting to $3,126,390.46. That is a correct statement, is it, of the expenditures?—A. Yes, sir.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Q. The first item of that expenditure relates to what is known as the "Administration Building." Was there a building of a like nature constructed for the Centennial Exposition?—A. No, sir; not exactly like that.

Q. For the same purpose?—A. Yes.

Q. What are to be the uses of that building?—A. The Director-General and his staff will occupy it. The President of our company and his staff will occupy it; also the women's staff. There is to be a bank in the lower part, with headquarters for fire service and headquarters for police service, and connected with the bank will be a safety deposit. You can see that from the layout of the plans. The committees of the National Commission will be large in number, and we have provided very ample space for committee work during the Fair for the committees having charge of competitive exhibits.

Q. Then this building is to be used by the officers and agents of the Exposition?—A. With this exception; we are obliged ourselves to have a separate building by the very large function which we have to carry forward.

Q. Who is that?—A. The Exposition Committee. When I say that I mean the Exposition has a very large function to carry forward. For instance, in our building we will have the police force.

Q. We have not reached that building yet.

Mr. COGSWELL. This building, you say, will be headquarters for committee work?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; with matter of public necessity on the first floor.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do I understand you to say there was a building for like purposes erected on the Centennial grounds?—A. Yes, sir; but not to the extent of this.

Q. What is the cost of that building?—A. I will get that for you later.

Q. You have that information?—A. I have not that comparative statement, as I did not anticipate the question.

Q. Was there a building for like purposes erected on the grounds of the Paris Exposition?—A. Yes, sir. The Paris Exposition had a building which was called a building of the works.

Q. Can you give the cost of that building?—A. I think I can give you that.

Q. I will say, so as to save time, which is very valuable to you as well as to us, that in replying to interrogatories where you are not able to give the exact cost you can file the information in a supplemental statement, and we will be glad if you can do so at the earliest possible moment, so that it will be accessible before we leave the city.—A. You are asking me for these comparative things and I did not anticipate such a class of comparisons and did not compare them.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do I understand that the local corporation is to have any part in this building or occupy any part in it?—A. Yes, sir; the local corporation will have concessions let on the first floor of the building, to a bank probably and public comfort arrangements in one wing, and also will have a fire station and a police department, and also have the offices of the President and Vice-President and his private staff.

Q. But you say that the local corporation would have to have a separate building.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is under process of erection?—A. That is under process of erection.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The next item is the "Agricultural Building." Was there a building for a like use erected on the Centennial grounds?—A. There was space for that purpose.

Q. Not a building?—A. No, sir; I think not a separate building, I think it was a wing to one other building.

Q. Can you state its costs?—A. No; but I will give it in the supplemental statement.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Can you give the cost of this Administration Building per square foot?—A. Yes, sir; we have that.

COMPARATIVE COST.

Q. Will you give a supplemental statement, giving the cost per square foot of each of these buildings on the grounds?—A. Yes, sir; I have prepared a statement, supposing this might come up in a little different form, so I had prepared the square foot cost in Paris and what it cost in Philadelphia.

Q. You might put that in a supplemental statement giving the cost per square foot at Paris and also at the Centennial if you have it.

Q. Possibly this may cover the question you may ask [exhibiting statement which was amplified and submitted later].

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. We are getting comparative data, and would it not be well to have a statement as to whether there is any difference in the character of construction. Our cost per square foot is cheaper. Of course all we can get in regard to these expenditures is a general idea of how they figure it out.

The WITNESS. We are producing our work for less money and we are using cheaper construction.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. I wanted to know what it really signified after all; how they compare in material and stability and strength and all that. Can you make a general statement of that?

The WITNESS. In some parts of their work they used more masonry than we do in ours, and in some parts we use the same. I presume on the whole they use more masonry in the walls, including tiles and terra cotta.

Mr. HENDERSON. Did they use "staff?"

The WITNESS. A great deal; it is from that we got the idea.

Mr. COMPTON. What is the comparative use of iron?

The WITNESS. I think we use quite as much iron as they, except in Machinery Hall; there they use more than we do, but otherwise we use as much. Taking it all in all, except Machinery Hall, we use rather more than they do, but our building is exactly the same sort of construction.

ART BUILDING.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. In the Art Building do they use substantially the same material?—A. Yes, sir; they had wood floors and we have wood floors; they used steel girders and we use steel girders; where they used masonry we use masonry; they had steel trusses overhead and skylights, and we have the same.

Q. And the outer covering of the roof?—A. The outer covering of their building was masonry, tiles, and terra cotta.

Q. I mean their roof?—A. I do not know; I can not tell you that.

Q. Will our roof be tiled?—A. Tiling or metal; either metal shingles or tiling. We are trying to find a little cheaper way than to spend money for very heavy tiles.

Q. How many square feet had their Fine Art Building?—A. I will give that later.

Q. How many shall we have in our Fine Art Building?—A. I have not that here, but I will make a minute of it and send it.

Q. In a general way, will ours be as much as theirs?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It will be at least as large as theirs?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Their cost was how much?—A. Three dollars per square foot against ours of $2.84, practically very close together. There is a dissimilarity in the fact that their Fine Art Building had not the frontage that ours has. Ours is a free building and all the way round will require to be finished magnificently, whereas their building ran right into other buildings, which were incorporated, and they had a back part which was not well finished.

Q. Ours will require more ornamentation?—A. Our building discloses on every side, and therefore the architecture is good in every part, and of course that is an added expense. I think our building is much cheaper per square foot compared *strictly* with theirs.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I will ask you to submit a comparative statement upon the following points: Cost per square foot, space for exhibitors, cubic contents, character and quality of materials used, cost of building, architectural effect, intent, etc., of each building; architects employed and salary paid each—that includes also engineers—and the areas of ground; the comparison to be with the last Paris Exposition and the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and the proposed one at Chicago.—A. Yes, sir.

TIME DEVOTED TO THE WORK.

Q. Now, in this connection, let me ask you, is your entire time given to this work?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are operating a private business?—A. Yes, sir; this is my own library, and the portion of the building devoted to the World's Columbian Exposition work I will show you. It is out there and overhead. My business is this part of it.

Q. Then the comparative statement should, if possible, show whether or not the architects employed at these several expositions were also engaged in private work, in order that we may be able to determine the relative compensation paid?—A. I will state to the committee that if my entire time was given to this thing it would be at least eight times the price here, because my private business pays me $100,000 a year.

Mr. COMPTON. No architect confines himself to any particular work, no matter how expensive?

The WITNESS. No, sir; but I give all my time practically, and there is no complaint about inattention. I work night and day.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What number of hours a day do you average in the service of the Exposition?—A. We work—we have had a good many times where we have worked up to 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and been at work at 7 o'clock the next day, often earlier at the Park.

Q. You give on an average a day's work in a day.—A. I give more than an average day's work to the Exposition Company itself. It is not a question of what they like, but it is a question of my own pride in the matter with me.

The CHAIRMAN. This comparative statement, as I understand, will necessarily include not only the expenditures made to date and existing obligations, but your estimate to complete the work.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

RATES PAID ARCHITECTS.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. What is the rate paid architects for specifications, plans, and supervision?—A. My rate in my private business is 5 per cent for large works, the owner to furnish a clerk of the works—that is, an engineer in charge. That 5 per cent includes such supervision as is necessary from the architect in visiting a building, but not that continued supervision which is necessary to see that the work is actually brick by brick executed properly, that I ask the owner to pay. In dwelling-house work my prices vary from 7½ to 12 per cent, depending upon the intricacy and cost of the work.

Q. Is it not a rule of architecto to charge for plans, specifications, and supervision, 5 per cent?—A. There is a rule made by the American Institute of Architects, which is our most dignified body in this country and includes all the best architects, that the minimum charge shall be 5 per cent.

Q. A minimum?—A. Yes, sir; for architectural service.

Q. Now, your compensation here and the compensation of other architects employed, so far as salaries go, is based upon what per cent?—A. Not upon a percentage at all. I can give the committee very quickly an idea of how that was managed. The Ground and Building Committee after the 28th day of November, 1890, a year and four months ago—the National Commission had accepted the rude ground plan—brought up the matter of the employment of an architect, and they finally ordered me to select such architects as I thought proper, naming a number out of town and a number in the city, and I selected five men from the outside and five from the city, and they met here on the 10th of January and formed a little preliminary organization for the sake of business, and then proceeded to give their services each one for $10,000 upon the general plan of the Exposition, which at that time was very crude.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Ten thousand dollars a piece?—A. Yes, sir; $10,000 a piece, and their necessary expenses and the draftsmanship was to be paid. In one or two cases we paid

nearly up to a fair compensation, but in nearly all cases it is a bagatelle. For instance, in regard to Mr. Post's work, which is a building which will cost, stating roughly, a million and a half dollars; his commission, if he carried the work through himself completely, would not be less than $75,000. I know that is what he gets in his practice, because he is very unbending in charges. Of course that would cover two or three years' service. A meeting of the designers of these buildings has been had here several times, and it is always a sacrifice for these men to come.

Q. They simply get $10,000 and their actual expenses?—A. Yes, sir; and they consult in all matters connected with artistic affairs. I am at liberty to call these men, and they will come. I am going to call them now. Several times they have come together, and I am going to call them together to consult in regard to the great color scheme; that is, the coloring for the outside of the buildings, and the general coloring for the inside of the buildings, and by this means we will get a better judgment than we would if it was left to two or three men.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. That does not exactly bear on what I wanted to get at. As I understand you from the general statement you gentlemen are all paid an arbitrary salary?—A. An honorarium, it is called.

Q. Are these arbitrary salaries as a rule greater in proportion than would be paid where they receive architect's fees?—A. No; they are very much less.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Who was the author of the original scheme or plan of the buildings and grounds for this Exposition?—A. Mr. Frederick; Olmsted Mr. Codman, his partner; Mr. Root, and myself.

Q. Where do these gentlemen live?—A. Mr. Root is dead.

Q. Do they live in Chicago?—A. Messrs. Olmsted and Codman live in Brookline, Mass. They are the landscape architects of Central Park, parks in Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Jackson Park, and South Park. I was told that Mr. Andre had said that Mr. Olmsted was the best landscape architect that ever lived.

Q. For what buildings have you drawn plans and specifications?—A. None; I have not felt I had the right to do it.

Q. That is done by these ten gentlemen you have spoken of?—A. Yes, sir, and two of them are at present with me; one, the designer-in-chief, is with me. Mr. Atwood is with me as a designer-in-chief. He has the artistic element pure and simple in his control, of course in consultation with myself and other architects, but artistic questions pure and simple are referred to him.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give the names of the architects and the buildings designed by them?

The WITNESS. I will put that down and make that in our communication to you subsequently.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTS.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. In the list of expenditures there is put down to the Board of Architects 101,000 and odd dollars; that relates to this board of which you have just spoken?—A. Yes, sir; $1,000 was for extra work to Miss Hayden, the woman who made plans for the Woman's Building. She was paid $1,000.

Q. I only wanted to know what the sum related to. "Architects' fees" are mentioned independent of that, amounting to a little over $24,000. What service is that?—A. I do not know how that is made up.

Q. Do you pay those fees?—A. Let me see the item?

Mr. ACKERMAN. Those are the numerous architects employed in this building and charged with architects' fees.

Q. They are assistants?

Mr. ACKERMAN. Yes, sir.

The WITNESS. Of course, there are 50 or 75 people who would be called architects here in this building.

DRAFTSMEN'S WAGES.

Q. Now, another item of $79,000 for "draftsmen's wages;" what is that for?—A. That is to pay the draftsmen here and at South Park. I have a force in both places, not only in architecture, but in engineering.

Q. These are the people who are making the working plans all the time?—A. Yes, sir; takes in sewerage, bridges, docks, piers, architecture, mechanics; all have to be carried on in my department.

ENGINEERING EXPENSES.

Q. Now, "engineering expenses, $33,000?"—A. That includes the number of engineers.

Q. Who work on the grounds?—A. Yes, sir; I think you called for the list of employés. I will give you a list of them.

Q. They are all separate from superintending construction, an item which I see calls for $63,000?—A. Well, I do not know how that item is made up.

Mr. ACKERMAN. This is the salary of the different superintendents of these buildings.

Q. These are the men who are immediately overlooking the work?

The WITNESS. Yes, they are the superintendents for each building, and superintend all parts of the work.

Q. I imagined it must have been that way.—A. They are the men who see that the thing is constructed exactly and stand over the work.

Q. Are these superintendents paid on a salary?—A. Yes, sir; unless it is a short service where they may be paid by the day, but nearly all of them are paid on a salary.

Q. Who was that superintendent we saw out at the Park; is his salary in there?

The WITNESS. Geraldine; he gets $3,600 a year, $300 a month.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. I see here an item of landscape gardening.—A. That includes fine grading after the general grading is done.

Q. That is construction work going on on the ground?—A. That includes the buying of plants and planting and work on the island which you saw, and sodding and all landscape work. Of course that goes into horticulture and floriculture.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. How much space is devoted to the Agricultural Building; how much ground; can you give us the amount of that?—A. I was going to give the areas of all buildings. Do you include in that question the Live-Stock Building?

Q. I want to ask a series of questions, and I wanted to find out how much was devoted to agricultural limits.—A. There is the Forestry Building, the Stock Yards, Sawmill, and Agricultural Building, the Agricultural Annex, Horticultural Building, both building and greenhouses, and the ground around for a horticultural exhibit.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. What you would call propagating?—A. On the Midway Plaisance we are getting a large space for a nursery exhibit. We are giving a large acreage to a nursery exhibit, and that would go into the same. Now, in addition to that we are affording an opportunity in a great many localities for inventions of horticulture to be placed. We have a good many places which they can use where it would fall into the design of the landscape, as we do in all the other departments. We use exhibits wherever we can to carry out our end.

FORESTRY BUILDING.

Q. Would not you include the Forestry Building in that?—A. Yes, sir; I did. The stock ring goes in there also.

ART INSTITUTE.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I want to ask a few questions about the Art Building. A gentleman has written a letter to us—I will be perfectly frank with you, for I see no reason to be otherwise—saying that a part of "the 400"—I do not know whom he means by that—had some enterprise in which they sunk a good deal of money, and that they were getting a large sum of money in connection with this Art Building with which they intend to recoup their losses. Now, can you tell us anything about that?—A. That is a very mixed statement. The facts are simply these, that the Art Institution in Chicago proposes to build a building on the Lake Front, which is going to be a very

large and very important building, and of course it will be valuable to the town forever. In the meanwhile they said to our people, if you will help us—I speak about the Exposition Company—to build this we will give it up to you during the World's Columbian Exposition for whatever purpose you desire. By the choice of our company it was selected for the function of this World's Auxiliary Congress. Mr. Bonney, of whom you may have heard, has been appointed president of that, and he is trying, with a good deal of success, to organize a great number of congresses of thinkers—I will not attempt to describe this—but he is trying to get people to come from all over the world, and he is having success. Now, in that are two large halls of about 178 by 70 feet each, with a great number of committee rooms. I think there are twenty-four rooms which can be used as committee rooms every day during the Fair, and it enables the people to have three meetings a day—morning, afternoon, and evening—in these halls and in the committee rooms.

Q. Where is this building to be?—A. It is on the Lake Front

Q. Is it within the park?—A. It is within our domain, because we have South Park under our domain; it is down in front of the Auditorium.

Q. It is near the Auditorium Hotel?—A. Yes, sir; you will notice they are taking down that old Exposition Building. Now, I believe, and our people believe, that the value of this work of bringing thinkers together from all over the world on every possible subject, artistic, philosophic, practical, religious, etc., will be very great. At any rate it is a method of advertising which is wonderfully valuable.

Q. What sum of money is to be given by the Fair people to this enterprise down here by the Auditorium?—A. Two hundred thousand dollars. The $400,000 is supposed to be increased. All art lovers and all liberal-minded people have subscribed to the Art Institute. We have already expended on our Art Institute a good many hundred thousands, and to this I should say possibly the Chicago people will contribute another million.

Q. On this building you speak of?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This is to be a permanent building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What consideration does the corporation get for this $200,000?—A. We have the use of it during the Fair for whatever purpose we desire.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of that building, as compared, for instance, with the Fisheries Building?—A. The building is 175 by 320 feet.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What is to be on exhibition in that building during the Fair?—A. Nothing.

Q. What function is it to perform in connection with the Exposition? Is it to be solely a place for the meeting of these people?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So the corporation is giving $200,000 to provide rooms as a place for meetings?—A. I should say it is an exposition of the brain of the world. Brain is claimed to be gray matter, and here you can see the result of it, although you can not see the brain itself.

Q. Was this appropriation made by a vote of the Directory?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will any admission fee be charged for thinkers?—A. No, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. Does this $200,000 go into the construction of the building?—A. Yes, sir; it does.

The CHAIRMAN. What is to be the entire cost of the building?

The WITNESS. They are expending $600,000 merely for the shell and to put it in shape.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. You think they will raise a million more?—A. I think we will raise one million for that institute, and I would not wonder if the building itself would require $400,000 more.

Q. What do you mean when you say that we have the use of it?—A. I mean the World's Columbian Exposition has the use of it during the Fair. It is now being built.

Q. What is that to be used for?—A. It is to be used by the World's Congress Auxiliary, which is permitted to be held through an officer appointed by the Exposition.

Q. And that is part of your Exposition?—A. Yes, sir; and a very important one; it is a very valuable thing.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was that appropriation made by the Directory?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it was a unanimous action?—A. I do not know that there was any dissenting vote. How is that, Mr. President?

Mr. BAKER. I think it was quite unanimous, but I would like to explain a little further in regard to that, Mr. Chairman.

Q. Right at that point, will you give briefly the nature of the organizations known as the World's Congress Auxiliary?

Mr. BAKER. I stated it in my answer the other day. The World's Congress Auxiliary was organized by the corporation for the purpose of bringing together in a series of conventions the leaders in the various departments of human progress during the Exposition. It will include congresses for the discussion of everything that interests humanity, scientific or religious, and the whole race of human thought and activity. The expenses of the auxiliary, which are borne by the directory, are not very large. We have appropriated already, my impression is, $40,000 for expenses. We had, of course, to furnish a place for these conventions to be held during the six months of the Exposition. It was considered by all that it would be better to have these conventions held within the city, and not within the Exposition grounds, because no one will go on the Exposition grounds without paying an admission, and they might go and spend days at these conventions when they would go there for no other purpose, and it would seem a little hard to charge an admission fee for anybody to go and discuss a question.

Learned professors and scientific men are coming here from all over the world to these discussions. In casting about for these accommodations we found we could not rent such accommodations as would be required for that purpose as cheaply as we could make this appropriation, this arrangement with the Art Institute for the use of their building during that six months. It is, so far as the Exposition is concerned, a reasonable rental for the accommodation we will have during that period, but at the same time it is put into something where it remains.

The CHAIRMAN. It is $200,000 rental.

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir. That building is to be placed on the site of that large building at the foot of Michigan avenue which is now being torn down.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You mean the old hall where the large conventions met.

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; on that site. This appropriation is not available for this purpose unless the directors of the Art Institute shall be able to demonstrate to our complete satisfaction that they have reached the point before asking for this money that that building will be completed and that the money we put into it will complete it in time for our use in May, 1893.

Q. What is the size of the hall?

Mr. BURNHAM. There are to be two large halls.

Q. How many people will it seat in each hall?

Mr. BAKER. The entire building, I think is 450 feet long.

Mr. BURNHAM. I should say they would seat 2,500 each.

Q. Haven't you plenty of halls in Chicago where that number of people could be seated?

RENTAL PRICES OF HALLS.

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; but the Auditorium is the only one of any size and I suppose it could be hired for a period at $1,000 a night, but it is $1,200 a night for a single night. The Central Music Hall will seat, I think, about 2,200 people, will it not, Mr. Burnham?

Mr. BURNHAM. I do not think it will seat over 1,500 people.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. This is part of the Exposition which it is thought is best to be held within the city limits?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Q. To carry out its purpose and make it a success?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Q. And upon inquiry looking at this $200,000 as rent you found it was cheaper than any other place you could hire.

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; or as cheap, and we are able to control it absolutely, while it is very doubtful if we could rent for six months any available auditorium room.

Mr. COGSWELL. Well, that stands to reason.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. This building is supposed to cost $1,000,000.

The WITNESS. I suppose it will cost $1,000,000 when finished.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Have you a written agreement?

Mr. BAKER. We have a contract with the Art Institute.

Q. Adopted simultaneously with the adoption of the resolution?

Mr. BAKER. Executed in accordance to the resolution of our directors making the appropriation.

Q. Does this ground upon which the building is to be erected belong to the city?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the city give it to the Art Exchange in perpetuity?—A. As I understand, yes, sir. They leased it for that purpose.

Q. The building is to be a handsome permanent structure?—Yes, sir; a million-dollar building of classical style.

Q. Have you any other building in connection with the Fair outside of the Fair grounds?

Mr. BAKER. No, sir.

Q. Then this is the only one in which you go outside of the Exposition grounds?

POLICE AND PUMPING STATION.

Mr. BAKER. We authorized the building of a police station for the city, but that is a matter for which they pay us back.

The WITNESS. They have not got the money on this year's budget, and they agree if the Exposition builds it they will return the money. We are doing the same thing with a pumping station. We had to give them a certain amount of money for immediate use because they had not got the money in their budget for this year.

Q. How much did you give for the pumping station?—A. $200,000.

Q. How much for the police station?—A. $40,000.

Q. This is to be repaid?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Q. In your statement of contracts made in your answer here, is this $200,000 and the $40,000 included as part of the debt contracted for?

Mr. BAKER. As one of the obligations.

Q. Do you deduct anything in your answer for the refunding of it?

Mr. BAKER. There was no question asked about refunding, except as to salvage. This would go into salvage.

Q. In your estimate of a possible million-dollar salvage do you include the refund of this quarter of a million?

Mr. BAKER. No, I do not think I thought of that. My estimate of salvage is simply the result of more or less guesswork that passed among ourselves of what we would get out of this thing finally. We had considered that an asset.

Q. Undoubtedly; if you have a valid contract with the city.

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Q. Here is $240,000 you are certain to get back?

Mr. BAKER. You will see in the last statement of the auditor $156,000 appears on the list of assets on account of this contract with the city.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You include this in the list of expenses and do not include it in the list of assets.

Mr. BAKER. It is included in the list of assets in the last auditor's statement.

Q. But in your answer to us do you include that estimated expenditure, and did you include it in your estimate of assets?

Mr. BAKER. We include it in the expenditures so far as they have been made, and the proportion not expended is included in the obligations that are incurred, but my impression is I did not have that in mind when I made the guess on salvage of a million dollars or more.

RENTAL PER CENT ON HALLS.

Q. What is the average per cent realized on property in this city used for halls for public conventions?

Mr. BAKER. Well, I am unable to answer that question.

Q. Do you know the net percentage, including insurance and taxes?

Mr. BAKER. I do not think there is any one who could answer that question. Central Music Hall is wonderfully profitable. I do not think its stock can be bought and it is worth three or four hundred. On the other hand the Auditorium stock is selling at $40.

The WITNESS. Central Music Hall is not worth that on account of the hall itself, but it is because they bought that ground many years ago when it was not so valuable and it is now of enormous value.

Q. What is the percentage now on the basis of the actual worth of property for use for public assemblages?

Mr. BAKER. I am unable to answer.

Q. Is it 5 per cent net?

Mr. BAKER. I could not answer that without consideration and advice with people who know more about it than I do. I have had no experience that would enable me to answer that question.

Q. What per cent would they realize on this building here at that rate of $200,000 for six months?

Mr. BAKER. That would be a pretty large percentage taken in that way.

Q. You lay down the proposition as a cold, naked business venture?

Mr. BAKER. Yes.

Q. You say it is cheaper or as cheap to pay this $200,000 to the Art Institute as to rent. I desire to analyze the proposition.

Mr. BAKER. I make the statement on the basis of the rental charged by halls that are in existence, but as to the percentage that is realized by the proprietors of these halls I am entirely unable to state that. We were figuring on the basis of this building; if we figured on that basis, we would have to consider the value of the land, which is very great indeed, and it was a public gift by the city for this public purpose.

Q. I will put it this way. Do you mean to say to this committee that upon any building used for public purposes, costing $800,000, you can realize $200,000 in six months?

Mr. BAKER. Oh, no.

Q. Well, that is your testimony, as I understand it.

Mr. BAKER. The land is worth $2,000,000 besides.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. You do not give them that $200,000 as part of their capital.

Mr. BAKER. If you are figuring on a percentage basis of the value of the property, you would figure on the basis of the value to a private corporation. Take the Auditorium for instance. The entire building cost $3,400,000, and a very considerable portion of that was the cost of the Auditorium hall itself. That shows how this will stand when completed, and what it would cost for a private corporation or individual to buy it. I suppose that ground is worth anyway $2,000,000, more than that, worth $3,000,000. The ground alone is worth $3,000,000.

Q. Who owns the ground?

Mr. BAKER. The city.

Q. That mode of computation is correct in estimating what you would have to pay for another hall, but it is not exactly an equitable mode of computation in estimating what this concern ought to charge you.

Mr. BAKER. It was a matter of making the best bargain we could make for the accommodation of this important branch of the Exposition.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you make any effort to secure accommodations elsewhere?

Mr. BAKER. Well, I did personally, but that is not of record. There was also a question of dividing the Exposition in two parts, and that undoubtedly influenced the minds of some who voted for it. It was entirely equitable from a financial standpoint and it also settled the question of dividing the Exposition in two parts.

Q. Now, will you state to me again the value of that ground?

Mr. BAKER. I think it is worth $3,000,000, and I do not know but what it is worth more.

The CHAIRMAN. And the building $800,000?

Mr. COGSWELL. The testimony is that the building will cost $1,000,000. This advance of rent goes into the construction. The construction account of that building, according to this testimony, is $1,000,000, and they have to receive $200,000 in advance rent which they put into the building.

By the CHAIRMAN:

I was asking for information. I understood the president to say that they proposed to make an advance of $600,000.

Mr. BAKER. We do not.

Q. I mean that the gentlemen of the Art Institute propose to put $800,000 into the building, including the $200,000 which you give.

Mr. BAKER. No, sir; that $200,000 goes to make up the $600,000 which goes into it in the first place.

Q. All told?

Mr. BAKER. All told. Still there has been a large amount raised by private subscription that will go into that. I do not know exactly what it is.

Q. Before the 1st of May, 1893, how much money will be put in that building?

Mr. BAKER. There is to be $600,000 and that includes our $200,000.

Q. Then the ground, whose value you estimate at $3,000,000, belongs to the city?

Mr. BAKER. I do not know; I could not tell; the ground may be worth $5,000,000.

The WITNESS. This $600,000 is put up to build just the shell of that building.

Mr. COGSWELL. Then what do you mean by saying it will cost $1,000,000?

A. That is what the ultimate cost of that building will be. The first $600,000 will be to equip it, to put up this shell and equip it for this purpose. There are many special extensions which will be useless to them thereafter and which will have to come down

The CHAIRMAN. Will you allow me to get through with my question. Then the money invested in that property on the estimate made by Mr. Baker will be $3,600,000 and the net annual income at 10 per cent. would be $360,000. I do not know what you realize on property here in Chicago, but we do not realize so handsomely down our way.

Mr. BAKER. You must remember we have to pay some taxes.

The CHAIRMAN. For six months on a basis of 10 per cent the rent would be $180,000.

Mr. BAKER. You have not taken out anything for taxes.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Mr. Baker, you stated in your testimony that the Auditorium hall accommodated one-half of what this building accommodates and that it would cost you $1,200 for a night, but for a longer time it would probably cost you $1,000.

Mr. BAKER. It might be had at that—that, is the Auditorium.

Q. Take the Aditorium?

Mr. BAKER. I did not say it would hold one-half as many as this building, but it is the only thing we could have or that would answer the purpose. I, however, do not think it would have answered, for they have no committee rooms, which are as necessary as the hall itself. We have accommodations in this other building of twenty-four large commiteee rooms. And I do not say we could have gotten it for $1,000 a night during that period, but I assume that possibly taking it for that length of time it might be gotten for a little less than we would have to pay for a single night, which is $1,200.

Q. Suppose you had hired the Auditorium at $1,000 a night, accommodating no more than this, if quite as much, at 180 nights it would be $180,000?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.

The WITNESS. This building we rent probably will cover as much ground as the Auditorium, office building, etc.

Mr. BAKER. I ought to say I guess it will cost more than $1,200 if we had the Auditorium on the same terms that we should have it for day and night sessions.

Q. Then I understand you to make the statement that if you had hired the Auditorium and had the same privileges day and night it would, in your judgment, have cost you more than $200,000?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; I think it would.

Q. And then you would have been without committee rooms?

Mr. BAKER. That is my best judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood you did not have at the moment sufficient information to state to the committee just what the average rental per cent of public buildings is in the city. Now, Mr. Baker, can you give the commercial rate of interest for six months?

Mr. BAKER. About 6 per cent.

The WITNESS. It is proper to state to the committee that the Art Institute is a building built for our purposes and contains certain additions which have got to be torn down by them. There is a certain amount of expense—I can not state it exactly, but if required I will state it—that has got to be thrown away by them.

Mr. COGSWELL. I think it is important to put that in.

The WITNESS. The hall could not in their arrangement be extended as much as necessary for our uses, so they will have to extend certain annexes which will have to be done away with by them in the final general plan.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Have not the plans for the Art Building been changed several times?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any loss or any waste in that respect?—A. No, sir; they asked or competitive plans. They were some time in deciding on the final plan, and I fhink they have had nothing changed. I am not in the management of that, howtver.

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CHANGES OF PLANS.

The CHAIRMAN. In this connection will you kindly give in your statement the itemized additional cost, if any, which has resulted from changes of plans.

The WITNESS. Do you mean for all buildings?

The CHAIRMAN. I mean an itemized statement of the additional cost, if any, resulting from changes of plans since the inauguration of this enterprise?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; that I will give.

The CHAIRMAN. Or that will result from contemplated change of plans.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. In Exhibit C, in Mr. Baker's answer, I see certain items here spoken of as required by the construction department to complete the work of the Columbian Exposition. One of them is "police protection, $170,000." Is that a construction item?—A. What are you reading from?

Q. Mr. Baker's answer, on page 80. Is that an item of construction?—A. No, sir. It is in one sense; in the sense it is impossible to carry on work without proper guard.

Q. Do you consider that an item of expense incident to construction?—A. If this was carried on as a private enterprise, if I carried on certain building for myself, I would have to have the same protection practically. That is for our guards, who are called policemen here. They have to carry forward all the regulations necessary to make the work go on; they are also firemen and skilled in the use of the fire apparatus as well.

INTRAMURAL RAILWAY.

Q. That answers it sufficiently. Now, this "intramural railway, $600,000?"—A. That is construction.

Q. That, however, is supposed to yield a revenue?—A. Yes, sir; but it is an absolute necessity on account of the size of the grounds.

ELECTRICITY.

Q. I do not question that; that is not the point I am after. Now, under the head of electricity, at the bottom of the page, I see an item of "arc lights, incandescent lights, and power, $1,034,080.08." Does that relate principally to the rent of, or the cost of, power?—A. To the plants for arc and incandescent lights and power also. The power will form a small part.

Q. Now, you see this statement does not profess to be what is necessary to run things until the Exposition closes, but it is a construction statement to get matters in order and the running expenses will come in afterwards. I suppose you would not use your electrical power to anything like the extent prior to the opening of the Exposition as you would after the opening of the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir; I think we shall. I presume that during the six months after the installation of goods we will have to run the entire plant to its entire capacity, night and day.

Q. So this item of a million and odd dollars is simply intended to cover that item to the opening of the Exposition?—A. I think this statement refers to running the apparatus and also covers so far as the electricity is concerned. I think the statement, on page 80, of electrical expenses are the total electrical expenses, including labor.

Q. Does it include any running expenses after the opening?—A. Yes, sir; my belief is that this will include the cost of running the electrical apparatus to the close of the Exposition.

Q. That is what I imagined from the amount.

Mr. SARGENT (electrical engineer). I will answer that specifically. It includes all operating expenses to the end of the Fair.

Thereupon the committee took a recess until half past 2 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Thursday, March 23, 1892.

The subcommittee on appropriations, having charge of the inquiry into the management of the World's Fair and the expenditures therefor, this day met, Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

TESTIMONY OF PHŒBE W. COUZINS.

Miss PHŒBE W. COUZINS sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to call your attention to the resolution under which the committee is acting. By its terms we are limited to inquiries involving the extravagant or improper use of public money. With that statement, I think the committee will be glad to have you make your statement in your own way.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You have read the resolution?—A. Yes, sir; I have it.

Q. You are a lawyer, and you can well understand the scope of the inquiry.

GENTLEMEN: As a member of the Board of Lady Managers and an officer of the World's Columbian Commission, I desire to point out to you the violation of law, and extravagant expenditure, under that violation, by the Commission and Board of Lady Managers acting under the orders of a board, so called, of Reference and Control, which has authorized payment of moneys from the National Treasury, without the slightest authority of law vesting in it, to so direct disbursements. And, that you may clearly apprehend the somewhat complicated condition of affairs, permit me, as rapidly and succinctly as possible, to digest for you the situation.

Under the mandatory act of Congress, April 25, 1890, section 6, the World's Columbian Commission in June 1890 formulated by resolution a National Board of Lady Managers (see p. 28, Official Manual, Commission), and in September, 1890, its president, in obedience to that resolution, appointed 115 principal managers and 115 alternates.

The Commission in the September session complied with the further requirements of the act of Congress by prescribing, through a report of the subcommittee of the Committee on Permanent Organization, the duties to be assumed by the Board of Lady Managers when organized. (See p. 75, Manual, Commission.)

In response to inquiry from the Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury, on October 28, directed the President of the Commission to convene the members of the Board of Lady Managers on the 19th of November, in the city of Chicago, for organization and election of permanent officers after the manner as has been prescribed for the organization of Commission under the call of Secretary of State, distinctly pointing out, however, to Mr. Palmer that the construction of by-law No. II of the Commission, which attempted to fix the status of the Board of Lady Managers by making the entire one hundred and fifteen members (principals and alternates) officers of the Commission, subject to the Executive Committee of the Commission, was erroneous and not authorized by law, since officers could only be elected, not appointed, and was not in harmony with the provisions of the bill, since the Board of Lady Managers derived its power to meet and right to organize not from the Commission or its Executive Committee, but from the act of Congress, and directed the payment of the expenses of said board and meeting out of the Treasury, as per section 18 and 19 of the act of April 25, 1890. (See official letter Secretary Windom, Minutes of the Executive Committee World's Columbian Commission, p. 70–71). Pursuant to this direction the members of the Board of Lady Managers met and organized on the 19th of November 1890 (see Official Record), and in open session, by ballot, on November 20, elected Bertha M. H. Palmer, of Chicago, permanent president, and Phœbe W. Couzins, of St. Louis, permanent secretary. (See pp. 13 and 17, Official Record, Board of Lady Managers.

It was further directed in writing by the Commission, through a conference committee, representing both bodies, to fully organize its own methods and agencies through the formula recognized in all lawful organizations, constitution, by-laws, etc., for the discharge of the duties imposed. (See pp. 36 and 37, Official Record, Board of Lady Managers.)

A session of seven days was held in perfecting this organization, which was fully approved and indorsed by the Commission, through its Executive Committee, on November 26, which indicated the Board of Lady Managers as a coördinate branch of the Exposition, to be counseled with in future, through a joint conference committee, represented from each body, as is usual with interrelated organizations. (See p. 98, Official Record, Board of Lady Managers.) This cost the people of the United States over $18,000, the Secretary of the Treasury approving the expenditure, and likewise recognizing and approving the salary of $2,000 for the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers and the by-laws, which, among other things, designated the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers as the auditor for the bills to the Treasury.

The board adjourned November 26, directing the president of the Board of Lady Managers by resolution (see p. 71, Official Record, Board of Lady Managers) to appoint at once twelve standing committees, which its organic law required, out of each of which was to come by election a member for the Executive Committee, and at the next meeting the Executive Committee was to be formed, as the constitution and by-laws required (see pp. 38 and 63, Official Record, Board of Lady Managers), consisting of the president and secretary, twelve members by election out of the standing committees, and twelve to be appointed by the President, and the future work to be fully mapped out.

A finance committee of eight members was appointed November 26 (see stenographic minutes, Board of Lady Managers, page 6) which was to proceed to Washington and secure appropriations for the work, as Secretary Windom had announced that additional appropriations must be secured to insure future action. Through

its efforts $36,000 was set apart to its use March 3, 1891, Congress recognizing the autonomy of the Board of Lady Managers, designating it as *The* Board of Lady Managers, which recognition, I take it, permanently fixed the status of the Board of Lady Managers, its officers, and rules of proceedure, in conformity with the principles settled by the United States Supreme Court, that a defective incorporation may be cured by subsequent legislative recognition of the organization as a body corporate, even though only by name. (See 133, U. S., 188.)

"It is universally affirmed [says the court] that when a legislature has full power to create corporations, its act recognizing as valid a *de facto* corporation, whether private or municipal, operates to cure all defects in steps leading up to the organization, and makes a *de jure* out of what was only a *de facto* corporation."

This subsequent action of March 3, 1891, fully supports the position that Congress intended in the original act to give to the Board of Lady Managers a distinct, and at least quasi, corporate existence, and to make that body, as to its existence when once organized, independent of the Commission, but within certain limitations subject to coördinate action with the Commission in the matter of the performance of the duties imposed upon it, in the work assigned. The fact that Congress made a separate appropriation for the Board of Lady Managers instead of paying the money in bulk into the hands of the Commission manifests a clear intention upon the part of the Federal legislature to provide for the continued life and activity of the Board of Lady Managers as a separate entity from the Commission. For instance, if the Commission had refused to use the $36,000 for the Board of Lady Managers and had undertaken to prevent the Board of Lady Managers from securing the use and benefits of the moneys so appropriated, I think there can be no doubt that an action could have been maintained by the Board of Lady Managers against the Commission to compel the application of these moneys to the needs of the Board of Lady Managers. If this be true it follows as a logical and legal deduction that the Board of Lady Managers had a legal existence, having powers independent of the Commission, and not a mere dependency or adjunct thereto, since then no right to sue or any legal rights as against its creator could exist, but the right of one body to sue the other in the contingency supposed furnishes a demonstration of the separate and legal existence of the two bodies, however these instances may be interrelated for the performance of their joint and several duties.

And furthermore, gentlemen, in support of this position, I call your attention to the Centennial Commission of 1876. The act of March 3, 1871, creating the Commission was amended in June, 1872, giving to the Commission the authority to organize a Centennial Board of Finance to coöperate with the Commission, and was very similar in scope and effect to section 6 of the Quadro-Centennial act of April 25, 1890, which authorized and required the appointment of a Board of Lady Managers, the difference being that the Centennial Commission recited the constitutional limitations as a condition precedent to the organization of the Board of Finance, while the constitutional limitations of the Board of Lady Managers was a condition subsequent to its organization, but, being approved by the Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury, who appropriated the funds of the people to the extent of $18,000 or more, to perfect the autonomy, and the subsequent legislative recognition by Congress in March 3, 1891, designating it as *The* Board, a lawfully organized entity, undoubtedly operated, under the Supreme Court decision, to establish the Board of Lady Managers as a corporation *de jure* and an integral part of the management of the Columbian Exposition, legalizing all of its preceding acts, and precluding, even though admitted up to this point, all future intervention of the Commission, its constitution and by-laws being as sacred to its uses as is the constitution of any and every lawful organization, and no man or body of men had the slightest right to meddle with or destroy its powers. But now what occurs?

Just one week from this approval by Congress, this Federal legislative recognition of the full powers of the Board of Lady Managers, two members of the Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission, J. W. St. Clair, of West Virginia, and E. B. Martindale, of Indiana, whose committee itself had not the slightest authority over the Board of Lady Managers, met in Chicago on the 11th of March as a lawful body, and with John T. Dickinson, secretary of the Commission, acting as amanuensis, proceeded to legislate on the powers and duties of the Board of Lady Managers (see page 35 of Report Board of Reference and Control to Commission). No chairman was present, although Mr. Dickinson states that Vice-President McKenzie was in the chair, when at that very moment Mr. McKenzie was seriously ill in bed at the Palmer House, of grippe, and President Palmer was down with the same at Detroit (see Chicago papers of date). No quorum was present, although Mr. Dickinson says there was and that Vice-President McKenzie then and there signed reports.

The first action of this unique body was to issue illegal vouchers on the Treasury Department, moved by Mr. St. Clair and approved by Mr. Martindale, posing as the board (see page 35 Report Board of Reference and Control to Commission). These

to approve and direct expenditures of moneys (see p. 324, Col. Com.), and this by-law was made in harmony with section 19 of the act of Congress, while in the same breath of this session (see page 44, Report Board of Reference and Control) they affirm the want of authority of the Board of Reference and Control to act upon salaries.

Four days after this pronunciamento, March 15, my desk in my private office was opened by a duplicate key and my official data taken therefrom, in order to invalidate proof contained therein which would overthrow the further proposed revolution, in process of forming, of an illegal Executive Committee, to whom, or a subcommittee out of it, the power to change the by-laws, at pleasure of the full board, was to be given, and said committee to be veritably substituted for the legal board created by the act of Congress.

And finally, gentlemen, their interpretation of the act of Congress was without warrant; the appropriation placed no restriction on the pleasure of the Board of Lady Managers as to its use, and a call upon the President, as per by-law No. 6 (see p. 67, record Board of Lady Managers) for an immediate meeting in April to perfect its methods and plan of work by the first vice-president and five other members of the Board of Lady Managers, who had been in Washington and helped to secure the appropriation, was being rapidly signed, and the subjoined letter (Exhibit B) was sent to me by Mrs. Hooker, chairman of the Finance Committee, on the 31st of March, gave the assurance from Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, that not only was Congress, in both Houses, in favor of generous use of money for the board, but he authorized her to say to President Thomas W. Palmer that a meeting in April could convene, with the assurance from him that the money should be forthcoming. But if it be contended that this irregular action of these two members was afterwards confirmed by the Board of Reference and Control, and thus made lawful, permit me to show you that it has not ratified, according to its own by-law No. 2 (p. 4, Report Board of Reference and Control to committee). Five is the necessary quorum, but the President or Vice-President in *propria persona* may, with two members, consider business, and if two others concur in writing, the conclusion is final. No chairman was present, and the only ratification which is recorded by Mr. Dickinson was per Report Board of Reference and Control (p. 43) is that of Mr. Waller, of Connecticut, who subscribes in a letter March 31, while Commissioners Lindsay and Massey, who are credited with being the best lawyers in the Commission, and who helped to draw and subscribed to these by-laws February 26, (see p. 3, Report Board of Reference and Control to the committee) sent concurrence by telegraph (see p. 45), while they again wire their names March 31 (see p. 44) to be attached, by telegraph, to this report of the St. Clair-Martindale combine, which is to be submitted to the Commission on the next day, April 1. A suggestive date, if you will pardon me, gentlemen, to fully accentuate said report, the date being the only consolation offered the Board of Lady Managers for this slaughter. But what legal right vested in the Board of Reference and Control proper to legislate upon the affairs of a body duly authorized by Congress to conduct its own affairs and disburse its own funds, and by and with the consent of the Commision (see p. 98, official record Board of Lady Managers) direct its own action, save in harmonious reciprocity with the coördinate advice of the Commission? None whatever.

Permit me to point you to the status of the Board of Reference and Control, according to law.

(1) It is not a board, but a subcommittee of the Commission, since, without legislative authority, the Commission could not organize a board, in its strictest sense, and the only board authorized by Congress was the Board of Lady Managers. This subcommittee was organized originally to harmonize quarrels and settle differences between the Directory and the Commission (see Official Man. Col. Com., pp. 230-233, and pp. 243-244, and p. 276), but its damaged reputation as a harmonizer and peace organ is sufficiently attested by this now interference of Congress.

It having started out with good intentions, the Commission added other duties, and at first proposed substituting it for the Executive Committee proper, but that was reconsidered, fortunately for the Executive Committee. In the by-law (17) which organized the Board of Reference and Control, its duties and powers were thereafter specifically set forth by limitation in twenty of the by-laws of the Commission, the original by-laws being carefully amended by the revision committee of the Commission, to set bounds to its authority, in not one of which is the Board of Lady Managers mentioned; while, on the contrary, by-law No. 17, which governs it, the Board of Reference and Control is positively prohibited from taking action upon any of the cases, wherein the act of Congress, in express terms, requires the action of the Commission or a majority of the Commission. (See Official Man., pp. 327-328, Col. Com.) Sections 6 and 7 of the act specifically enumerate the original and exclusive powers of the Commission, one of these being the appointment of and prescription to the Board of Lady Managers, but these having expired by limitation and fulfillment, *naught* remained to the Board of Reference and Control.

signed its guardianship, and commended committees of conference, as between the two national organizations, in future. Mr. Martindale, anticipating that this might be done, decides, with the assistance of his esteemed contemporary, Mr. St. Clair, to head off the contingency, and assume immediate and unconditional control.

No. 3 preamble recites the explicit recognition by Congress (March 3, 1891) of the Board of Lady Managers, and the appropriation of $36,000 to its use, and thereupon he resolves (see page 38, Report, etc.) "That owing to the evident intention of Congress [by and through this appropriation] to allow of few meetings of the full board," in fact they averred that the Federal legislature never intended the board to meet again (see Lawyer Walker's argument in open court, Exhibit A), and thus it devolved upon them to fix the powers and define the duties of the said Board of Lady Managers (see page 37 report).

A board which expired, according to preamble (3) and resolution (5), not through want of an appropriation, which usually puts a quietus on other bodies, but because it received one. "To fix the powers and define the duties of the Board of Lady Managers" is nowhere recited in the Federal bond to the Commission. The act of Congress, April 25, 1890, limits the Commission to conditions precedent of organization of the Board of Lady Managers, appointment and prescription, and these having been fulfilled by the Commission in September, 1890, the powers of the Commission were exhausted, as Secretary Windom clearly defines in his letter of instruction (October 28, 1890) to the Commission.

But Mr. Martindale not being a lawyer, but Mr. St. Clair is, they pool their issue on the word "prescribe," which in legal and Latin parlance means "to write down before," and proceed to write down behind, the acts of Congress, April 25, 1890, and March 3, 1891, a series of *ex post facto* resolutions to offset the law, and "to define," as they transpose "prescribe," the future status of the extinct board.

A board which I shall show you they proposed to galvanize into sufficient life, *in futuro*, so as to admit the resurrection of twenty-six women to their liking, whom they proposed to substitute in place of the then national body, appointed in September, 1890, by the Commission, under the act of Congress, and thus destroy its representative character; the great sovereign States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Missouri, all the Territories save one were omitted, and included the inconsequent districts of New Jersey, Connecticut, District of Columbia, and Rhode Island, whose appointee (Rhode Island) already resided in Chicago, and placing thereon, in addition, three women from the city of Chicago, thus making a close corporation, instead of the national body approved by Congress; and they actually attained the dignity of having these *ex post facto* resolutions pronounced *ex post facto* law, by and through Judge Henry Blodgett, of the United States court, at Chicago, and W. H. H. Miller, Attorney-General of the United States, the act of Congress, April 25, 1890, and March 3, 1891, to the contrary notwithstanding.

In resolution 3 they invest the president of Board of Lady Managers with autocratic power, and give to this office and officer absolute dominion over all of the divisions of one-half of the interests of the people at large.

The act of Congress, gentlemen, section 6, strictly limits to the Commission power over space, exhibits, buildings, etc., these powers not even being delegated by this charter act to any committee thereof, but these two confer all this imperial prerogative, by an ipse dixit, on one official of the Board of Lady Managers.

By resolution 4 they destroy the office of the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, transfer its duties, correspondence, approval of expenditures, auditing of accounts, etc., to the office of the president of the Board of Lady Managers, and direct that official to certify all to them for approval; thus taking absolute possession of the management of the Board of Lady Managers, through one of its officers, and diverting the $36,000 appropriation to their exclusive disbursement.

In resolution 5, reciting the intention of Congress to prohibit all future meetings of the full board, they authorize and empower an Executive Committee (and this not even a lawful one), or a subcommittee out of it, to exercise any and all powers which said board might exercise in full session (had it survived), including the right and the privilege of amending the by-laws of the board adopted at the November session, and approved by the powers that be. The by-laws, by this ratiocination, happily escaping the destruction visited upon the Board of Lady Managers, by the appropriation of Congress, March 3, 1891.

And now, gentlemen, the final resolution, 6, is reached, wherein they proceed to appropriate the sum of $6,000 to salaries of these officers, one of whom they have invested with imperial powers, the president thereof at $5,000 per annum, and increase by $1,000 the salary of the secretary, whose office and duties they have destroyed, and this, not only in contravention of a rule of the Commission, which positively prohibited any power but that of the Commission creating officers or fixing the salaries thereof (see page 139, Manual Col. Com.), but in direct violation of by-law No. 10 of the Commission, which vested power alone in the Finance Committee

page 7, minutes April 4, 1891), without the legal requirements, and under this violation of the act of Congress 40 per cent of the Commissioners and alternates are now on fat jobs in Chicago, Mr. Williams having his towline on the $5,000 secretaryship of the Committee on Awards to be hereinafter filled out at Uncle Sam's crib by a $700,000 appropriation.

To that meeting I addressed a dignified and legal protest in behalf of the Board of Lady Managers (see Exhibit D), pointing out the wholly unauthorized and illegal character of the report.

Mr. Bullene, of Missouri, succeeded in having it read to the members after a hard battle with the propaganda of March 11.

I was sustained by telegrams (see pp. 56 and 57, Official Statement, September, 1891) from leading women on the board, and later on with emphatic letters of condemnation on the Board of Reference and Control (see Exhibit E).

The report of the March 11 manifesto was presented to the Commission April 1 and sent to the Committee on Judiciary and Rules, only three of whom, as I have stated, were present; Mr. St. Clair, of course, being one. The judiciary has not been able to act thus far, reporting every reference back without recommendation; the insuperable legal difficulty of not being able to either see or hear a quorum, or to materialize two more corporal bodyguards, principals, or alternates, although Mr. McDonald, Commissioner-at-Large from California (see p. 3, of minutes of Thursday, April 2) has frantically instructed the secretary of the Commission to telegraph to Commissioners to come at once on the 3d or send their alternates, on pain of penalty; but the death penalty of the epidemic having more terror for the absentees than the punishment by the Commission, not one of them put in an appearance, save Mr. Lindsay, chairman of the judiciary, who arrived on the 4th of April, just one day too late to attend the obsequies of the Board of Lady Managers.

But Mr. St. Clair rises to the occasion, and in the person of an alternate from Maryland obviates the necessity of two more judicial minds, by offering a resolution (see page 3, minutes April 3), which gave to the three present judiciaries the dictum to go ahead, *nolens volens*, of the two absent judiciaries, and under this carte blanche: Mr. St. Clair, attended by two sponsors, judicial, Mr. Gregg, of Arkansas, as *pro tempore* chairman, and Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, rechristening the name of March 11—"Resolved by the Board of Reference and Control" to "Resolved by the Commission," "unanimously returns" this choice product of March 11; it is "unanimously adopted," and is now before the Commission, or what there is left of it, for action.

A fierce blizzard is raging on the 3d, fit emblem of the deed to be done at the close of that dark and stormy day; but fifty-seven members and alternates, all told, are in the city; two have left in response to telegrams from home (see page 2, minutes April 3), while many did not return after the recess hour of 2:30 p. m., owing to the storm increasing in violence, and not enough members are present to lawfully transact any business. After consideration of the Smalley amendment to title it is "unanimously adopted" (the secretary's unanimity of this session being a marked feature thereof), although Mr. Bullene, of Missouri, offers a vigorous protest.

The act of Congress, the by-laws of the Commission, require that in all questions involved in original and exclusive jurisdiction a majority of the Commission must vote; and this being one of them, not only was there not a majority in the city, but not even a majority of the quorum present.

And, as if to still further punctuate this action, a preamble and resolution is offered by Mr. Thatcher, of New York (see page 4, minutes April 3), previous to the consideration of the Board of Reference and Control's resolutions, which distinctly points out that the Board of Reference and Control is explicitly prohibited, through its by-law No. 17, from exercising any of the exclusive powers of the Commission, as set forth in section 6 of the act of Congress, and deliberately receive, and consider, and approve, a report from the Board of Reference and Control on a matter which they aver (in the resolution, reciting the provisions of section 6, save one) the act of Congress and the by-laws of the Commission positively exclude from the jurisdiction of the Board of Reference and Control.

And now, gentlemen, may I ask your indulgence to say, right here, before I pass on to the serious action, at this session, of authorizing the people's money out of the public Treasury for salaries by methods not approved under the law, with no desire to cast ridicule upon a body of men organized under the ægis of national protection for the care, custody, and conduct of a great and noble enterprise, have I dissected this action; I know that within its rank and file are just and honorable and true representatives of American manhood, but by some inscrutable influence, some supine indifference or culpable negligence utterly incomprehensible, many have permitted their duties and responsiblities to drift into the hands of that abomination of all free institutions, a clique of bosses, while others in almost solitary struggle, have in vain endeavored so stem the tide, and abandoned their effort in sheer despair for want of support from those who failed in the trust confided to them in this greatest of all occasions, in faithful adherence to the great principles of American *liberty*, by and through which alone it becomes possible for us to throw open the

golden gates of a Republic, and invite all humanity to come in, and behold the fruits of four centuries of growth under the divine ægis of freedom.

But more than this the spirit of the American people, under this beneficent but slow education from out the centuries of ignorance, brutality and baseness which in the past generated cupidity, cunning and falsity, are demanding, as a rule of guidance for both individual and nation, intelligence, brotherly kindness, and an uplifting devotion to truth, to justice, to honor; and that evil deeds shall not be covered up and condoned, but that nothing hidden even under the cloak of respectability, or wealth, or station, or covered by the shield of authority but that shall be revealed for punishment and overthrow. As America visits anarchy from out the lowly with condemnation, so to broadcloth mobs, like unto the spirit of cultured Boston which attempted to hang a representative of freedom to a lamp-post in days gone by, may you not impale before all Israel and the sun, honorable officials who regard public office only as a public trust, without certain retribution being visited upon the heads of the offenders, and the millstone of disapproval hanged about their necks.

And while not a dollar of their money shall be taken from the common Treasury without the approval of the methods by which and through which law is enthroned and reverenced for righteousness sake, millions shall be cast into the sea, if need be, to protect an humble American sailor from riotous assault in the streets of a foreign city, and by this same token the people of this nation, through its House of Representatives, have authorized you to expend from out its national Treasury the funds necessary to discover and justify honorable officials, or punish the guilty who have been false to trust.

So shall the traveler four hundred years hence, gazing, not from the ruins of a once great bridge which connected Chicago with the world at large, see the Pyramids or ruined temples of a once great civilization built upon the sand by millions of industrial slaves; but shall view, from a solid parapet, the evidences of a free people whose deep and abiding progression, founded on the stable rock of character, has built temples of imperishable strength centered on the cornerstone of truth. Yea he may even read from the midst of the waters of Lake Michigan an inscription upon a monument, from the shore, dedicated to the memory of the Prodigal Son, who from out the rags and noisome air of pothouse political stalls left the carcass of evil behind him, and came back in contriteness of soul to join hands with the living good in the temple of purity and justice, and passed away, in the fullness of time—the fatted calf of innocent delights an heritage to his children, with the golden signet of forgiveness encircling his right hand.

On the evening of the 3d of April Mr. Martindale informed me at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in the presence of a witness, that his resolutions had become law, and that I was now to understand that I had never occupied an office; that the Board of Lady Managers was simply a subcommittee to the Board of Reference and Control, acting for the Commission; that I was only a "clerk," subject to orders, without any individual opinions or decisions on matters to be hereinafter considered in connection with the Board of Lady Managers affairs. (See p. 58–59, official statement, September, 1891.)

On April 4 the sixth resolution of the series of March 11, which embraced the $6,000 additional to salaries, which had been referred to the Committee on Finance (see p. 6, minutes April 2) as well as Judiciary, was considered by the fractional remainder of the Commission. Mr. Harris, from the Finance Committee of the Commission, reported back without recommendation; no quorum was in the city (see p. 9, minutes April 4), whereupon Mr. Martindale amends the provision of the original (No. 6, March 11), which was retroactive on the $5,000 salary to the President, beginning November 26, 1890, and the $1,000 additional to the overturned office of secretary, now "merely a clerk" (as per Martindale), from March 1, 1891, and started both president and "clerk" of subcommittee, to this subcommittee (Board of Reference and Control), out of the Commission, at an equal date, the 1st of July, 1891, and the document was adopted. I refer you later on to the letter of the chairman of the Finance Committee of the World's Columbian Commission, Chas. H. Jones, of Missouri, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, April 21, 1891, which emphasizes by authoritative law the illegality of this whole assignment.

And ere I leave this April gathering permit me to point you to other drafts on the public Treasury not as large, but certainly quite as illegal. Mr. St. Clair, by resolution (see p. 26, minutes April 4) directs that $100 shall be paid to the sergeant-at-arms, and $20 apiece to two janitors, all of whom are officers of the city council of Chicago, in whose hall the sessions of the Commission are held. Twenty-five dollars a day, for four days' service to a sergeant-at-arms, who was thus drawing double financial rations, ought to have inspired an incipient riot every twenty-four hours within that body in order to have justly earned his pay, but as the one who offered the resolution was the only occasion for a sergeant-at-arms and his leadership having paralyzed all just opposition from the members present, possibly no one ought to object but the Board of Lady Managers, who were thus mobbed out of existence by *methods not usually accorded to* the rôle of sergeant-at-arms.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Did you say the janitors were officials of the city?—A. Yes, sir, they were city officials; so Mr. St. Clair in his resolution stated.

Q. If that is a matter of record, of course it is easily ascertainable?—A. Yes, sir; here is the resolution of Mr. St. Clair. (See official minutes World's Fair Commission.)

Q. They were not then holding a permanent position?—A. Yes, sir; I understand that they held permanent positions.

Q. I mean in connection with the World's Fair?—A. Only a temporary service in connection with that.

Q. Were they doing services as janitors?—A. Yes, sir, they were employés of the city council. I am not sure, but you can ascertain; I do not think the Commission paid any rent; I think the city council offered that to the Commission as a courtesy, that is the use of the council chamber they occupied.

On page 6 of the Spalding's exhibit I notice that this $100 is not accredited, but three separate vouchers of $40 apiece are on one page (6), while the $40 for the janitor's appropriation for April is tucked in between the September allowance by Mr. Spalding on page 5, exhibit; here, too, gentlemen, you will notice the generosity of the Commission on the public Treasury, this same mentioned sergeant at arms receiving $150 for two sessions of eight days in length (double rations) while the janitors get $120 for the same time, on an equal divide.

On the 4th of April, with my feeble mother, who had been equally ill, at the hotel, having succumbed to the scourge five days after she reached my side, both of us hardly convalescent, we were suddenly summoned to St. Louis by the alarming illness of my only brother, who had been in attendance upon us both, and who had immediately succumbed to the epidemic on his return. I speak of this, gentlemen, merely to indicate one of the charges which were promulgated against my faithfulness to official trust, to which I refer later on; this absence and my illness were brutally cited as "neglect of duty," when I had been at my desk every day from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., until I fell at my post, and was the only officer in the entire roster of the Commission and Board of Lady Managers who could be found at the desk, within the hours indicated, every day.

During my absence the printing of the minutes was stopped by order of the President (see pp. 26, 27, Official Statement). The twenty-five members who, with the President, were to simulate an Executive Committee of twenty-six, convened for organization on the 8th of April. I telegraphed the president to appoint a temporary secretary, that I would be back as soon as the slightest change in the invalid was perceptible (see p. 59, Official Statement, September, 1891). I arrived in Chicago on the 9th, and immediately reported for duty in the room where these ladies were assembled (see p. 60, Official Record), and learned to my utter astonishment that Susan Gale Cooke, whom I had defeated by a large majority, by ballot, in an open session of an election called under Federal direction in November, had been elected secretary, although by our constitution and by-laws the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers was both secretary and a member of the Executive Committee (see Official Record), while the Commission having incorporated the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers as an officer also of the Commission (see p. 290, Manual Commission), and fixed my salary, had in addition authorized me to be the secretary of the executive committee of the Board of Lady Managers by joint election (see Chairman Jones's letter, Finance).

I was invited to leave the room after roll call, and, declining, the meeting adjourned to the call of the president, and I never saw the body again, save as an occasional onslaught was made upon my office by squads of two or three, who charged down with demands for reports and inspection, which, in my recent depletion of strength and mental anxiety in regard to the invalids at home, brought forth an imperative order from my physician to comply at my peril (see Official Statement, September, p. 61, 62.) One week from the day this body convened I was summoned to answer charges upon which judgment had already been rendered, and which I never saw until they were in public print, promulgated by a body of women who had no right to exist as a lawful organization, who had no powers whatsoever as a legal tribunal to summon me to trial; an utterly irresponsible creation of the president of the Board of Lady Managers, undertook to remove a lawful officer by election of the full board, and substituted one of their own number who had signed, with the rest, my death warrant (as a judge over my official conduct), and immediately took possession of the deposed criminal's chair, an occupant for whose benefit, it was evident by subsequent revelation, the $1,000 attachment of March 1 to the salary of secretary had been perpetrated. The storm of indignation over this action in the ranks of the Board of Lady Managers is evident by the letters which I here subjoin, marked Exhibit F.

No cause was known to me for this inexplicable conduct, as outwardly the friendliest spirit had been manifest by the president and other signers of the public manifesto, and their private letters and expressions to me previous to my illness (see

page 51-53, Official Statement), and the flowers and notes of sympathy and kindly inquiries prevailing up to the very moment of my hasty departure to St. Louis on the 4th of April completely disproves their public attitude. The solution was never reached until the September session of the board, when Mr. St. Clair made an official statement to a committee of five women, revealing the true inwardness of the whole outrage (see page 288, minutes of September session Board of Lady Managers.)

But the only point, gentlemen, on which you are charged to sit in judgment on this act is expenditures of the peoples' money, whether the funds used for this meeting and its printed bills were legitimately expended for the lawful preparation for the great Exposition of 1892 or turned aside into dishonest channels for private, personal, and political uses.

And I now call your attention to the disbursements in this connection. These twenty-six women remained in session nearly, if not quite, a month at a cost to the United States Treasury of $156 per day, exclusive of traveling expenses. The sole work, so far as I have been able to learn, was this pamphlet of thirty pages, twenty-seven of which are devoted to charges in reference to the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, every line of which, every word of which, every page of which is purely false, utterly slanderous, and without the slightest foundation in fact. They were manufactured, gentlemen, as Mr. St. Clair's statement shows, within the malign influence of March 11, and imposed upon weak and inexperienced women, who were veritably hypnotized, as I must charitably believe, and who, tasting power and flattery and official patronage for the first time, were thus false to their higher and better natures.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there anything in the act of Congress or by-laws of the association that forbids a meeting so long as twenty-six days?—A. It was thirty days, but twenty six women. There is nothing in the by-laws if it had been a lawful body, but it is not a lawful body. The sole work was the issuing of this thirty-page pamphlet, and twenty-seven of them were devoted to charges of the secretary of the board.

Q. But if it was a legal body they had the right to be in session that long?—A. If they were a legal body they had the right, but they were not a legal body.

These documents were sent broadcast throughout the land, 1,260 of them being issued by Susan Gale Cooke alone, the printing and postage bills cashed at the public drawer, with "B. R. C." on the back. (See p. 193, Minutes Board Lady of Managers, September session, 1891.)

Another point possibly which you want to investigate when you get to Chicago is whether these four resident ladies, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Starkweather, Mrs. Shephard, and Mrs. Thatcher, drew the $6 per diem on Sunday. The per diem, by the act of Congress and Treasury rules, is not due on Sunday if they are residents of Chicago. Also you might investigate whether the so-called secretary, Mrs. Cook, draws her salary from April 15, the day I was ejected, as well as the $6 per diem. I was not permitted in November to draw anything but my $6 per day for the first session; my salary started on the 27th, after the meeting adjourned.

On referring to Mr. Spalding's exhibit (A., p. 4) one Jas. A. Bowen, of Chicago, receives for this meeting $110 as a reading clerk for twenty-two days of hard service, three Sundays included, not according to law.

And permit me, gentlemen, in view of your approach to Chicago to particularly emphasize Mr. Bowen's case, since he appears with frequency in the various "Exhibits" your duties call upon you to examine.

As per Dickinson's exhibit (see letter, p. 25, report) he is both an imported and exported Chicagoan, having left Chicago some years ago and arrived in Paris; then with a clairvoyant glance (see letter, p. 25, report) like unto the one orb of the three fates located in the middle of the forehead, he leaves Paris in January, 1890, and starts out for Chicago to offer his services to the World's Fair people in his native town, four months before the location is sited by Congress, confidently pausing on the shores of Lake Michigan, with a like spirit which possessed the Roman matrons who patiently watched on the banks of the Tiber the approach of the Idumean mother, the prow of whose vessel they sighted long before the ship had set sail from a foreign port.

By reference to Mr. Spalding he is at the treasury counter in three separate rôles, as per exhibit, not the itemized statement: Clerk to Dickinson, September 1 to October 31, 1890, $163.04; clerk to Foreign Affairs Committee, November 10, 1890 to January 1, $600; clerk to Women's Executive Committee, April 8 to 30, 1891, $110; while on Mr. Dickinson's exhibit he is assistant secretary to the Foreign Committee October 24, 1890 to January 23, 1891 (see p. 28, report) at a salary of $200 per month, having left Mr. Dickinson's roster on the 20th of October, and arrived in New York, where he was elected on the 20th assistant aid to Vice-President Waller of the Commission, who was striving to steer the Foreign Committee abroad, with himself as the chief man at the helm. But the election, it seems, did not elect; Mr. Bowen is

again in Chicago in November, running at large, with his embryonic committee in New York, and serves Mr. Dickinson (drawing two salaries in October) as reading clerk to the first session of the Board of Lady Managers from November 19 to 26, 1890, and is urging, at the close of the month, the Director-General to put his I. O. U. on a foreign voucher (see p. 26, Dickinson's report) whereat Mr. Davis counsels him to "await returns," which he did, and both he and Mr. Waller are found January 1, 1891, returned by the Director-General to private life.

As a composite specimen to the World's Fair, from out Mr. Dickinson's office, he will accentuate for your investigation a peculiar species of the nautilus which you will find upon the sides and all around the Exposition ship, absorbing sustenance in large or small doses, as the case may be.

On the 27th of April the Board of Reference and Control again convened, and the charges were recited by the 26 women to the author of them, and I was summoned to appear before both masculine and feminine inquisitors, but before I was prepared to answer, this board accepted a feast at the hands of the president of the Board of Lady Managers in my private office, which was opened for the first time since I was locked out, and in self-respect and under legal advice I took the case into the circuit court of Cook County by injunction.

Here the majesty of the United States Government, in the persons of the entire Board of Reference and Control, Mr. St. Clair leading, entered and took possession of the front pews in Judge Tuley's court (see Chicago press), while Edwin Walker (member to the Board of Reference and Control of the Directory) appeared at the bar, as legal chief advocate, and by a series of reasoning peculiar to Mr. Walker, transferred the case to the United States court, where, in view of the fact that Judge Gresham had recently drawn the will of Mr. Potter Palmer, and moreover had expressed an opinion to the president of the Board of Lady Managers that everything thus far done by the Commission of the 26 women was perfectly lawful and lovely (see Chicago press), and by reason of all the interests involved it was deemed advisable to invite Judge Henry Blodgett (the colleague of Judge Gresham) to sit upon the case.

Edwin Walker here argued, that in view of the utter impossibility of the Board of Lady Managers proper (see Exhibit A) ever convening again, owing to the act of Congress, March 3, 1891, appropriating it out of existence by a sledge-hammer blow of $36,000, it was absolutely imposed upon the Board of Reference and Control of the Commission to provide for a meeting of women somewhere, somehow, and some place, in order that the building (which his half of the harmonizing board had provided on the grounds of the Exposition) should not hang out a "vacant" signboard in 1892.

And by the token of the act of April 25 and March 3, 1891, his honor must recognize that an officer called secretary to the Board of Lady Managers had never existed by election: it was simply "a clerk by appointment," subject to dismissal at any time by Mr. St. Clair's Commission (see Mr. Walker's argument).

The variously-expended sums of the funds of the people, amounting to $18,000 in November, and the salary of $2,000 to attain the result of a secretary, were not touched upon by the learned advocate; nor the equally pertinent fact that "a clerk by appointment" could have been secured at an intelligence office, through an eighth part of the expenditure.

For that economical argument upon Congress and the people at large Mr. Walker has sent in a retainer to the United States Treasury through a $500 voucher (June series). What his fee will be doth not yet appear, but as Mr. Walker has recently been sandbagged in the streets of Chicago the United States Treasury may be deprived, unfortunately, of his disinterested grip for more appreciated greenbacks in *futoro*.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What was the prayer in this proceeding for an injunction; was it to enjoin the exercise of your office? I want to know the issues of the proceedings before Judge Blodgett's court.—A. That the Executive Board and the Board of Control, they actually being now combined, and charges being before the Board of Control, and the Executive Committee having acted upon the charges and deposed me, now they presented those charges to the Board of Reference and Control (acting as they said for the Commission) for an affirmative recognition of their legal action; and it was an injunction upon them all, both the Board of Control and Mrs. Palmer and Susan Gale Cook.

Q. From exercising the prerogatives of the office from which they claim you were dismissed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was their answer to that part of it?—A. That I was already out of office.

Q. But does it not show the question of the organization of this new board?—A. Of this Executive Committee?

Q. Have you the opinion from Judge Blodgett?—A. Yes, sir; I have that opinion. I have it here.

Q. Perhaps I am anticipating your statement?—A. Yes, sir; I am coming to that statement.

Judge Blodgett now responds, and in an opinion on the pleadings which I here submit as Exhibit I, the learned judge affirms the decision of Mr. Walker, stating *in extenso* that the Board of Lady Managers derives its creation from the National Commission, and *not* the act of Congress of April 25, 1890; that the power of the Commission is absolute over the powers of the Board of Lady Managers; it may enlarge, and limit (if need be), destroy, since it is merely analogous, as he stated, to a committee of Congress, its secretary "a mere clerk;" and since Congress could abolish its committees at pleasure, so, too, the Commission might alter and destroy the original body formed in September by the Commission under the act of Congress. And the dictum of the learned judge wiped out the entire proceedings in November; made nugatory and void the people's cash and the Board of Lady Managers' by-laws; and proceeded to invest these 26 women, whom he said was the Board itself, with judicial, legislative, executive, and ministerial powers, simply by and through the action of the Commission in April, which had approved the methods wherein I have shown you of the unlawful proceedings of March 11; and although the learned judge admitted that the 26 women were not appointed under the conditions of the by-law No. 5, under which alone did the president of the Board of Lady Managers have any power of appointment, no standing committees being thereon, yet these women became a legal and effectual executive committee by virtue of the act of the Commission, or what was supposed to be an act, on the 1st of April, and could, with perfect propriety, remove a "clerk" (see Wm. P. Black's, of Chicago, review of Judge Blodgett's decision).

Thus a board which was organized under Federal legislative authority was pronounced not a board by the learned judge, while a subcommittee of the Commission formed without legislative authority was asserted to be a board, with power to submerge and swamp a Federal board out of sight and existence.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you say that as a lawyer, in the light of Judge Blodgett's decision?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Notwithstanding his decision?—A. I do, because I do not think Judge Blodgett gave a proper decision. Beech says: "It is a general rule that officers and directors of a corporation shall continue to perform the duties of their office until their successors, duly appointed or elected, are qualified. It is the rule even where the appointment or election is for a definite time."

Q. You took an appeal?—A. We have not got to an appeal; we have amended the bill, and it is there for further review.

Q. It has been just——A. It has been what you would call, I think, an interlocutory degree. There has been no appeal, although I telegraphed Secretary Foster we should take an appeal.

Q. Was that decision rendered on the face of the pleading, or were *ex parte* affidavits taken?—A. We tried to have *ex parte* affidavits taken, but Judge Blodgett would not allow them in, but shut off everything from my side and admitted everything from the other side, but afterwards it appeared that he had permitted affidavits to be filed in his court for Mrs. Palmer and others.

Q. Did your original bill set forth the status of your case fully?—A. Not fully.

Q. What amendments did you file afterwards to broaden it?—A. I have forgotten now exactly, but we, Judge C. B. Waite and myself, hastily drew it up that night in my room at the hotel after the information had been brought to me that the Board of Control, without waiting to hear me, had accepted this invitation of Mrs. Palmer's, and I refused to go then before them, and I found afterwards the bill was not drawn up as thoroughly and absolutely iron cast as I would have liked to have had it. Therefore, after Judge Blodgett's decision, we amended the bill and it is now up on its merits.

Now, another point in regard to which your Committee on Appropriations will be called upon relates to the bill which was brought in for an appropriation of $125,000. If the act of Congress is supreme that the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers must sign these bills, then all the preceding acts from March 11 are nugatory and void, and if Judge Blodgett's opinion be more lawful, then, of course, the question might arise whether you have the right to authorize bills signed simply by a clerk or a chairman of a subcommittee of this Commission, as Judge Blodgett has decided that these ladies are only clerks.

Q. Is not Judge Blodgett's opinion practically that the function of the Board of Lady Managers had expired, and that these twenty-six ladies were a subcommittee, or a committee appointed by the Executive Committee; is not that his position?—A. No, sir.

Q. I understood you in your argument or statement to state that Judge Blodgett's decision held that the functions of the original Board of Lady Managers had ex-

pired.—A. No; he said that the National Commission was the authority to create, and that the Board of Lady Managers were simply a subcommittee to the Commission, and had a like reference to the Commission as a committee of Congress, and that its secretary was only a "clerk," and it could enlarge or limit the number of the board. This, of course, comes in conflict with the resolution of June and September, 1890, which organizes the Board of Lady Managers under the act of Congress. That is the explicit wording of that resolution. (See brief to Treasury Department, in June, pp. 28–31.)

Q. Go on with your statement.—A. Now, this presents itself to your committee. If the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, recognizes them as an integral part of the management, then all succeeding acts of the Board of Reference and Control and Commission are null and void, and if Judge Blodgett's decision is correct, then this Board of Lady Managers can not come before the Congress of the United States as an integral part of the management and ask for an appropriation of $125,000 and $10,000 in addition for awards and premiums. That is the point I wish to make.

Whereupon the Treasury Department, which had been holding up the vouchers of the lawful secretary since April 15, for the learned judge's review by and through the affirmation of the Attorney-General, who did not even accord the usual lawful recognition of waiting until the case was heard on its merits, directed the warrants to be issued in accordance with Judge Blodgett's opinion on the interlocutory decree on the pleadings thus far, which the Attorney-General dubbed a decision. (See Attorney-General's decision.)

Now I want to call your attention in connection with the Attorney-General's decision to this point by Beech: That it is a general rule that officers and directors of a corporation shall continue to perform the duties of their office until their successors, duly appointed or elected, are qualified. Thus the secretary *pro tem.*, Mrs. Cook, was not duly qualified as secretary of the Board of Lady Managers. He further says: It is the rule even where elections or appointments are for a definite time. When the Board of Lady Managers met in September, 1891, it declared the office had been vacant since April 15, while yet drawing a salary for a vacancy (see p. 153, , minutes Board of Lady Managers, September session.

And now, by a series of ponderous resolutions and whereases (which I here submit as Exhibit G) the Board of Reference and Control authorize and empower the secretary of the Commission to issue to Susan Gale Cooke, as secretary *pro tem.* of the Board of Lady Managers, the salary on the $2,000 basis up to the 1st of July, according to law, and after that date the $3,000 salary as per the gospel of St. Clair. And thus after a five months' painful throe, since March 11, the Board of Reference and Control retire to the fastnesses of the mountains, the summer solstice having arrived, to ponder over the difficulties encountered in attempting to legislate a feminine incubus out of existence.

And now I call your attention to a series of bills sent to the Treasury Department, O. K'd by the Board of Reference and Control, for the printing of the minutes of the November session of the Board of Lady Managers, wherein I was secretary. These minutes are accredited to Susan Gale Cooke, and the bills are sent in to the Treasury Department as the bills for "approved official minutes" of November session of the Board of Lady Managers.

They are the proof sheets of my minutes, which were on the hooks of the Rand-McNally Printing Company, of Chicago, ready for final pamphlet form, when I was called to St. Louis on the 4th of April. The president of the Board of Lady Managers stopped the printing while I was absent (see Official Statement, pp. 26–27), although by resolution of the Board of Lady Managers, on the 26th of November (see Record Board of Lady Managers, p. 90), the secretary, as legal custodian, was ordered to print the minutes. At that same meeting, November 26, the president announced that Secretary Dickinson had told her it was imperative to have a committee to examine, correct, and verify the minutes of the Board of Lady Managers (see p. —).

An illustration, if you will pardon me, gentlemen, of this man's supreme effrontery in my direction from the moment of my election on the 20th of November, that election having defeated the plans of himself and Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, for the installation of Susan Gale Cooke in the office of Secretary of Board of Lady Managers; he, Dickinson, and Williams having used the medium of the Commission's office in Chicago for distribution of letters in behalf of Susan Gale Cooke's candidacy, weeks before the Board of Lady Managers met in November; Mr. Dickinson addressing the Commission, while Mr. Williams, and Hurt (his alternate) sent letters ostensibly from Knoxville, Tenn., but mailed, as you will note (by Exhibit J), from Chicago, to every member of the Board of Lady Managers, principals and alternates, at the expense of the Nation. The $100 voucher, which I refused to indorse, being in part payment for services to these men, of a member of the Board of Lady Managers, from Kentucky, whom Mr. Dickinson stationed in his office four days before the Board of Lady Managers convened, in charge of the registry for the Board of Lady Managers, directing her to instruct every member as she enrolled "to be sure and vote for Susan

Gale Cooke;" this was the "preliminary" service (see Dickinson's voucher page 29–30, Official Statement of September), while the "clerical" work indicated in voucher was for acting as secretary *pro tem.* to the temporary organization one and one-half days on the 19th and 20th of November (see Official Record of the Board of Lady Managers, pp. 8 and 17), for which service the act of Congress (section 19) precluded her from receiving more than $6 per diem, as she was a member of the Board of Lady Managers.

This refusal to comply with Mr. Dickinson's "orders," and his presentation of extravagant bills on February 23, was the cause (see Mr. St. Clair's averment, p. 288, Manual of Board of Lady Managers, September session), of my official decapitation, for which he and his compeers, on the 11th of March, 1891, prepared the axe, applying it on the 15th of April, thus accomplishing by the fell blow that which he and Mr. Williams had worked so hard to attain previous to November 19, 1890.

And here you will pardon my digression a moment to note that in Treasurer Spalding's exhibit, p. 4, Mr. Hurt (alternate from Tennessee), is drawing a salary of $3,000 per annum from the 21st of October, 1890, to May 31, 1891, as "chief clerk, etc.," while on p, 61, Official Minutes of the Executive Committee World's Columbian Commission, and p. 174 Official Minutes of World's Columbian Commission, he is designated by Mr. Dickinson as assistant secretary to his (Dickinson's) office for the Executive Committee of the Commission.

The transposition (if you will allow me) of Mr. Dickinson from an inconspicuous clerkship of $75 per month, as an attaché to the Texas legislature, to that of the secretaryship of an international great fair, at a salary of $10,000 per annum, ten office employés (see p. 62, Executive Committee's Minutes), whose services aggregate $10,320 per annum, and two assistant secretaries (for he had another one beside Mr. Hurt, as I shall show you), at $3,000 apiece, seems to have rendered Mr. Dickinson incapable of any effort save that in the direction of mischief.

You will also note in this connection (p. 61, Executive Committee Minutes and p. 174, Manual World's Columbian Commission) that Mr. Dickinson states that he does not ask for salaries, at present, to either of these two assistant secretaries (Mr. Eben Brewer, of Pennsylvania, being the other), while, if you will turn to Secretary Spalding's exhibit, both are drawing salaries, the one (Hurt), as I have indicated, starting in on October 21, 1890, while, in Mr. Dickinson's statement, November 26, to Commission, he avers that Hurt is rendering gratuitous service ($250 per month); Mr. Hurt, moreover, being on the Commission (alternate), was precluded by the act of Congress (section 19) and the By-Law (No. 18) of Commission, from drawing any salary at all. The celebrated prestidigitator act of Mr. Williams (see Minutes, April 4, 1891, Columbian Commission) of overturning both act of Congress and By-Law of the Commission not yet having been "approved" by the Commission. You will find, in this connection, on page 5 of the Board of Reference and Control's Report to the Columbian Commission (April series), that Thomas W. Palmer, President, James A. McKenzie, vice-chairman of Executive Committee, and George R. Davis, Director-General of the Columbian Commission, on February 23, suggest, by a letter bearing date February 23, 1891, to the Board of Reference and Control, that the salaries of these two secretaries (Brewer and Hurt) be fixed by its supreme authority at $3,000 per annum apiece.

This action of these three superior officers being in direct contravention of rules of their own judiciary (see p. 139 and By-Law No. 10; see p. 324, Columbian Commission Manual), since if they were assistant secretaries only the Commission could fix the salaries, and it but "clerks and employés" a subcommittee might act. These exorbitant salaries being paid to men whose duties were *nil*, the Executive Committee not having been in session since October, 1890 (see letter), and Mr. Hurt, therefore, unemployed, while upon reference to Spalding's exhibit Mr. Eben Brewer drew $250 a month from July 1 (four months previous to the October meeting, wherein he is also accorded by Dickinson with doing gratuitous service) to December 22, 1890, when he is compelled to let go by the Congressional Candler cyclone, but his salary is voted by these three officers two months after disappearance. He is now found upon Spalding's exhibit (p. 5) on the pay roll of the Director-General at $2,500, a drop of $500 from the secretary to the Director-General, while Mr. Hunt holds on until May, 1891, and is snugly bunked somewhere not yet in sight.

And before I close this detour from my minutes let me note another attaché to this belt line on the United States Treasury. You will find him tucked in between these two clerks (*nés* secretaries) (p. 4, Spalding's exhibit), R. K. Veasey, of Texas. He had a file desk in Mr. Dickinson's office, set apart and sacred to the petition of the women and clergy on Sunday closing of the Exposition. His services are rated at $1,200 per annum from November 1, 1890, to February 28, 1891, where he disappears, whether through lack of zeal on the part of the petitioners or too big a job (since he weighs but 99½ pounds) is not shown, but he is now not visible on succeeding pay rolls.

And permit me, further, to call your attention to another attaché of Mr. Dickinson's office, a second reading clerk in the person of Mr. Culp, secretary to the Committee

on Ceremonies. Mr. Culp states (page 25, report Board of Reference and Control to Commission) that he has a desk in Mr. Dickinson's room. He and Mr. Bowen relieve Mr. Dickinson of the fatigue of reading to both branches of the National Commission. Mr. Culp attends to the Commission, while Mr. Bowen vocalizes for the Board of Lady Managers. On page 29 of the report of Board of Reference and Control to Commission, Mr. Culp is accorded a salary of $200 per month from October 21, 1890, to January 20, 1891, after which date, I am told, he was transferred to the financial care of the Directory, but he still reads for Mr. Dickinson, as you will find by turning to Secretary Spalding's exhibit (page 5), thus drawing two salaries when the Commission is in session.

On Spalding's exhibit, page 4, he reads eight days in June and July, at $6 per diem, $48; September 15 to 23, at $11.25 per diem, $90; November 18 to 26, 1890, at $6, $48. He was drawing at this time his $200 per month as secretary to Committee on Ceremonies in November. April 1 to 4, at $6 per diem (drawing salary from Directory), $24; page 6, September session (drawing salary from Directory), $36. All of these various sessions, save April session, have two Sundays included, which is not permitted by the laws governing the Treasury rules. By reference to Spalding's exhibits, Mr. Culp is accredited with $2 per diem, as his salary, but the estimate is $547.83, less eight days, from October 21, 1890, to January 20, 1891, the "less eight days" not being for any of the reading days, if estimated by the sums attached.

You will also note on this page 5 that the sum of $392.70 is paid to two extra stenographers, when Mr. Dickinson had in his office at that time three stenographers, drawing an aggregate salary of $3,300 per annum. On page 40, report of Board of Reference and Control to Commission in March, 1891, you will also note that it is ordered to discharge one of the two messengers in Mr. Dickinson's office, said messengers being two young lads, who were then drawing $50 per month apiece (but this statement says it is $40), and pay said $40 to a messenger in the President's office. By turning to Spalding's exhibit you will find both boys on the pay roll up to July, 1891, one being dubbed a "mail clerk," but as the mail for that floor (fourth) is carried to and from the rooms by the janitor (Mr. Hastings) and his assistants, who belong to the building, and all the mail for the Columbian Commission is sent in bulk from the United States post-office to him, it would be interesting to know what this mail clerk's duties are for which the people pay $600 per annum. You will also note (page 5, Spalding's exhibit) that the messenger in the President's office gets $50 per month and not $40, and no change made in the status of the lads.

Thus I have done until the "itemized statement" appears, and beg you will return with me to the bills of my office.

Now, I come, gentlemen, to the point in regard to the bills which have been approved by Board of Reference and Control—I do not know whether they have been paid—of the November session of the Board of Lady Managers. These minutes were absolutely under my control and direction. I was elected on the second day, and it was decided that the minutes should be published in a digested form, and that the full proceedings should be published after the board had adjourned, but that the minutes were to be published from day to day, just as a digest of the minutes. On the last day of our meeting, the previous publication having been stopped on Monday, I was authorized to publish the minutes in full, and Mrs. Palmer, at the suggestion, as I have stated, of Mr. Dickinson, directed the Board of Lady Managers to appoint three ladies who, in connection with me, should revise and review the minutes, but who had no authority over their printing. These ladies were appointed (see p. 90, Board of Lady Managers, Official Record). On the 1st of December I called them all together, and all came but Mrs. Thatcher. The minutes and other documents, which I had confided to Mr. Bowen and Mr. Vessey at the hall (Kingsley's) to bring to my hotel, had been thrown into a sack helter-skelter when we adjourned, November 26, at noon, to the Palmer House club room (as the hall was engaged), and it took me several days to assort everything and get them straight. We then, at this meeting, decided it (the review) should remain in *statu quo* until I returned from St. Louis, where I was going for a week or two for the holidays, this being the 2d of December, and that the whole should be referred to them after I returned.

I came back on the 29th of December—and I will say here I had no assistant in my office. I was writing all of the letters and doing all of the manual work of that office without any assistance whatsoever, as Mrs. Bullene, who took charge of my office during the holidays, had gone away for two weeks, and in that time, gentlemen, I wrote out every line and page of this book (the Official Record, 108 printed pages) with my own pen. I have a copy of it here (exhibiting same). This is an official record of the Board of Lady Managers, every word of which I carefully reviewed, comparing it with the reports, with the resolutions which were in my possession, with the stenographic minutes, with the journal and roll calls, so that this first record of this meeting and organization for the first time convened under the act of Congress should be creditable to my own sex. For this work, gentlemen, I sat up nights working on them after I came from my office. When I came, after my return, to

arefully compare the reports on by-laws with the stenographic minutes which I had, found there was an interpolation which entirely altered the conformation of the Executive Committee, as to the first thirteen members at least. I have a photograph ere of the change which was made in my record.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. In whose handwriting?

The WITNESS. Mr. Bowen's. I thereupon sent for Mrs. Thatcher, who was the nly member of the By-Law Committee present in the city, and asked Mrs. Thatcher ' she could account for the change in this report of the by-laws, stating that it was not o when it came to my desk, and that nothing in the stenographic reports or in any ther part of my record accounted for that change. Mrs. Thatcher said she thought liss Ives, of Connecticut, had interpolated this and it was brought out of the committee room and acted upon in that shape. Thereupon I called her attention to the ntire discussion and my minutes, in which that was not recognized in any manner hatsoever. I at once addressed a letter to each and every member of the By-Law Committee and the Committee on Permanent Organization and received replies, which ou will find in this document of mine. The Official Statement of the Board of Lady Managers, September, 1891 (p. 14–25, inclusive), and a majority of them sustained ny position that it was their clear understanding that the Executive Committee had een formed in this manner as per my minutes. I asked Mrs. Palmer and she could ot or would not give me any definite information, whereupon I continued to prepare ny minutes in harmony with the records and in harmony with the letters of these adies. When Mrs. Palmer left for Washington in February (21, 1891), she came to ny room and asked if I would postpone the printing of those minutes until she returned. I told her certainly, that it was not my purpose to publish or print anything without her approval.

There I have anticipated something; on the 15th of January I brought all of these adies together, and Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Sheppard were also present, and all the embers of the Revision Committee besides myself. I went over the résumé I had repared of this meeting, which they all approved, and which they authorized me to o ahead and print (see Dr. Dickinson's affidavit K). Then on the 24th I was taken, s I said, with this fearful chill, but on that same day I called Mr. Thomas W. Palmer n and asked his opinion of this business, and he said that under our organic law and onstitution the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization must prevail in he matter, and if that had been interpolated from the Committee on By-Laws in ead pencil and had not been, or *had* been acted upon, it could not overthrow the eport of the Committee on Permanent Organization, which we had adopted after a ong discussion, to which I referred in my statement (p. 38 and 63, Official Record). low to go back a point. I have here this whole thing in print, which you may more learly see; during my absence or rather previous to my going to St. Louis I had equested the stenographer to bring everything to me she had prepared of this meeting in November, which she promised to do, but on the day I left Chicago, December, 890, Mrs. Palmer asked if I would leave with her Tuesday's and Wednesday's proeedings, which I said I would, and I left everything with her. (See pp. 11–14, Official tatement). I was importuned while gone to know if the digest, a résumé of the ast two days of the meeting, Tuesday and Wednesday, these two days having been mitted in November, could be published (see Judge Waite's review, Exhibit M), hich was done, and this alteration of the Executive Committee took place. When came to make my own official records I said, "There is nothing in this record of ine that authorizes this," in which I was sustained, gentlemen, by a large number f the Board of Lady Managers. (See Exhibits which I have shown.)

The CHAIRMAN. At this point I will state that the hour has nearly arrived for the eeting of the House, and we are compelled to hasten as much as possible. Now, in his connection I want to ask, is this question of the alleged change of the proceedngs of that meeting one of the factors at issue before the courts?

The WITNESS. No, sir. No, sir, and yes, sir; we denied that a lawful executive ommittee even had the right to remove an officer elected by ballot in full session of oard, and also maintained that this so-called Executive Committee was purely a personal junta of the president of the Board of Lady Managers, while Judge Blodgett, cknowledging that upon the construction of this mutilated by-law (for you will see y the photograph that that requires the standing committees) the committee was ot lawfully organized, yet by reason of the action of the Commission, April 1, it was ade lawful, and this opinion, together with the charge that I had by neglect or inttention "grossly distorted" the minutes of the November session makes the factor n regard to these bills, as the Board of Reference and Control affirm that mine are not awful, but Susan Galen Cooke's are.

As I have told you, I was taken sick while Mr. Palmer was there, and he sent in a ofa to my private office and I was laid upon it when I was taken so severely ill; I ut all the minutes into my desk and locked them up. Before I went to St. Louis April 4, 1891), I sent to Rand, McNally & Co., telling them to go ahead with the rinting from proof sheets. The printing was stopped while I was gone at St. Louis,

by order of the president, and when I came back they (Rand, McNally & Co.) refused to give up the proof sheets or to go ahead with the printing. I therefore took a type-written copy I had and sent it to St. Louis on or about April 15, to Mr. Freegard, Commercial Printing Company. I told Mr. Haynes, of Rand, McNally & Co., when he said the president had stopped it, and he could not go ahead, that I was the legal custodian of those minutes, and would be responsible for loss or the printing. I consulted with Judge Wilson, of Minnesota, whom you know as a former member of Congress, who happened to be at the Grand Pacific at the time, about the minutes, and he stated to me that it was a rule of law, and recognized from time immemorial, that the secretary of an association is the legal and lawful custodian, and the only one who is responsible for them. I therefore stated to Mr. Haynes if he would go ahead and print the minutes I would be legally liable to him for his bills, independent of the Board of Lady Managers. (See pp. 26–27, Official Statement, September, 1891.) He declined to do that, and I discovered that the attempt was being made to prevent my minutes coming out, in order to substantiate this act of revolution which that board attempted to do. By the help of Mr. Edward Freegard, of St. Louis, I had them printed and returned to me April 29. I spent over $35 postage in sending a copy to each member of the board and each member of the Commission. These are what they declare as illegal minutes of the board, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HENDERSON. Declared by whom?

The WITNESS. This Executive Committee and the Board of Reference and Control and Susan Gale Cook was authorized to make up the legal minutes of the Board of Lady Managers of the first session, in November. (See p. 28, Report Executive Committee, Board of Lady Managers.) Susan Gale Cook had not a resolution, not a report, not a roll-call, not any journal, not a single minute, nothing whereby she could make up a report; but this did not interfere with Susan Gale Cook's making up an official record. Mrs. Palmer authorized her to go to Rand, McNally & Co. and get my proof sheets. She did so and with a slight alteration of cutting out everything in reference to the lawful Executive Committee and inserting this other executive committee, together with all the resolutions which would substantiate their side and disprove mine, they published them as the "approved official minutes," and the two ladies, Mrs. Thatcher and Mrs. Mulligan, of Chicago, approved Mrs. Susan Gale Cook's minutes. (See official minutes, Board of Lady Managers, p. 229–231.) Dr. Frances Dickenson was a member of that committee, but would not attend that meeting because I had not been summoned, as she recognized me as chairman and secretary of that committee of four. Now, gentlemen, as to these official minutes of Susan Gale Cook, it is my labor and work; the work of my hands and the work of my brain, over which I spent many anxious days and many hard-working nights. She takes all of this and cuts out of it that which makes it illegal, and this Board of Reference and Control sends these minutes to the United States Treasury Department for the bills to be cashed; when I sent my bill in—President Thomas W. Palmer directed me to send in my bill—the Board of Reference and Control refused to indorse them. These bills have gone to the Treasury Department and they are now in *statu quo*, so that the position is before you, gentlemen, of an illegal disbursement of money for publishing that which is not only unlawful, but which is the work of the brain and hands of an official faithful to trust.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What is the amount of your bill?—A. Two hundred and twenty-one dollars.

Q. What is the amount of Mrs. Cook's bill?—A. I do not know; they cut me off from knowing everything after April 15. Now, as Mr. Dockery has asked me to hasten, I only have a moment or two to point out to you in the Board of Lady Managers' roster of Mr. Spalding's exhibits these salaries. The Secretary *pro tempore*, you know, can not draw a salary as a legal officer, yet she is down here for $2,000. Then here is Jean M. W. Loughborough, who has a salary as a file clerk from May 6, at $1,200 a year, and straight along Gentlemen, one of the charges of these women was that I had been extravagant in my office for having a file clerk to whom I had paid $5 upon my own responsibility, borrowed funds from November up to April, but as soon as I was deposed they put in this office, where they had charged me as being extravagant, a lady to whom they gave $100 per month as a file clerk.

Q. To assist Mrs. Cook?—A. As a file clerk. Then here is Amey M. Starkweather "in charge of office temporarily," who gets a salary of $1,500 a year and whose sole duty is to paste the scrap book or take a card. (See Mrs. Palmer's address to Executive Committee April 8, 1891, and address to Board of Lady Managers, September minutes, p. 172.) She is one of the signers (of the Executive Committee so called) who made the statement that I was "extravagant," and as soon as I am out of office Mr. Dickerson put her in on a salary of $1,500 a year. She came to my office in January, how and by what means I do not know, only she asked me in November to help her get a position where she could simply be employed, representing that she was a wealthy woman. Whereupon I told Mrs. Palmer she had lost her husband and children, and

if she knew any place in the future she could put her in to remember Mrs. Starkweather. (See p. 47, official statement.) She (Mrs. S.) signed these charges of my official extravagance, and as soon as I was out of the office (you see the date of her voucher here is May 13) she is immediately put in there at a salary of $1,500, while Cora Payne Jackson, who was greatly in need of the position, who was put into that office at the request of Vice-Chairman McKinzie (see p. 51, official statement), was immediately deposed by the resolution of this very Executive Committee, which positively forbids any member of the Board of Lady Managers from occupying a position. (See resolution, p. 29, Executive Committee report April, 1891, Board of Lady Managers.) Upon that resolution they dismissed Cora Payne Jackson, who needed the money—I have her statement here—(exhibit), and put in Mrs. Starkweather. She is now there "in charge of the office," so called, with Mrs. Cook, and gets a salary of $125 a month.

Annette Crocker came to me in January (10). (Official statement.) She was the stenographer, and agreed, as did Mrs. Bullene, to take $50 per month. I paid her from January to April $100 borrowed funds, for which I was personally responsible to Vice-President Bryan, of the Directory. She was the clerk who (under direction) opened my desk (March) with a duplicate key (see page 25, official statement). She was retained when I was ejected, and her salary placed at $75 per month.

The board of reference and control voted these ladies a lump sum in April, wherewith the $85 and $100 were returned to Mr. Bryan.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. What document is that?—A. Mr. Spaulding's exhibit.

Q. You are speaking now of certain expenditures relating to the work at the time you supervised it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And disbursements; have they increased the expenditures for doing the same work over what they were when you were there?—A. Yes, sir; these two ladies, Mrs. Bullene and Crocker——

Q. How much more have they expended for the same work than was expended under your administration?—A. Mrs. Starkweather, $125; Loughborough, $100; Mrs. Crocker, $75; Laura Hayes, private secretary to the president, $100 a month; Mrs. Cook, $250 a month.

Q. How much did you spend for the same?—A. My salary was only $2,000 per year.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Did you do all of that work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That all these people are now doing?—A. Every particle of it, except, as I told you, gentlemen, I had paid out of private funds, borrowed, $85, to Mrs. Bullene from November to April, and $100 to Miss Crocker from January 15 to April 15, $185 besides my salary, and I did all this work. More than that, gentlemen, the work which comes up in public affairs on the resolutions and eulogies of those who died, you understand, as I was accustomed to public methods, was largely done in my office, and Mrs. Palmer—this is personal—Mrs. Palmer not only seemed to appreciate it, but she constantly referred these things to me, and if my own mother had hit me with a hammer I could not have been more astonished than when I read the charges of Mrs. Palmer. (See p. 43, official statement.) Now, I have another point, and that is the $100 voucher which I refused to sign in December, 1890, that has reference to Mrs. Jackson. Apparently Mrs. A. C. Jackson is down for $1,200 salary (Spalding). Now she was Miss Cora D. Payne. She writes me she never knew she was to be dismissed until she received a voucher upon the Treasury for $100, inclosed in a letter from Mrs. Palmer stating that she "need not go back to the office." I have understood that she said to Mrs. Palmer and the ladies, "I am obliged to say that the statements made concerning Miss Couzins are false; I have come to love her since I have been in this office, and I can not subscribe to any statement against her." She was immediately dismissed and Mrs. Starkweather put in her place. It shows here she was put down on this pay roll at $1,200, but, on the contrary, she received only $10 a week from Mrs. Palmer for two months, $80, beginning February 5. (See p. 51, official statement.) She states when she came to sign a voucher in September session as a Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Palmer refused to let her sign it Cora Payne Jackson, but compelled her to sign the voucher Cora D. Payne, although she had been married six months or more and was down on Spalding's exhibit as Mrs. A. C. Jackson in April preceding, and her voucher on the exhibit calls for only $198.90. Now these vouchers are undoubtedly to cover in the $100 which Mr. Dickinson determined to make me pay, and to reimburse Mrs. Palmer. Now, gentlemen, I think I am at the last and that is the $5,000 salary, and the $3,000 salary to Mrs. Susan Gale Cook (p. 51). I submitted to Mr. Jones, chairman of the Financial Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, this matter. When the question came up before the Treasury Department last April Mr. Jones wrote me from St. Louis about it. I did not know Mr. Jones contemplated making this statement to the Treasury Department, but started from Chicago to Washington for the purpose of submitting my case to Mr. Foster and

to make an argument on the illegality myself. The very day I arrived at the Capitol by a singular coincidence Chairman Jones's paper, which I submit as Exhibit , reached the Secretary of the Treasury. He had also forwarded to me at Chicago a copy stating that he was going to do this, and in my absence it came to my private office at the hotel, and was published in the Chicago papers by the ladies while I was absent.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What is this statement of Mr. Jones?—A. That these two salaries of Mrs. Palmer and Susan Gale Cooke had never been considered by the Commission according to the laws of the Commission, which compels every expenditure to be reported to the Finance Committee, and must have its approval before it can come back for regular recognition of the Commission, and that I was the only lawful secretary entitled to the salary.

Q. Who is Mr. Jones?—A. He is chairman of the Finance Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Q. Is he now the chairman?—A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Waiving the question of the legality of the organization to which you adverted at some length in your statement, have you directed the attention of the committee to all the improper expenditures of which you have knowledge?

The WITNESS. No, sir. There are a great many more which will come out in the itemized statement, and I would like, if you would permit me to come before you when you return, or I can make that statement perhaps to Chicago, because I know there has been a large amount—there was a great disposition on the part of the ladies there to be exceedingly extravagant in everything. This extravagance charged against me is absolutely ridiculous, because I was the only one who was not extravagant, and Mr. Dickenson, after the manner of his kind, you know, was all the time endeavoring to curry favor with Mrs. Palmer; he was inimical to me for the reasons herein stated, and all this thing has been done largely by Mr. Dickenson, as I am free to affirm. He would send in great quantities of elegant paper with the engraved stamp of the Commission to wrap up newspapers, and I said to the ladies one day, "This is very extravagant, this costs a great deal of money, and you must order just the 1-cent postage wrappers." Little speeches made by Mrs. Palmer before the Fortnight Club were all printed down stairs at Rand & McNally's at the expense of the United States and sent out, having no reference to this work of the Board of Lady Managers. (See p. 193, Minutes Board Lady Managers, September.) Mrs. Shepherd sent 450 copies of Governor Fifer's speech at United States expense. (See requisition book of secretary.)

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. You have a statement of all these irregular things of which you speak?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is embraced in this paper here?

Mr. HENDERSON. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that Miss Couzins be permitted to file a supplemental statement as part of her statement when she has access to the itemized report that is coming from the Secretary of the Treasury. Then, if it happens we want her to make any further explanation, we can call her before us.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. It is necessary we should have in writing every specification.

The WITNESS. I have been waiting for this itemized statement, but I thought if you were going to Chicago I would give you these little points before you started. I only want to say, in conclusion, that my bill was amended in August and then they discovered—Mr. Walker discovered—it was a very cast-iron amendment and that Judge Blodgett's decision would probably be overthrown even by the judge himself, because the whole thing was going to be proven thoroughly antagonistic to his decision.

They then ordered the president of the board to bring the board together, although Mr. Walker had said Congress never designed it to meet again, and legally depose the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers. I was East when this call was issued and only had time to reach Chicago. Mrs. Hooker and twenty other members of the Board of Lady Managers declared they would stand by Miss Couzins, whereupon a caucus was held at the Leland House the night before the Board of Lady Managers was to convene, and the Board of Lady Managers was directed to suppress all attempts of the secretary to be heard, put a gag law on the meeting by refusing any speeches from the floor, deny me a hearing, and proceed at once to the election, so called, of Susan Gale Cooke, which was not even by ballot, but roll call (see page 153, Official Minutes, September, Board of Lady Managers). Vice-President Waller took Mrs. Hooker in hand, and solemnly promised her that if she and the others would keep still Miss Couzins should be provided with another position and the charges removed, President Thomas Palmer and St. Clair subscribing to the same, and all have violated these pledges (see Exhibit P). I attempted to be heard before the roll call for Cooke, but was declared out of order.

ARTICLE FIFTH

Executive Committee

There shall be an Executive Committee ~~consisting of twenty-six members, of whom the President shall be one, and ex-officio Chairman, and the remaining twenty-five shall be as follows: The Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, the twelve Chairmen of the Standing Committees and the twelve appointed by the President.~~ Consisting of 25 members, besides the President - each of whom shall be appointed by the President - Each of the Standing Committees to be represented on the Executive Board. The said Committee, when the Board is not in session, shall have all the powers of the Board of Lady Managers. Ten members shall constitute a quorum, and the Committee may make such regulations for its own government and the exercise of its

COPY OF MUTILATED BY-LAW IN POSSESSION OF MISS COUZINS, SECRETARY BOARD LADY MANAGERS.

On the second day the atrocious and false charges were read from this so-called Executive Committee, and I again demanded by written request to be heard in my own defense (see page 278, Official Minutes, Board of Lady Managers), and was denied. When this report of the Executive Committee was to be discussed I was present, prepared to refute the charges in person, whereupon it was moved to lay all of that portion of it relating to the secretary upon the table permanently (page 256, Official Minutes, Board of Lady Managers, September). This brings me to bills again. When the Official Manual was in preparation for publication, in October, great pressure was brought to bear upon Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Cooke to omit the charges from again printing, as they (the charges) had been laid permanently upon the table (see Exhibit O), but they were published in full, and the United States Treasury again made *particeps criminis* in unlawful bills.

Now, last and finally, these ladies, notwithstanding their humiliation by the Board of Reference and Control, had sufficient spirit still left to demand of the Commission, by resolution, in September, its authority for the deed that was done in April. Mr. Dickenson cunningly withheld the resolution until after the Commission had adjourned, and Mr. St. Clair was sent to Mrs. Hooker's parlor, at the Palmer House, with his reply. It will be found in full in the Official Manual of the Board of Lady Managers, page 288, wherein this man acknowledges that he has done "a wholly unheard of, unusual, and extraordinary thing," but says as soon as my case is well out of court he will see that everything is returned to the original basis, in his committee, Commission, and everywhere else.

Now, gentlemen, that is one and final point I present to you, whether a man shall have the right to destroy the law organizing the Board of Lady Managers, and when he has gotten rid of an obnoxious woman then return to the by-laws of the Board of Lady Managers, conforming it by the action of the committee, and then come before Congress and ask for $135,000 as a Board of Lady Managers. I think the judgment of the people of the United States is against any such jugglery in politics, or any such combination in the ranks of the Commission, in regard to an honorable officer. I thank you, gentlemen, very much for your attention.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. One word about your case in court; who appeared for you?—A. Mr. William B. Black and Mr. Robert Ray and Judge C. B. Waite. I wish to say that they appeared in court without charging me for it.

Q. Has any evidence been taken in this case?—A. Not on my side, but there has been on Mrs. Palmer's side.

Q. To what extent and how taken?—A. Taken before a United States commissioner.

Q. How did it come that her evidence was taken before yours?—A. I do not know; I can not account for it.

Q. You are not giving much attention to that case?—A. Oh, yes; Mr. Black is holding it in court for me.

Q. Holding it in court; why is he not preparing it for trial and submitting it?—A. I have to raise $500 to get this evidence before a United States commissioner. We have to wait for cash. Mr. Henderson, when I came out of my office on the 27th of March three members of my family had been sick—my mother, my niece, and myself—and when I came out I had an $800 hotel bill, and $125 for a trained nurse, and a physician's bill of $300, that had to be paid, and that has not been paid, besides extra expenses.

Q. So you are not prosecuting?—A. I was going to say to you, gentlemen, with regard to these affidavits, which were filed by Mr. Walker without the knowledge of my lawyer, that they were brought back into the Board of Lady Managers on the last day in September, when I was not present, and they attempted to put it upon the record of the meeting of the board that the Finance Committee, which was appointed the 26th of November to go to Washington, had been inserted in the minutes by the secretary; but Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, in the presence of three ladies, at the Palmer House, September 10, 18 , recounted the facts which disproved the statement. Mrs. Palmer swore I put the Finance Committee on the record, and Mrs. Isabella Hooker has placed a statement before my lawyer contrary to that, while Mrs. Palmer's own letters (page 9, official statement) completely disprove her affidavit. Mr. Bowen also appears again at this meeting as reader, and put in his affidavit to the same effect.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, Miss Couzins will be discharged from further attendance before the subcommittee.

Thereupon the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

AFTER THE RECESS.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. B. H. PALMER.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Having charge of one of the departments of this great Exposition, the committee would like to hear from you first as to the scope of your duties, and later on we may propound some questions touching the estimates you submit in behalf of the Board of Lady Managers.—A. I think that I could not say anything for the Board of Lady Managers without expressing in the first place our great sense of obligation to Congress for having created such a board. Of course, the only theory by which it could be accounted for is the fact the position of women in the industrial world is rather a difficult one. They do a great deal of work and get very little pay, and there is no general appreciation of what they have done. Women are not considered really as factors in any of the industrial problems. It is supposed they do by chance, now and then, a little work, but while they are girls, before they are married, or after they become widows, that they never learn to do anything well, and their services have no distinct market value, and the action of Congress in having created our board of jurors to serve on the juries of award, and see that women have perfect fairness in all decisions, seems to us to indicate that our duty was to help forward the position of industrial women.

We, of course, know, as far as the business of the Exposition is concerned, the practical work, that the men were perfectly capable of doing it all, but we have looked for our sphere outside of what had already been absorbed by them, and we have felt that our duty was to help industrial women in every possible way. We have tried to put ourselves in communication with them and stand for them in every way. Of course there is no canvassing being done for exhibits, and for that reason we have made use of our lady managers in the various States to see what work women were doing, and encourage them to send their exhibits here, and where it was necessary, to assist them to do it by subscriptions, that they might procure in each State and Territory, because we want to show the position of women in the industrial world and create a sentiment that will cause them to be more fairly considered in the future. Of course that is really our great aim and object, and our great work is in seeing that women are well installed, properly represented in every one of the great classifications, and see that the jurors do them justice. Having had the women's building given us, we decided the best use we could make of that was to make a picture of what women had done in the past, and to show what services she really had rendered in the industrial world, and also in the artistic world, and with the help of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum, and various other museums in the country, which will lend us their treasures, we are going to show that women were really the founders of almost all the industrial arts; that they were the original millers when they ground grain between two stones; that they were the original potters when they made their rude vessels of clay, which are very beautiful in form and decoration, and have never been improved upon in many points up to the present day; that they made those beautiful fabrics, which are so fine in texture and so beautiful in ornamentation, and that they were really the originators of the industrial arts of the world.

They invented the weaving of textile fabrics; the original shuttle as it was moved by the hand of woman has scarcely been improved upon in any way. Of course they have always been the home-makers and have cared for the home, and their work has been very largely absorbed in that direction, and it does not make so great a showing as that of men; but still we see in every department women have done very important work which has not only been beneficial, but in many cases has tended to influence the whole civilization of their times. They have had an influence in every direction, and, as I say, our main object is to call attention to them, so that they may receive in the future full compensation for any work they may do; that they may be considered as one of the great factors in all industrial questions. We feel it is due to men as well as women not to have women work for a fraction of the price that men get for the same work, for of course men have been thrown out of employment in order that women may be taken in at a lower rate, and with the improvements in machinery it becomes easier all the time and a less expense to do the work that must be done; so that women and children now are largely doing the work that should be done by the husbands and the fathers, and the support of the family is coming upon them in addition to all the other burdens which they bear.

We have tried to make our work international by interesting committees abroad and have applied to the different countries—and the secretary, I will state, has been very kind in his action in reference to that—and we are receiving very pleasant let-

ters from every country. These committees in many cases are already formed, in England, in Russia, in Germany—that in Italy is not yet formed, but it will come very soon. France not yet having passed a bill has not named a committee, but it is really formed. From the Madeira Islands, from Japan, from Dutch Guiana, it is really remarkable to see what sympathy and interest has been created by the letters we send out. We have to send a great deal of matter abroad and our postage bill is quite an item. We have to do this work of publication, and all the nations seem to realize this means something, that there is a significance in it and it is going to result in something that will be beneficial to the race. We feel, of course, that it is an important duty, more than the matter of dollars and cents that will be involved, that the great point of education in every direction is one that the Exposition must develop, and we feel in this direction that we can contribute our mite to the general result. We think that in having a woman's building, planned by women and the decorations all in it designed by women, we have helped their cause in that way. There are a great many of these professions that really almost belong to women by right and in which they have never been allowed a foothold, as it were, and we want to help struggling womanhood on this account and stand for them in every direction.

APPROPRIATIONS TO DATE.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. What amount of money has been appropriated for the Board of Lady Managers down to the present time?—A. They were organized in September, 1890, and there was no appropriation that we could draw upon. The Commission paid for the necessary expenses of our meeting. Then in the succeeding year a clause was introduced in the act of Congress by which $36,000 was devoted to our use.

Q. What is the whole amount?—A. Thirty-six thousand dollars last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The total expenditure up to March the 15th is $47,811.89.

HOW CONTROLLED.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Has that been exclusively under your control?—A. Yes; it has been exclusively under our control during last year, but the secretary of the Commission signs our vouchers, which go to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. But it is absolutely at your disposal. The money for the building has been spent under whose control?—A. The Directors built the building for us.

Q. The money for your building has been likewise under the control of other parties?—A. We have our appropriation of $36,000 for everything that concerns our life as a board.

Q. Have not the general committee appropriated for one of your conventions, one of your meetings?—A. Yes; for the first year, in November, 1890. They gave us then all the funds we had. Our own appropriation was $36,000 for this current fiscal year.

Q. Is there not somewhere an item of $15,000 which either has been expended or is to be expended for the calling together of your committee, your whole committee?—A. Yes, in Exhibit 3.

Q. Is that the item?—A. It is for one meeting.

Q. There is an estimate of a like amount for another meeting?—A. Yes, sir.

NECESSITY FOR MEETING OF FULL COMMITTEE.

Q. How important to the success of your work is a meeting of the full committee?—A. Well, we regard it as being of very great importance. I suppose it seems hardly fair to say that it seems more important to us than a meeting of the Commission to them, for this reason, the Board of Lady Managers in every State are put upon the State Board, so they are really performing double work. They are canvassing the State and making all kinds of investigations and tabulations and everything else that is necessary, so when we get together it is really a report of the result and deciding upon the future action of the board. We feel very much encouraged by the manner in which we have been treated by all bodies with which we have had to deal, and we have had nothing but encouragement and sympathy and good will from everyone. We have not had an unpleasantness, except in the case of one individual, but, on the contrary, we are under great obligations to Congress and the Commission and the Directory, who have promoted our work in every essential way.

PLAN FOR EXHIBITS IN WOMEN'S BUILDING.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Will you kindly outline in as distinct a way as you can, so as to bring it to the comprehension of one who knows little about it, just what you are going to have in that great building there. We asked the gentlemen the other day when we were up inspecting the building, and they did not know so much about it. They said it was to represent societies and different organizations which women had effected. Of course I get some idea from the statement you have made about these inventions, millers' work, etc., but I apprehend you are not only going to treat the origin of women's inventions, etc., but their development. Is it to be a place of meeting, committee rooms, and executive offices, or are you going to put exhibits there, and, if so, of what character will they be?—A. It will be devoted to both purposes. The rooms on the first floor and main gallery will be devoted to making this record of the past, and that will lead up to the main gallery, which we will probably call the gallery of honor, and there will be placed the most distinguished things from every country in the world of what women are doing to-day. There will be probably half a dozen objects there from every State and every foreign country. Of course it will be impossible to put a full line of these women's work in that one gallery (it would not hold it), so that will be kept for the choicest of all and only the best things done by women, because we want to impress fully the fact that they have touched the highest point artistically or scientifically in the industrial world in certain directions, and we shall only admit there things in which they have shown they were equal to either sex. We do not want to have anything there second to anything done by men.

Q. I understand the principle; but kindly illustrate how you expect to do this. Will there be such exhibits as paintings, sculpture, needlework, embroidery, etc.?—A. Yes; we will have it divided up into sections. We will have a fine art section, and we will probably have one of Rosa Bonheur's pictures, one or two fine paintings from this country, etc. We do not claim women have reached as high a point in painting as in some other arts, but we will show the best that they have done. Of course, there are no women who rank with Rembrandt and the great masters of the past, and some of the present day, but still Rosa Bonheur is honored among women and men, and we will select others. We will select, also, the work of women in sculpture, and then we will take the best inventions of women, in which there are numberless things to do. We will have in the building an elevator that has been patented by a woman, which can not fall—it is quite a new invention; and a great many exhibits of all these things. We will probably have a paper on which all the work is done by women. That will be an exhibit, and be issued and sold there, daily or weekly, as we will decide. That will be done by one of the present publishing companies by women, and put in there as an exhibit, giving the news and distributing it about the Fair. We will have in there the best lace that is being made to-day by the women of the different countries. Of course, that is a general industry of the women of all nations, and it has always been exclusively done by women. Lady Aberdeen will bring over an exhibit of the Irish peasants, showing the beautiful work that has been done in Ireland. Italy will send lace from there, and Russia will send the laces being made by the Russian peasants, and in that way we will show the best work that is being done in every country to-day. There may be some of these things in the general building, and on exhibition in the women's building also, but we will certainly have it in our building. Mrs. Wheeler, of New York, who is at the head of the decorative art work, I think, in the world, will have a full exhibit. She is going to furnish a room for some tapestry in the main gallery also. Then, in one wing, we will have a record of all the organizations of women. That is, perhaps, what you are thinking of?

Q. That is one thing referred to; and I named one or two societies and organizations, and I found that they were not to be represented. For instance, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, they said that would not be represented?—A. All organizations of women will show their records. The women's Christian associations, the temperance people, the King's Daughters, the Hospital Association, the Trained Nurses' Association—we want to get every organization that exists—the Working Girls' Club, and all these organizations that are really trying to find work for humanity will be shown in that building. Each one will be assigned a certain number of feet to show their records. Of course they can not make a practical exhibit.

LIQUORS ON THE GROUNDS.

Q. Now, let me introduce another thing here. I have received a great many letters, from clergymen and ladies of my district, and petitions on the subject of liquors *being* used upon the Fair grounds. We are rather brought up in the belief that

women should be the custodians of morals, and it seems to be accepted as a fact, and this is a question I want to submit and to know whether the Board of Lady Managers have handled that question, and, if so, what are their views on it, taking into account the fact that we are to be visited by foreigners, and considering their habits, and the fact that you have a great building there planned by a woman architect, under the guidance of women, and to be managed by women, what has been the counsel of the Board of Lady Managers on that subject, if you have considered it as an organization?

Mr. COGSWELL. That is, if you care to give it.

A. The question was discussed with a good deal of warmth at the time, at the time of our meeting in September. Mr. Elliot F. Sheppard was here and was before the board.

Mrs. BARKER. That resolution to which you refer was the Sunday closing.

The WITNESS. I confused the two together.

Q. The board have not taken it up?—A. We considered it a dangerous thing for us to meddle with those things.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a question that does not come within the scope of your jurisdiction.

The WITNESS. We had no jurisdiction, but we had a heated discussion about the Sunday-closing question.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. But about selling liquors on the grounds?—A. We thought we would make no expression about that. We have had petitions, but we have referred them to the Director-General and the Directory.

Q. Then your answer to my question would be that it was considered, but no action was taken or recommendation made?—A. Not at all.

Mr. COGSWELL. I think it is fair Mrs. Palmer should complete that statement, because she adds it is not a matter within their control.

SUNDAY QUESTION.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Have you considered the Sunday question as a board?—A. That was brought up, and it was discussed at some length before the board, but the vote taken did not seem to be considered an expression of opinion from the way it was put. They were very evenly divided about that. That was caused by the manner in which the vote was put, and a great many ladies expressed dissatisfaction, and wanted the vote to be taken over; but that was a question over which we had no jurisdiction, and so much intense feeling was shown on both sides that we decided we should have it brought before the board again.

Q. So no action was taken on that matter?—A. No, the parties seemed very evenly divided as far as we could judge from the speeches made and the vote taken.

The CHAIRMAN. The result of your action in both instances was to limit your duties to the legitimate domain and sphere assigned you by the act creating the Board of Lady Managers.

Mr. COGSWELL. If it is consistent with the deliberations of the committee, I would like to applaud that action.

The WITNESS. We considered we had only the interest of women to deal with and we considered that the liquor question concerned men and not ourselves.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, Mrs. Palmer, I desire to invite your attention to the estimate on page 25 of the report submitted by President Palmer of National Commission. The first item provides, as I understand, for two meetings of the board. How many members constitute the Board of Lady Managers?—A. One hundred and fifteen.

Q. Your estimate calls for $2J,000 for an annual meeting in October, 1892, and a meeting in May, 1893; also on page 27 of the same report, if I am not incorrect, another meeting of the board is provided for at a cost of $15,000?—A. That is after the Exposition is over to close up the affairs of the board.

Q. In other words, you estimate for three meetings of the board at a cost of $44,000?—A. Yes, between now and the end of the Exposition.

Q. Now, upon a review of these estimates, are you quite sure that this expenditure is absolutely necessary for the success of your work?—A. I think it is very important indeed. These ladies come here from every part of the country and their work is very valuable.

Q. How long are they usually in session?—A. The last meeting was eight days. We were allowed five days and it was extended to eight days.

Q. Do they discharge any duties that could not be performed with equal fidelity by the Executive Committee?—A. As to making the action of the board National, of course the Executive Committee represent a very small portion of the country comparatively. These ladies come from every part of the country and represent the wants and needs of their own section and State, and they report, and action is taken with reference to the report presented by each member.

POWERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Q. What purpose would be accomplished by the meeting in October, 1892? Of course the enterprise will then be under way; it is advertised to the people of the United States, and ladies all have notice of the fact that you are to have a great exposition and that the formal opening is to be made in October, and the real opening in May, 1893. Now, at this meeting, what substantial benefit can be derived that can not be accomplished by a meeting of the Executive Committee?—A. We are clothed with certain powers and duties and we are given in a certain way the duties of the Director-General and department chiefs to perform; we have to provide all the work done on the women's building. We have no department chiefs and no Director-General; the Board of Lady Managers does its own work.

Q. Is not that power lodged by your by-laws with the Executive Committee?—A. But it makes it very much more National to have a meeting of the full board.

Q. In other words, suppose Congress or the local board should fail to provide the money for this meeting, could not the Executive Committee under your constitution and by-laws discharge all the duties that the National Board would be expected to perform if they were in session?—A. The Executive Committee was given full power by the board, because they did not know how liberal Congress would be. They can perform these duties, but still it is very much better performed by the full body, as there is more satisfaction and better results attained.

Q. Do you think 115 ladies can do business with greater speed and better result than the 26 who constitute your Executive Committee?—A. In creating the Board of Lady Managers, you are really promoting the interests of women, and the more we have doing that, the better the result. It is not the work alone that is done in session in Chicago, but the work which is done all over the country before they come here and when they go home, and the enthusiasm that is created.

Q. I also understand you have provided for two meetings of the Executive Committee prior to the close of the Exposition, and two meetings subsequent to the close. At what time of each year is that committee expected to meet?—A. They are expected to meet in the intervening time between the meetings of the board. The board would meet in October and May, and the Executive Committee would probably meet in January and midsummer.

Mr. HENDERSON. I find the law about the Board of Lady Managers is this: "And said Commission is authorized and required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said Commission." That provides for the board and the creation of the board, but the details as to their duties and powers is lodged with the Commission?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, what powers have the Commission given; do they require you to have annual meetings and elect officers; does the Commission, in its laws that it has laid down, require you to have annual meetings?—A. There is no provision made for that at all. We make our estimate to Congress, and if it is granted we hold our meetings, and, of course, if we get no money we can not hold meetings.

Q. That is a very valuable answer, and I would like to see the action of the Board of Commissioners, the National Commission, which gives you your powers and duties.

Mr. COGSWELL. You will find that on page 6 of this supplemental report.

The WITNESS. Commencing at "Whereas" on the top of the sixth page.

Mr. HENDERSON. You are familiar with it; tell me whether that requires an annual or semiannual meeting of the Board of Lady Managers?

A. It does not.

Mr. HENDERSON. Does it require any meeting except the implied meeting of organization?

Mr. COGSWELL. You will save Mrs. Palmer's time if you will let me read this: "Fifth. That owing to the evident intention of Congress to allow few meetings of the full Board of Lady Managers, the executive committee thereof, or a subcommittee of said executive committee, is hereby authorized and empowered, in the absence of the board, to exercise any and all powers which said board might exercise in session, including the right and privilege of amending the by-laws, should said executive committee or subcommittee at any time deem it necessary or advisable."

The CHAIRMAN. All power is given the executive committee?

The WITNESS. I am sorry that was read.

Mr. HENDERSON. You must regard these questions as not at all inquisitorial or unfriendly, but they are in order that we may have intelligent information to give to Congress. For one, I am going to vote to lop off, but I do not want to cripple. I would like to do it intelligently, and that is all these questions mean; to get intelligent information.

The WITNESS. Of course the Commission did not mean to say they would authorize our meeting, for they had no fund. They knew it was naturally the duty of the board to call a meeting if they had the funds for the purpose. If you could be here and see how it is, it would be a better demonstration than anything that could be said or written.

Mr. COGSWELL. I understand Mrs. Palmer to say that as president of the board and as chairman of the executive committee she regards the meeting of the full board as necessary to the proper and legitimate promotion of the cause she represents.

The WITNESS. Yes; and I am very much obliged to you for stating it so well. Will you be kind enough to read the third section.

Mr. COGSWELL (reading). "That said board shall have general charge and management of all the interests of women in connection with the Exposition; and it is hereby recognized and declared to be the official channel of communication through which all women, or organizations of women, may be brought into relation with the Exposition, and through which all applications for space shall be made for the exclusive use of women or their exhibits in the building or for the construction of buildings intended exclusively for women's use in the Exposition; and that in respect to these and all similar matters connected with the preparation for and the management of the Exposition, in so far as the same relates to women's work, women's exhibits, and women's interest in general, the direction and approval of the Board of Lady Managers, through its President, shall be necessary before final and exclusive action is taken."

The WITNESS. I commenced by saying we thought the creation of this Board of Lady Managers was an act of poetical justice, and really our work is so largely in certain directions that it is very difficult to be shown in actual figures, and when you understand that a general meeting of the board promotes all interests and promotes the enterprise which we have in view, we really think they are so very essential that we should hate very much indeed to see it decided against.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, as I understand you, the idea seems to be this; it is a missionary work that is performed when they go home. While here they become imbued with the spirit of the enterprise and upon returning to their respective States go out as missionaries for the Exposition, arousing and awakening interest.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; they do that before they come and after they go home, both.

STATIONERY AND POSTAGE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. On page 25 there is an estimate for stationery and printing, postage, etc., of $12,090 for the year ending the 1st of July, 1893. Have you made a careful estimate so as to determine whether this is exactly what you need, or can it be reduced?—A. That was based upon what was spent this year for this purpose and the work has increased now, a small percentage of increase.

Q. The reason I desire to call your special attention to that estimate is because it seems that the estimate from July 1, 1893 to the close of the Exposition is a little excessive in the event that the estimate for the next fiscal year is a correct one?—A. You see in closing up we have all the duties I have mentioned, that is, the Director-General, etc., and we have to communicate with all these ladies and let them know how their exhibits have been shipped, etc., so we feel that that is the closest estimate we could have.

MEETINGS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Q. Now, I notice also that the next item of the estimate is for "meetings of special committees in connection with work in Woman's Building;" what is the object of that expenditure?—A. We may have to have a special jury for admission to the main gallery and we will have to have special installation committees to decide how the whole thing shall be arranged and have it in charge of an installation officer; we have to have a number of committee meetings and we will be obliged to have them rather frequently. These committees will have to be in session often to get the work carried on as we would like to have it, and we wish it to be a very artistic and beautiful whole when finished.

COMMITTEE ON AWARDS.

Q. The next item of expense is for the "Committee on Awards, including printing, etc., $10,000." You also submit an item of $5,000 of the same nature for the period subsequent to the 1st of July, 1893. On what basis do you estimate these to be the correct amount?—A. Of course we will have to have that committee and it will have to meet several times to decide about the proper persons to be appointed on these juries. It is a very essential matter that we shall have proper representation on the juries, and the claims of women from this country and abroad will have to be very carefully considered, so it will make a number of committee meetings necessary in advance.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What number does the Commission allow your board to assign on juries?—A. The proportion?

Q. The law says one or more; now what action have they taken?—A. The Commission allowed us just as much a proportion as is represented by the work of women in each department. In needle work we shall have all probably, and in machinery and transportation and things of that kind we will have little or none, but where we have any proportion of the work we have one juror, and it increases with the ratio of the amount of work done by women.

Q. Did they make a special rule in each department?—A. We have to have a lot of application blanks prepared that are sent out to manufacturers asking what proportion of women's work is represented in their exhibits.

Mrs. BARKER. May I read this, "and the number of such women members so to be appointed shall be in proportion to the percentage of female labor performed in the production of such exhibits." That is the resolution, Mr. Chairman.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Upon what basis do you make this estimate of $15,000 for the Committee on Awards?—A. That is $10,000.

Q. It is $10,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and $5,000 thereafter?—A. We figured on how long a time they would probably have to be here, traveling expenses, and the probable number of meetings that would be required.

Q. The next item is "expenses of supplying articles and specimens indispensable to showing connectedly the growth and development of the industries of women." Can you add anything to that statement so as to show more fully the nature of that expenditure?—A. That was the exhibit that I was speaking of in which we will be aided very largely by the National Museum, but of course there are a great many points they do not touch and a great many countries from which we have no exhibits at all, and we want to make this exhibit fully representative of the work of women all over the world in all times as far as we can do it. Of course, really we can get from museums and collections but a few things and we have to get them from individuals, and it will be a little more expensive naturally.

Q. I do not know that I catch your meaning. Does that item contemplate any expense for transportation of specimens from the National Museum?—A. I think it will probably, unless an act is passed by Congress saving that expense; if not we will have to pay some of that which we did not contemplate when we made this estimate. Mr. Mason told me we would have to pay the upholsterers for mounting these things, and so on, which is an estimate we did not consider at all in making this.

EXHIBIT OF SILK MANUFACTURES.

Q. The next item of the estimate is $6,000 for an exhibit of silk manufactures conducted by female operatives. What is the basis of that estimate?—A. Well, it is based on very careful figures made by the committee of ladies who have had this exhibit in charge and who have had care of the growth of the silk worm. It is really an industry that might become very important in this country, and it has never been protected in any way, and these poor women, who are raising the silk worm, have to compete with the Chinese and Japanese silk industry, and it is very hard upon them, and we want to make an exhibit to show that if anybody needs protection they do. We want to show that in many of the States the silk worm can be raised and how the labor of raising the silk worm is light and profitable. It is an industry that ought to be created in this country and carried on with great success.

LOAN COLLECTION.

Q. We come now to the estimated "expense of securing a loan collection of objects which can not be otherwise obtained, such as are used in the best art schools, museums, *etc.*" Have you made such an investigation as to warrant you in the opinion you can

secure these loans?—A. We are sure of that, and also that that item does not at all cover the expense we will be put to. I presume we will have a loan collection in our building at a value of a million dollars or more. I presume it will cost twenty or twenty five thousand dollars all together.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Will $8,000 be expended in sending parties about collecting and in the transportation, insurance, fare, etc., or will any part be expended in hiring?—A. It will only be expended in paying transportation and insurance.

Q. You do not rent anything.—A. No, we have committees in every country that can secure loans of these exhibits.

Q. You want this simply for transportation and insurance?—A. Yes; for instance, we have applied to the Metropolitan Museum to let us have a very interesting collection which they have, a collection of old Egyptian embroideries and tapestries, taken from mummies, and they have said they would allow us to have them if we would assume certain expenses as will be incident to their transportation and insurance.

REDUCTION OF FORCE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I suppose there can be no reduction of your force without detriment to your department?—A. Suppose you investigate and see if you think so. I have a record of which I am somewhat proud and I would like for you to investigate. We feel proud of what we do and we are not at all modest about saying so.

Q. This exhibit which you have just handed me gives a summary of your correspondence?—A. Yes, sir. This is only my individual correspondence, not the secretary's.

Q. If there be no objection you may submit that and let it go into the record.

Report of Mrs. Palmer's correspondence for the World's Columbian Exposition.

Letters written from—	
November, 1890, to April, 1891	1,334
April, 1891, to September, 1891	2,074
September, 1891, to March, 1892	3,634
Total	7,042
Letters written by—	
Typewriter	2,286
Hand	4,756
Total	7,042
Letters on file at Mrs. Palmer's residence:	
Ordinary correspondence	3,850
Foreign letters	84
Documents	62
Letters referred	132
Total	4,128

The filing, indexing, and copying have been attended to and, in addition, much work has been necessary for the collection of material and statistics used in compiling official documents, such as classifications, committee lists, etc.

Clerical aid.—Secretary from November, 1890, to present date; stenographer from January, 1892, to present date.

CHICAGO, ILL., *March* 15, 1892.

ASSISTANCE FROM DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. How much assistance, if any, have you received from the Department of Publicity and Promotion? In your remarks you stated that certain parties had to keep agitating your work and its promotion, etc. I inferred from your remarks that your committee and their agencies were doing that. Now, that shows you why I ask the question, which is, how much if any assistance has your department received from the Bureau of *Publicity and Promotion*, and, if any, in what way?—A. The Publicity

and Promotion Bureau sends out printed forms for publication all over the country.

Q. What have they done for you, if anything?—A. They have prepared several of these forms which related to our work, and the proper employé of that department comes over to our office here to receive such information as is to be given the local press and all the papers. They have prepared nothing for us that relates to our existence as a board, not in the minutes, etc., but matter which we want sent out to the world at large and have printed in the newspapers, they prepare a form and send it to us.

Q. In what I will call the general service of the promotion of your bureau, you have relied more upon your own efforts and the efforts of your full committee, and what they have done at home in getting up their little fairs and raising and exciting interest, than you have upon that bureau?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The assistance of that bureau has been merely what assistance you received in the shape of newspaper notices and publications of that sort?—A. Yes, sir, and they have recently published for us 10,000 copies of the two circulars which we are sending everywhere.

Q. But you got those circulars up?—A. Yes, sir, and had them printed ourselves for our members in a limited way, but there was such a demand and so many questions coming in that those circulars answered in a clearer form, that we sent to the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion and asked them to print them for us on a larger scale, so we could send them everywhere they were asked for.

ASSISTANCE FROM CORPORATION.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. What assistance have you received from the corporation which is conducting the Exposition other than the erection of the building; have they placed any cash at your disposal, for your expenses in making selections, etc.?—A. Nothing at all. I do not remember anything that has been done for us outside of the building except this item from the Department of Publicity and Promotion in publishing some things for us.

Q. Your expenses have been all defrayed by the appropriation you received from Congress?—A. Entirely, altogether; yes, sir.

Q. Do you make charges of any kind for any of the space or facilities which are offered in the building?—A. None at all, it is all freely given.

REVENUE.

Q. Are there any concessions, trading privileges, or matters of that kind connected with that building that you would expect to serve as a source of revenue?—A. That is not a settled question. I will say we do not anticipate anything. Of course there are very heavy expenses and it is only proper that we should get all the revenue proper. We are going to ask a favor—and I am very glad Mr. Baker has come in now—and that is simply the privilege of selling certain things in our building, which may be regarded in the way of charity. Of course there are a great many women throughout our country who make some one thing well; for instance, they may make a pretty lamp shade or screen, and those women could not afford to send that article here with a custodian to take charge of it during the entire time of the Fair, so we hope to introduce a great many beautiful objects into the Fair and sell them for the benefit of these women by having decorative art societies and women's exchanges locate a sales room in our building, and we will ask at the proper time for the privilege of making these sales, because they are really charitable works and bring a living to the women of the country during the Fair. A great many things are being made in this country which are absolutely unique and peculiar to this country, and foreigners visiting the Exposition will want to carry them off as souvenirs. We can sell thousands of dollars' worth for our women and we want to do that. I think also our board will ask for a certain assignment of space in other departments where we would naturally exhibit women's work, and keep that space for industrial women who in the same way would be unable to keep a custodian during the Fair, and we would provide some one to unpack and arrange and maintain the exhibits during the Fair at our own expense, so women who are too poor to encounter that expense can be provided for. We would get no profit from that in anyway, but we would be able to show what they are doing.

LIABILITIES.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. In Exhibit No. 5, you gave a statement of the liabilities of the Board of Lady Managers. Does that include all possible liabilities of the board?—A. Not possible; no.

Q. Well, probable?—A. Probable.

LITIGATION.

Q. You have no suits pending against the Board of Lady Managers in any shape?—A. No.

Q. Has Miss Couzins a suit against the Commission?—A. Against the Board of Reference and Control. It makes us parties to the suit, but it is not brought against us, and they assume all expenses in connection with it.

Q. Do you know anything about that suit; is it still pending and not determined?—A. It could be brought before the court, but the lawyers who have had it in charge, the most eminent lawyers in the city, say if it is brought it will be thrown out immediately. It could have been thrown out in the first place, but at our request they went on and treated it seriously, in order to allow the matter to go on and be brought up and a decision given in accordance to the facts. I do not know whether the judge did it by any rule or whether Miss Couzins sought an injunction upon the action of the Board of Control and Board of Lady Managers, but the judge reviewed every point and made his decision upon every point that came up.

Q. Has Miss Couzins amended her bill, or do you know much about that?—A. I do know that she did amend her bill.

Q. Did that broaden it and did it present any new issues?—A. No; not all. They filed Mr. Black's speech as an addition; that was the amended bill. There was nothing new brought in and they simply filed Mr. Black's speech in addition to what had been already filed.

Q. Why is not that suit tried and disposed of?—A. I presume there will be nothing more heard of the suit, as the lawyers say it is not probable they will ever hear of it again.

Q. When was Miss Couzins elected secretary of the Board of Lady Managers?—A. At the meeting in November, 1890.

Q. Was she elected by the Board of Lady Managers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see from your report, Exhibit No. 1, that her term expired April 15, 1891?—A. Yes.

Q. How, by dismissal or resignation?—A. The executive committee declared the office vacant.

Q. The executive committee of the Board of Lady Managers?—A. Yes, sir, they declared the office vacant.

Q. Did the Commission have anything to do with her removal?—A. Nothing at all.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arksansas. I would suggest, as this line of inquiry involves the matter of litigation, might it not be well to be a little guarded about questions to Mrs. Palmer in regard to anything affecting the legal status, she being away from her counsel, and as she is a party to the litigation.

Mr. HENDERSON. It is not a criminal suit.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. But it is a moneyed suit and it is a question of revenue.

Mr. HENDERSON. We will be very guarded about that, so as not to involve Mrs. Palmer in it. I understand the matter is under litigation, and I thought it was well that we should understand both sides, and that was the reason I brought it up now. Miss Couzins, in her testimony under oath before this committee, produced a photograph showing that a record which she had made up had been changed, after it was made by the secretary, so as to affect her status as secretary of or a member of the Board of Lady Managers, or the executive committee, and, as I recollect it, changed by the secretary of the National Commission, Mr. Dickinson—I have not the official statement before me—and that the official publication as made shows this change. Have you any knowledge of this and can you throw any light upon it, or give us any information about it?—A. I have no knowledge on my own part, as I never saw the record, but I would really like to state what occurred, and I do not think it will be prejudicial to any lawsuit or make any difference.

Q. You will have to be the judge of that. These things have been brought to us under oath, and while we stated frankly and called Miss Couzins's attention to the fact that from her own statement it seemed to be in litigation that, therefore, we could not review it very well; still being here I thought it was a matter of duty to bring it to your attention in case you might desire to say something about it. She claimed that she was removed from the office to which she was elected and the record was falsified, or something of that sort. I have not examined the record since she gave her testimony, and I do not know that I have got that exactly right; I did not know we were going to have this hearing this afternoon, or I would have looked it over.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood Mrs. Palmer to say she had no personal knowledge of it.

The WITNESS. I have this knowledge that Miss Couzins charged that the record had been changed, and she wrote to every member of the full committee to know in what condition that record was when they handed it in. It was one of the by-laws which

she charged had been changed, and, if I remember correctly, every member of the full committee said that was changed in committee and some even remembered all the incidents connected with it, and also recalled the fact that because that by-law was interlined—which was interlined with lead pencil, rather indistinctly—when it was read from the platform at our meeting the chairman of the by-laws committee (who is now dead, unfortunately) went forward and sat at the foot of the reading clerk to show him where to skip and where the writing changed it, and all the full committee have stated on oath these facts. Our board has since met and passed upon these records.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. The Board of Lady Managers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this the record of the Board of Lady Managers?—A. It was one of their by-laws and had been adopted by them.

Q. What had Mr. Dickinson to do with that?—A. I think it would be difficult to show; she has charged that.

Q. There was a good deal of publicity in the papers, but I never read any of it at the time until it came up before us?—A. If our board is the final judge of its own action, that matter is all settled.

The CHAIRMAN. You refer to the records of this board; were they approved?

A. Yes, sir; and printed by us, and, secondly, it disapproved of the matter as printed by Miss Couzins.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mrs. Cooke was elected as the successor of Miss Couzins by the Board of Lady Managers and the Executive Committee?

A. She was elected secretary *pro tempore* by the Executive Committee and at the meeting in September last she was elected by the board, no other nominations being made.

Recurring further to the removal of Miss Couzins, I desire to say that the Commission and members of the board having united in giving the executive committee full power, and the executive committee in taking this action, that the Commission might be considered as having indirectly to do with the removal of Miss Couzins.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You do not recognize that the Commission, after creating the Board of Lady Managers and prescribing their duties, has any right to appoint or remove any officer?—A. Not at all.

Q. So whatever change was made in the secretaryship, the Board of Lady Managers assumed the entire responsibility?—A. Yes, sir; and acted under the authority of the board and the authority of the Commission. They recognized their right to approve all their actions.

The swearing of Mrs Palmer having been overlooked, she was here sworn to the truth of her foregoing evidence.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet on Monday at 10:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, *Monday, April* 4, 1892.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and the expenditures therefor, this day met at 10:30 a. m., Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

All the members of the Committee were present.

TESTIMONY OF D. H. BURNHAM—Continued.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

D. H. BURNHAM recalled and examined.

POLICE AND WATCHMEN.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Does this item of police include watchmen?—A. Yes, sir; they are one and the same. They are not police in the sense of city police; they are watchmen for us, and incidentally police.

Q. Did you commission them yourself?—A. Yes, sir; they are made special police also by the city within our grounds.

Q. In the answer of Mr. Baker on p. 95, and to the end of p. 99, I find a list of watchmen here commencing with E. H. Anderson and ending with J. B. Yetter, and *also* including 216 laborers. Those, I take it, are workmen. Now, these are all under *the limit* of age, are they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the limit of age?—A. We have recently established 35 years; it had not been absolutely fixed, but it has seemed wise under the circumstances.

Q. I have received letters from old soldiers complaining they are by regulations excluded from service of these police and watchmen forces. What is there to that?—A. It is not true.

Q. Have you old soldiers on the force?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the meaning of this remark of Mr. Baker, in his report: "These watchmen are special police officers and are all from Illinois, as the law requires a two years residence?" They can not be appointed under that unless they have been here two years?—A. I will not undertake to construe the law.

Q. Have you adhered to the two years' residence strictly?—A. Not entirely, sir. There are a few men who I think have not been here two years.

Q. You do not exclude old soldiers from going on that force?—A. No, sir; not when we have a place for them and they are fit men. Of course, they have to be fit for the place; without that we will not take them or any one.

Q. What are the duties of watchmen?—A. There are three shifts in general of eight hours each under our agreement with the city. They are distributed about the grounds and when they are on duty they are trained to use the fire apparatus and fire carts and the apparatus which is fastened to the wall. They are trained to understand all fire signals and the regulations belonging to special police both for fire and for the passage of engines, for the removal of such dangerous conditions as might be harmful to life or property. They are obliged to watch as they go over the grounds and see that things are in a secure condition in the buildings and to report anything that may be at all dangerous, either in the way of fire or anything that might happen from the falling of timbers, from anything being across the road to prevent the passage of the fire engines or the hook and ladder or any of our apparatus. They are also to give information to the public, to those who are visitors, passing around and telling them what they may and what they may not do.

Q. Sort of guides? Have you adopted this thirty-five year limit?—A. We have not arbitrarily and finally, but we have in substance. In substance, except some men, say gate-keepers. We have some places where a man can walk in a very narrow limit; all they would have to do would be to act as guides and give people directions about the grounds, so we have stepped over the boundary there, but when it comes to the active men on the buildings we have kept within the limit pretty close, because we feel it very necessary to have bright men and men who are active.

Q. Is any man to be on duty more than eight hours?—A. No, sir; probably on rare occasions. In regard to officers, they are on duty constantly.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Arkansas. Is that eight hours out of the twenty-four?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; eight hours out of twenty-four, three shifts. Now, it is proper for me to state about that. In our point of view, old soldiers, men who have passed 50 or 55 years, who are infirm in any way, will not be fit men for the regular grade during the Exposition, but there will be places where we can use such men, and we will be glad to do it, and such men we will not forget, for we feel the obligations to them as much as any other Americans do; but for the regular service we will have to be extremely careful, for it is far more important than the ordinary police service, as the men have to vigilant, strong, and active.

By Mr. HENDESON:

Q. Have you any regulations adopted whereby the selection of these men shall be from citizens of Illinois?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have not pursued that course?—A. We have recognized that thing, but have not adhered to it expressly, however; there are men on the force who are not citizens of the State of Illinois.

Q. Of this entire list reported by Mr. Baker, there is somewhere in the neighborhood of 200?—A. Of watchmen.

Q. Under the title of watchmen I see they are all credited to Illinois, everyone of them.—A. I have not seen the list. It is quite probable of course; in the main they claim to be from Illinois. But I know from my personal knowledge there are a few men who claim to come from outside the State. That answers the question.

Q. Is this entire force needed now as watchmen for the grounds?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many do you estimate you will need when the Exposition is in operation?—A. We think we will need 1,500.

Q. Five hundred on duty at a time?—A. Yes, sir; there is no question about that. We may possibly have to go over it, but of course every penny that we can save we will do it. We have got to have the building properly guarded. You see the police duty, as I have stated, is very much severer on these men than it is on any city police to-day. They have to be very much more vigilant.

Q. When did you first put these men to work?—A. As soon as we commenced the building.

Q. What proportion of them did you commence with?—A. Very few.

Q. Increasing them as the number of buildings increased?—A. Yes, sir; and we are just about to make a further increase of eight or ten.

Q. In this item $46,505.16 for police protection; is that what has been paid out to watchmen?—A. I can not give you my report, and that report the auditor has made up, and I will have to have Mr. Barrington ——

Q. Will you be kind enough to file with your supplemental statement the names of all the forces under the term of "police and watchmen," and state from where they are appointed?—A. You mean the States from which they came.

Q. Where they are citizens?—A. I will give you that.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. If all, or nearly all, of these watchmen are citizens of Illinois, what reason is there for creating that class of people; what is the gauge?—A. Fitness.

Q. You have not made it a condition that they should be citizens of Illinois?—A. No, sir; not directly; of course we have in a broad way.

Q. Why?—A. Well, I was informed by the company that that was to be the rule in the matter.

Q. That was to be the policy of the company?—A. Yes, sir; for the present.

Q. You do not consider you are required by law to limit yourself particularly to citizens of the State?

Mr. COGSWELL. It is somewhere in evidence that two years' residence is required before a man can exercise the duty of a sworn policeman.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. That is just what I had in my mind, and yet these men are stated not to be policemen in the strict sense of the term.

The WITNESS. They are sworn in as police.

Mr. COGSWELL. As watchmen they would not have the power of arrest.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Do these men have the power of arrest?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; within the grounds.

Mr. COGSWELL. But as constables of the city of Chicago.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. If that is the law, how would you be justified in deviating from that law in the instances you state you have deviated?—A. I will give you every special case, if you will give me time.

Q. I am not speaking of the number, but the reason for such deviation?—A. Of course there will be a special reason for each.

Q. Is it a matter of record, the reason why outside parties have been appointed?—A. Yes, sir; it will be a matter of record if it is not already. You realize, gentlemen, that the action up to the present time has been tentative. We have not been ready until now to go into final, active, organization of the grade. We have used temporary men as officers and a temporary force, and now that we are ready to go into it of course exact laws will apply from this time on.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say these watchmen and special police officers have authority to make arrests?—A. Within the grounds.

Q. By authority of what law?—A. The city has sworn them in as special police.

Q. They are police officers under the authority of the city?—A. Not under the authority of the city, except as special policemen are.

Q. They exercise their authority by virtue of being sworn in by officers of the city but paid by the Exposition?—A. I presume that would be the way so far as making arrests are concerned.

Q. The corporation does not swear these policemen in?—A. No, sir.

Q. They are sworn in by the city officials?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And exercise the authority of arrest by authority of the city alone?—A. So far as police duty is concerned.

Q. But they are paid by the local corporation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will ask Mr. Baker, as he is here and already sworn, to explain just what is meant in the note on page 99 of his report, wherein it is stated, "these watchmen are special police officers and are all from Illinois, as the law requires a two years' residence."

Mr. BAKER. In answering the question of which this is a part, I asked for a report from our department, and that note came to me with a report, but I do not know where it originated.

Q. You do not know of your own knowledge whether there is such a law?

Mr. BAKER. I will tell you all I know about it. That struck me as rather a curious incident that all these men were from Illinois, but I did not notice the note until I had had the report in my possession perhaps half a day. Then I saw that and made some inquiry about it, and I found—or at least I was told by our legal adviser—that there was a law of the State of Illinois, which had been procured at the in-

stance of the policemen in Chicago, that a man in order to be a policeman in the city of Chicago must have a residence of two years here. These men who are appointed are special policemen; they are sworn in by the city the same as any policeman outside and they have a limited jurisdiction. They can not make arrests outside of our grounds. They can make them in there and then they have to turn them over to the regular police department, and it has been and is now my understanding, as an explanation of that, that in order to be sworn in as special policemen it was necessary that they should have a two years residence here, and that is a thing I did not know before.

Q. You have no personal knowledge of it?

Mr. BAKER. No, sir.

Q. And you are not able to cite us to that section of the law?

Mr. BARKER. No; I could not do that.

Q. Your information is the opinion of your legal adviser.

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; and it came since my attention was called to it by this.

Q. Will you kindly furniah the committee a reference to the law.

Mr. BAKER. I will do so.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Right there, has it ever occurred to you that the city of Chicago ought to bear in part or in whole the expense of securing law and order within all her limits. You have taken this added expense and responsibility of preserving law and order on your grounds at quite an expense; has it ever occurred to the Board of Management that it might possibly be the duty of the city of Chicago in part or in whole to keep law and order within her own limits?

Mr. BAKER. I may say it has occurred to me more than once; but I will say the city of Chicago has as large a police force as it is able to employ with the revenue it has at hand and still has not enough. Every builder of large buildings here, I think, has one or more special policemen sworn in and paid by himself. I think it is pretty general here, and I think it is perhaps so in every other city to have such special policemen to look after large buildings.

Q. Does not every city preserve law and order whether she has any revenue or not?

The WITNESS. Paris did not and Philadelphia did not. This corporation has an enormous amount at stake here and I think the stockholders and public would hold us responsible if we did not employ every reasonable means for taking care of our property, and we concluded that one of those means is a proper and efficient special police force.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I do not know that I fully understood your reply to Gen. Henderson, but if I did you stated that in the appointment of these police officers you had not followed the requirements of what is alleged to be a statute calling for a two years residence.—A. No, sir; I did not follow that strictly, but I have followed it quite closely.

Q. Did you have knowledge of this alleged statute?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What number of men have you now employed?—A. Something less than 200.

Q. What is their salaries?—A. Sixty dollars a month.

The WITNESS. If it is not entirely improper I should like to say something on this police question.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment; Gen. Cogswell suggests you furnish the committee a statement as to what is paid the police by the city.

Mr. COGSWELL. What is the pay of the city police?

The WITNESS. Abont $1,000 a year.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. How much are you paying your men?

The WITNESS. Sixty dollars a month.

Mr. COMPTON. Did I understand you to say in the case of Paris and Philadelphia the whole expense of watchmen was paid for by the Exposition authorities?

The WITNESS. I am so informed.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What number of hours are policemen on duty in the city?—A. I am not sure.

Q. Eight hours?—A. I am not sure. I wish to volunteer a statement in regard to this police force——

Q. You could not state of your own knowledge respecting the number of hours they are on duty?—A. I know it is said they observe the eight-hour system, but I would have to inquire before I replied to it. The duties of the city police are not at all what ours are. We require much more of a man than is required of the city police. They are trained as firemen as well as police and they are paid much less money. The proper officers of the city have been spoken to on the basis of protection and have stated (not by the common council, but by their officers, as to what

they believed would be done by the common council) that if we ask them to take charge here entirely they might be willing to do it if we paid the men, not otherwise. That has been held unanimously as their opinion, that they would not pay for our police force.

FIRE APPARATUS.

Q. Without there are further questions on this line, we will return to the items of the exhibit of construction expenses as reported by the auditor. Upon one or two points I desire information that will probably not be given in response to our requests of last Saturday. How many fire engines have you now, and what is the force needed to operate them?—A. We have four. We are making arrangements for seven stations to be built at once without delay.

Q. You have four engines now and seven contemplated?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men to each engine?—A. There are about—I will have to give you that information exactly later—if you want the exact information Mr. Pickett will give you the exact number. I will make a reply to that in writing.

Q. Did you purchase these engines?—A. We borrowed them of the manufacturers. We have one borrowed from the city now. They gave us their oldest ones. It sucks sometimes when it is put on the lagoon.

Q. Were they borrowed from the manufacturers on the idea of exhibiting them on the grounds?—A. So far as possible. Of course we save money in that way.

Q. That was the idea that prompted the loan?—A. Yes, sir; a great deal of our budget is placed before you on that basis.

Q. You do not know how many men you have to an engine?—A. No, sir; I can not state the number, but it is 6 or 8.

Q. What is the usual force employed by the city?—A. About 10 to a station. Of course they have their relief also, but I will give you that information exactly.

FLOATING PROPERTY.

Q. I notice an item designated under the head of "floating property." What is that expenditure?—A. I have not seen the budget. You will have to ask the auditor in regard to that; he has made the item up.

Q. It is classed under the head of "construction expenditures," and we understood these expenditures were authorized by you.—A. I know all the items, and can tell you about them, but how they are classified by the book-keeper I can not tell, but I will send for him and get the books.

Q. You would not be able to distinguish that expenditure by the title?—A. I can give you every item, but I require to have the books here to do it.

FURNITURE FOR BUILDINGS.

Q. "Furniture for buildings;" is that furniture used on the grounds and also in the offices here?—A. At both places; at the grounds, and I also have the entire top story of the Rookery filled with men. We have about twelve offices in the Rookery, besides the one you were in there.

HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

Q. There is another expenditure classed under the head of "horses, wagons, and other vehicles;" is that used in connection with service on the grounds?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. Are they work horses, etc.?

The WITNESS. Not including such wagons as we hire from day to day to do landscape work, but such as we actually require for the work we have to do every day.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. They belong to you?—A. Yes, sir; we have about twenty horses, in round numbers.

INTRAMURAL WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Q. "Intramural water transportation;" will you kindly explain to the committee the meaning of that expenditure?—A. I am sorry we have not got a map here. The expenditure is during the Fair. We will start a large number of boats running regularly, hugging that shore [illustrating]. They will come up here, still hugging the right shore, pass down through here, making regular trips, which will be about 3½ miles. These will travel constantly during the Fair for the accommodation of visitors

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Will they collect a fare?—A. Yes, sir; to be collected.

Q. I suppose you have the right to let that if you want to?—A. Yes, sir; if we wish to; but it is very questionable about that, whether we will operate that outside of our own control.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is it the purpose of the management to operate that enterprise on their own account or make a concession?—A. The purpose of the management will be to operate that on its own account without we find it can be done equally well by somebody else. We are now considering it. Of course the purpose to-day is to operate it ourselves.

Q. What is the estimate of the entire expense?—A. I think that was given to the auditor.

Q. You do not recall it now?—A. I will give it exactly later.

Q. You have, then, not definitely determined whether you will make a concession? A. It has got to be done; it is part of the design and must be done.

Q. I am not criticising that part of it at all.—A. I am simply emphasizing the fact that it is a necessary thing.

Q. I want to know whether or not the object can be accomplished by a concession, or whether you propose to control the enterprise yourself?—A. That we have not determined; we are considering it.

Q. Who is considering it now?—A. My bureau, and the Ways and Means Committee. We have taken it up to-day.

Q. Have you had any offers?—A. Yes, sir; we have some bids.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Do you consider it a necessary part of your organized work on the grounds?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think it will be profitable if you make it a matter of tolls?—A. I think it will be, not to any very large extent, but it will be profitable; it will not be a loss to us.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not your opinion that this feature can be disposed of by a concession and a revenue derived therefrom?—A. That might possibly be done; in fact we have some offers on that basis now which propose to give us a certain amount, but they are nearly all contingent.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. It is simply a question of what will be the best revenue.

The WITNESS. We have to have it even if it is operated at a loss to us; and these offers usually have a string to them, and it will require an analysis to see whether we shall take it in or let it out.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you say whether or not you have made an estimate of the expenditure on this account?—A. Yes, sir, that has been made. I prefer, however, as you are asking a direct question, to give that estimate direct. All my estimates are incorporated here, but they are incorporated in the auditor's way so I can not pick them out very readily.

STABLE EXPENSES.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. "Stable expenses;" they are expenses for the care of these horses?—A. Yes, sir.

STATUES.

Q. "Statues?"—A. There will be probably four hundred, all told, figures upon the buildings and grounds. Do you desire any statement as to how these are brought about?

Q. These are statues made of the material called "staf?"—A. They are being designed in Italy and France, and in this country and in the different States.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. These expenditures are principally preliminary expenditures relating to designs?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Two thousand six hundred and ten dollars?—A. Yes, sir.

ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. In regard to this electrical building, I want to ask if this building is being constructed as all the other buildings are?—A. Yes, sir; exactly.

Q. That is, apart from the plant, and apart from the engineering, and apart from the conduit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This building is being erected as all the other buildings, upon plans and specifications prepared, submitted, and approved?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what I want to ask is this: I suppose this covers the whole business as far as the lighting of the park and all that is concerned; everything pertaining to the whole concern, except the building, by the words "plant and engineering." Did it ever occur to you gentlemen to ask for bids for that work, or did you ever ask for bids?—A. Yes, sir; we have constantly done so.

Q. You have asked for bids?—A. Yes, sir. Take the incandescent lights, for instance. We have estimated arc lights, incandescent lights, and power at $1,034,000. We do not give up the hope that we will get it for that, but the incandescent bids alone, opened on Saturday, called for $1,500,000, an excess of this whole sum. We do not expect to trade at that point by any manner of means. We have one bid for $500,000, but it is not one we can accept.

Q. Did you ever have an offer to put these in with the privilege of exhibiting them?—A. Yes, sir. In electric works we give them the privilege by agreement of the Director-General that whatever they install shall be at the same time an exhibit, but it is of use to us, and these estimates are made upon that basis. That is true in regard to our estimate both for mechanical and electrical works. In other words, if they get these things given to them it will not reduce the budget to the figures made in this.

HOSPITALS.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. What will be the total expense of your hospital accommodations?—A. How do you mean, the size or expense?

Q. I mean the whole cost of the hospital estimate, including, of course, the cost of maintenance during the Exposition.—A. I will give you that in writing. I have not that as a separate item. I have it up to date, but we are now building a construction building, which is a building for our own offices for the Fair, covering a great many things, and in that building this final emergency hospital will be placed.

Q. You see what I want?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I want to ask what are the hospital accommodations in this city. Have you any hospital with free beds in it, and how many hospitals have you, if you know?—A. I can not state that. I think Chicago is considered to have a very fair hospital service, but there is nothing convenient to us which can be used as an emergency hospital. This is purely an emergency hospital on the grounds.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I see for temporary buildings you have expended $56,493.28, and they are given in detail here; state what they constitute and what each one costs.—A. What page is that?

Q. Page 20. Are not many of these buildings such as will be serviceable during the Exposition?—A. The freight sheds will be permanent.

Q. Will the stable be used?—A. Probably.

Q. The hospital?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Fire-engine houses, will those be serviceable?—A. Probably.

Q. Police barracks?—A. Those will be done away with.

Q. The new one on which you are helping the city will take its place?—A. I will say in making the new arrangements we give the police barracks to a contractor who takes the contract for the new building and he removes it.

Q. How about your power house; is that temporary?—A. Yes, sir. Now, it is not the house alone; of course it has a plant which we have had to put in there.

Q. Freight sheds, which is a $14,000 item, will be utilized?—A. Yes, sir. In regard to the power house, it was a very important thing, and we had to make that fireproof.

LETTER OF COMPLAINT.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I have a letter here—I know nothing about the writer, but he speaks of some expenditures, and I suppose it is proper to ask Mr. Burnham about it. Do you know the writer [handing the letter]; if so, what is his name?

The WITNESS. No, sir, I do not (examining letter). It seems to be Zingsem. I think we had such a man in this department.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. He writes about landscape matters. Have you charge of that part of the business?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. Mr. Codman, Mr. Olmsted's partner, has charge of the landscape department.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. He says the landscape business is expensive, that is about the substance of it, unnecessarily so, and perhaps it might be well to have that expenditure explained a little. He states a number of things in this letter, but the substance of the letter is that there is a good deal of waste of money in the landscape business.

The WITNESS. If I am not mistaken that is a man who two weeks ago came and requested a raise of salary. I investigated the man and refused to do it. (To Mr. Codman.) Is he still in your department?

Mr. CODMAN. I think not.

The WITNESS. He should not be. We will be glad to answer the question.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. That might be true, but still there might be an unnecessary expenditure in the landscape business. I will be glad if you will state or let the gentleman who is in charge of the matter more immediately state in his own way something about the work and the cost.

TESTIMONY OF H. S. CODMAN.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

H. S. CODMAN sworn and examined:

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Does the construction of the lake and the water way system constitute part of the landscape department?—A. It had been under our general charge; yes, sir.

METHOD OF WORK AND PRICES PAID.

Q. How do you pay for the excavation, by the cubic yard?—A. The largest portion of the excavation was done by contract. We found, however, afterwards in the finer, the small work of excavation, we could do it cheaper by the day than by any prices we could get it done by contract here in Chicago.

Q. What do they do with material excavated?—A. The material excavated was used to fill up the low ground, so as to keep it above the water level and so as to be dry during the Exposition.

Q. Is that ground distributed in the immediate vicinity?—A. It was all distributed to a considerable distance.

Q. Did your contract price cover both excavation and distribution of that material?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it at a uniform price?—A. The excavation of the topsoil was at a higher price than that of the sand below.

Q. Did the price for excavating the topsoil require that it should be taken off and also it should be piled up where it was wanted?—A. Yes, sir; but not replacing it.

Q. The subsequent distribution?—A. Was done by ourselves.

Q. What did you pay for topsoil work?—A. I believe that was finally settled at $1.40 a cubic yard. That included excavating it and piling it up where directed.

Q. What was approximately the average thickness of the layers?—A. It averaged about 10 inches. It varied from 6 to 18 inches, with an average of about 10 inches.

Q. What did you pay for the balance of the excavation?—A. Twenty-two cents. I will say that contract was made by the engineer and not by us; the general direction of it came under our department.

Mr. BURNHAM. The original grading contract was not under him. That was the chief engineer, Mr. Gottlieb, who left us last summer.

Q. Still he knows what these things cost. The proportion of the expenditures to date are covered by this matter of gathering the topsoil and excavating.

The WITNESS. That appears in that statement under the head of dredging and filling. The original contract is that item. What we have done since then comes under the head of landscape gardening. The figures include what small grading we have done since then and finishing.

EXPENDITURES.

Q. I see here in the landscape department there is an item of $99,182.17; that is the part which is more immediately under your charge?—A. It is all under our charge.

Q. What have you done with that amount of money? Give me in your own way where the value of the money went.—A. We took the work where the contractors got through on the original rough grading and put it into final shape. We have distributed back the topsoil where there will be grass and plants; we have done considerable shore protection, which was necessary on account of the washing of the shores by the water, and we have planted the shores of the island and some of the shores of the mainland, in all about 6 miles. The grading of the Midway Plaisance has also been an expenditure. It was found we could do it cheaper than any contract price, so that has come to us.

Q. Of course it is difficult to judge in regard to that sort of special work where you never saw the ground in its original condition, but I would like to ask if you are paid by contract.—A. You mean the work in our department?

Q. Your firm?—A. We have a regular salary.

Q. How large a salary?—A. Five thousand dollars a year, but the work we have had done is all done by day labor, hired by the Exposition company.

Q. Who supervises your pay roll and expenditures?—A. Our general superintendent on the grounds.

Q. He is over you in the matter of expenditure?—A. He is our superintendent.

Q. Who is a check on you against extravagant employ of labor?—A. Mr. Burnham.

Mr. BURNHAM. The general superintendent on the grounds has all work under him, and he is Mr. Geraldine, so he has supervision over him as well. Now, the pay rolls are made of course by the company's officers for that particular purpose and Mr. Ackerman, the auditor, directs that, and has direct control over that.

EMPLOY OF LABOR.

Q. What I am getting at more particularly is, for instance, who employs the men; who determines the number of men that shall be worked?

The WITNESS. Our superintendent.

Mr. BURNHAM. That comes to me as a recommendation.

Q. Do you see whether he employs sufficient men, is that under your supervision?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I do all that through my proper officer on the ground.

Q. So you have no interest in any way, shape, or form in the expenditure?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now, here is an item for "landscape architecture" of $12,000. What has caused that expenditure?—A. That includes our fees.

Mr. BURNHAM. That is probably the salary list as well. It is proper to state we pay them $5,000 a year, and the actual cost to them of draftsmen and traveling expenses. Of course they have a force at Brookline, Mass., and we will call on them for a design and it is worked up there and they are paid the actual cost of doing the work.

Q. What is the price to-day for similar excavation for ordinary work in the city?

Mr. BURNHAM. About the same. I think it was done at a higher price; not much higher, but a little higher.

Q. Was there any particular difficulty?

Mr. BURNHAM. We advertised for bids in the usual way and that was the best bid we could get. I had not charge of it at the time; that was under an independent officer, Gottlieb, who had been elected before I was, and he was acting independently and he made that contract. I do not think it is very high; it was advertised in the regular way, and this is the best on which I could let the contract.

Q. How much higher was it than it ought to have been?

Mr. BURNHAM. I think, in view of what we know to-day, handling the force to-day under Mr. Codman doing the work, we could do it at about 10 per cent cheaper. Of course we have not done dredging work, but in gardening work.

TESTIMONY OF D. H. BURNHAM—Resumed.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We will now proceed to examine the estimate found on pages 79, 80, and 81, and before doing so I want to propound a query. In the comparative exhibit called for on Saturday you understood that where there was any new buildings in process of construction or contemplated at this Exposition that do not have their counterpart either at Paris or at the Centennial Exposition, that you would report the cost of those?—A. I have not done that.

Q. Did you understand our desire in that way?—A. I will see whether it will cover it. I have listed the buildings at Philadelphia and listed the buildings at *Paris*, and I have given the Exposition buildings per se.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Q. Have you your answer complete now?—A. I do not know whether this will cover it or not (handing over same).

OFFICE OF D. H. BURNHAM, CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
1143 The Rookery, Chicago, April 4, 1892.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations, United States House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: The following list of questions were propounded to me yesterday to be answered to-day:

I have the honor to state that the data at hand concerning other Expositions is very incomplete, but I will reply so far as known facts will allow.

The questions were:

(1) State the comparative areas in this, the Philadelphia, and the Paris Expositions.

(2) Comparative costs of the buildings, also costs per square foot in said Expositions.

(3) Compare space for exhibitors in said Expositions.

(4) Cubic contents of the buildings in said Expositions.

(5) Materials used in the buildings in said Expositions.

(6) Architects employed on the buildings of each Exposition.

(7) Area of grounds in each Exposition.

(8) List of employés in Construction Department of this Exposition.

(9) The expense of additions to Art Institute which are needed for our purposes but which must be thrown away so far as they are concerned.

(10) Additional cost from changing our plant and reasons for same.

(11) Acreage of spaces devoted to agriculture in the World's Columbian Exposition.

(12) Architectural intent and effect of the various Expositions.

Please find answers to questions 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 in Exhibits A, B, and C, attached hereto.

To question 3, I am unable to reply without considerable extension of time. To make an accurate answer concerning the space actually provided for use at Paris would require a month for correspondence.

I am unable to reply accurately to question 6, as the data is not at hand for either Philadelphia or Paris. The information can be obtained, but will also require time. What the French did would probably be of little value for comparison with our expenses for the same purpose. The architects there were men already largely employed in the public works. The main reward conferred upon them was the decoration of the Legion of Honor, which, to a Frenchman, is beyond all price; it can not be estimated at all by us, especially in money. A French artist will make a present of his services to his Government, and consider this decoration to be a high reward, when a private individual would have to pay a great price for his services.

Answering question 8, I beg to state that a full list of employés in this department is in the report to your honorable committee made by the president of this company.

Answering question 9. I am advised by the architect of the Art Institute that it will cost his client $34,000 to make such extra provisions in that building as will be needed to meet our requirements, and that this sum will be thrown away so far as the final structure is concerned.

Answering question 10. Last summer I ordered the engineers to revise the constructional drawings for all of the large buildings, decreasing the timber strains from 1,500 pounds to 1,200 pounds to the square inch, and to figure for the necessary wind pressure. I also increased the strength of the main piers. The gross expenditure to insure absolute security was $358,780.87.

In reply to question 11. One hundred and fifty-two acres of ground are devoted to agricultural purposes; this, however, including stock sheds, etc.

Answering question 12. The actual Exposition buildings at Philadelphia, *per se*, were: The Agricultural Hall, the Machinery Building, the Main Exposition Building, Horticultural Hall, and Memorial Art Building. In the latter building a high architectural intent was apparent. It is permanent, but otherwise the purpose was simply to house the exhibits in a pleasing way, but without attempting to make the work of great value architecturally.

In Paris the main Exposition buildings *per se* were: The Trocadero (already built), the Fine Arts Building, the Liberal Arts Building, the Industrial Building, the Machinery Building. As to grand exterior expression, only the fronts on the Great Court of the Fine Arts, the Liberal Arts, and the industrial buildings were concerned.

In the World's Columbian Exposition the main buildings *per se* are: The Forestry, the Agricultural, the Machinery, the Administration, the Manufactures and Liberal

Arts, the Electrical, the Mines and Mining, the Transportation, the Horticultural, the Fisheries, the Woman's, the Fine Arts.

This Exposition, therefore, has twelve buildings of the first class to five at Philadelphia and five at Paris.

The landscaping at Philadelphia was not considered in any important sense; at Paris it was confined to one great court, but in this Exposition it forms a most important part.

Experience has taught that more and better breathing space was essential to the best success of Expositions. This need has been most liberally met in the World's Columbian Exposition, which will make of the landscape effects an exhibit worthy of the dignity of the national enterprise.

The introduction of waterways among the Exposition buildings is novel, and it is hoped that this feature will materially add to the convenience and comfort of every one, as it surely will to the beauty of the *ensemble*.

Answering this question finally: The intent and purpose of this company, to whom was intrusted by Congress the duty of designing and producing Exposition grounds and buildings worthy of the high place of our country among nations, were to so act in the premises that our neighbors and friends from abroad shall not alone concede our material greatness, but also acknowledge us to be their equals in that higher field of cultivation expressed in the arts. We have therefore felt it to be especially our duty to clothe the buildings your National Commission has ordered us to erect in architectural dress not surpassed in any time, and to gracefully surround them with a landscape equal to them in beauty.

Respectfully submitted.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction.

EXHIBIT A.—*Cost and area of the main buildings of the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, as shown by the official report of the Director-General.*

Buildings	Area.	Cost.	Cost square foot.	Material.
	Acres.			
Main building	20.20	$1,763,600.17	$2.00	Brick, wood, iron, and glass.
Art Building	1.50	1,564,398.56	23.94	Granite, glass, and iron.
Art annex	1.41	109,045.67	1.79	Brick, wood, iron, and glass.
Machinery Hall	14.00	634,863.48	1.04	Stone, wood, iron, and glass.
Horticultural Hall	1.25	367,073.47	6.74	Glass and iron.
Agricultural Building	8.72	299,426.62	.79	Wood and glass.
Carriage annex	1.95	60,171.85	.71	Do.
Shoe and Leather Building	1.11	38,663.92	.80	
Judges' Hall	.38	30,293.48	1.38	Do.
Photographic Hall	.44	30,533.83	1.59	
Mineral annex	.50	22,007.83	1.02	Wood, iron, and glass.
Womens' Building	.80	34,603.99	.99	
Horticultural Tent	.16	4,380.00	.62	
Medical Building	.42	2,130.25	1.16	
Dairymen's Building	1.82	10,000.00	1.86	
Sawmill and boiler houses	1.04	122,019.22	2.71	
City of Philadelphia Building	.90	6,691.10	1.71	
Music Pavilion	.18	3,484.00	4.44	
Pomological Building	.83	19,278.66	.53	
Wagon annex	.63	10,152.50	.37	
Eating Barracks	.32	10,412.72	1.18	
United States Centennial Commission office and Centennial Board of Finance office.	.74	41,397.00	1.28	
Public Comfort Building	.44	5,200.00	.27	
Total	.....	5,189,828.32		

Average cost of buildings per square foot, $2.16. Total area of grounds, 284.49 acres. Total area of buildings, 70.08 acres.

EXHIBIT B.—*Cost and area of the main buildings of the Paris Exposition of 1889.*

Buildings.	Area.	Cubic contents.	Cost.	Cost.	Material.
	Acres.			*Sq. Ft.*	
Miscellaneous industries	22.50	37,300,000	$1,139,437.64	$1.16	Stone, iron, wood, and glass.
Fine Arts and Liberal Arts	12.12	39,600,000	1,309,626.56	2.48	Stone, terra cotta, iron, and glass.
Machinery Hall	16.80	56,600,000	1,454,695.88	1.99	Wood, stone, iron, and glass.
Total			3,903,760.08		

Average cost of buildings per square foot, $1.74. Total area of grounds, 238 acres. Total area of buildings, 75½ acres.

EXHIBIT C.—*Cost and area, main buildings, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.*

Buildings.	Area.	Cubic contents.	Cost.	Cost, square feet.	Material.
	Acres.				
Manufactures and Liberal Arts.	30.48	134,586,600	$1,600,000.00	$1.21	Staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Machinery Hall and annex	15.77	47,861,000	1,050,000.00	1.53	Do.
Agricultural Building and annex.	13.42	36,133,400	690,000.00	1.18	Do.
Electricity	5.96	20,790,200	425,000.00	1.64	Do.
Mines and Mining	5.64	14,800,600	265,000.00	1.06	Do.
Art Building and annexes	5.12	14,491,100	670,000.00	3.01	Staff, wood, iron, glass, and brick.
Horticultural Building and annex.	5.11	10,718,900	309,032.46	1.35	Staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Transportation Building and annex.	15.50	27,571,800	370,000.00	0.55	Do.
Fisheries	2.34	3,598,340	224,000.00	3.20	Do.
Peristyle	2.27	6,687,000	210,000.00	2.12	Do.
Office Building	.87	1,216,000	60,000.00	1.57	Do.
Forestry	2.52	4,813,050	90,000.00	.82	Wood and glass.
Women's	1.84	4,950,800	138,000.00	1.73	Staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Dairy	.45	707,000	30,000.00	1.53	Do.
Administration	1.27	7,276,000	435,000.00	7.84	Do.
Pump-house	.14	307,400	23,000.00	3.66	Brick, staff, iron, glass, and wood.
Sawmill	.85	1,480,000	35,000.00	.95	Staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Tool house	.75	817,500	30,000.00	.92	Do.
Oil and coal house	.25	272,500	15,000.00	1.38	Iron.
Stockmen's office, restaurant, and stock entrance.	.80	2,510,000	100,000.00	2.87	
Stock sheds	25.00	27,225,000	210,000.00	.19	
Stock ring	2.85	7,446,000	125,000.00	1.01	
Press Building	.30	524,000	50,000.00	3.82	
Music stand	.50	872,000	10,000.00	.46	
City police station	.25	436,000	40,000.00	3.57	Brick, staff, wood, iron, and glass.
Freight sheds	.75	817,500	22,000.00	.67	Staff, wood, iron, and glass
Boiler house	1.10	1,916,000	30,000.00	.63	Brick, iron, glass.
Sewage-cleansing works	.40	696,000	30,000.00	1.72	
Total	142.50		7,286,032.46		

Average cost per square foot, $1.17. Average cost per square foot (not including stock sheds), $1.39. Space devoted to agriculture, including stock sheds, 152 acres. Total area of grounds, 633 acres.

PRESENT AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I want to see if I understand the answer of Mr. Baker, which is based on your figures. I understand the amount expended for construction under your bureau up to March 1, 1892, is the amount given at $3,126,390.46?—A. On what page is it?

Q. You will find it on the monthly report of the auditor.—A. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Q. Now, on page 81 of the answer, you estimate that there will be needed in addition to that which is now under contract for all possible requirements for construction *the further sum of $7,726,759.97*?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that with all the expenditures, and with all contracts made, and with all possible liabilities, you estimate that the construction expenses for the Exposition to its close will be $10,853,150.43; that is to say, the three millions added to the seven millions taken together?—A. That is stated here exactly. Of course this statement is correct as to our expenditures to date.

Q. There is three million one hundred and twenty-six thousand and odd dollars expended up to March 1, and a further expenditure of seven million seven hundred and twenty-seven and odd dollars will aggregate all the liabilities for construction. This is money expended, contracts made, and estimates of what further will be needed?—A. Yes, sir; that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand from this report——

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Wait a minute, please. Mr. Baker says that Mr. Burnham does not understand me and we want to understand this before we leave it. On page 21 of Mr. Baker's report, if you will turn to that, there is a statement of outstanding indebtedness for liabilities under contract March 1, 1892, for buildings, etc. Now, I understand from your estimate that you sign on page 81 that your estimate of $7,726,759.97 includes all liabilities under contract March 1. Am I correct in that?—A. That is true. This statement has been changed in form from the one I made and it is a little puzzling. I can only state that my own report was that $15,100,000 would pay everything complete to the end of the Fair, all the construction expenses right straight through. Everything that would come through my department was $15,100,000. On page 100, expenditures to date are $3,860,000; liabilities under contract, etc., are $4,692,000; required by construction department to complete over and above obligations incurred $7,726,000; operating expenses during Exposition, $2,263,000, etc., or up to the opening of the Exposition my budget has it $15,100,000 and some odd.

Q. What page do you read from?—A. Page 100.

Q. In Exhibit X?—A. Yes, sir; in Exhibit X. Now, you have here expenses to date in my department, but they have added something from the other departments. In my department it was $3,126,390.46 up to March 1, and to finish in my department it is $7,726,579.97.

Q. You are expending up to March 1 $3,126,000?—A. Yes, sir; if you go back to page 78.

Q. I understand it. That addition is the total amount you claim will be required for the construction?—A. Yes, sir; that is the total claim.

Q. That amounts to $15,545,874.58?—A. Yes, sir. I passed in exactly for the budget $15,000,000 and something less than $200,000, and to that amount they have added some other amounts from other accounts there which are necessary, but which did not come directly to me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understand you to say now construction expenses may be classed into three items, the first expenditures, to date, amounting to $3,126,390.46?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then outstanding liabilities of $4,492,724.15 and then the estimated expenditures of $7,726,759.97, making a total as stated by Mr. Henderson of $15,545,874.58?—A. Well, that is not my statement to the auditor, but my statement was about $300,000 short of that and he has put some other matters into that, which undoubtedly largely belong there. So far as they have come through my office it would be about $15,200,000.

Q. On page 5 of Mr. Baker's report there is this statement which put the committee somewhat in confusion. The question is, "How much has been expended upon the buildings and grounds to be used in connection with the Exposition, and what amounts are yet necessary for said purposes, specifying in detail as to each item?" The answer is, "There has been expended up to March 1, 1892, on account of buildings and grounds $3,126,390.46. For the details of these expenditures I refer you to statements herewith marked Exhibit U. The amount required to complete the work on the grounds and buildings is $7,726,759.97, as per estimates of D. H. Burnham, chief of construction, which are appended hereto and marked Exhibit V."—A. Both these statements are correct.

Q. I supposed that the liabilities on account of construction were included in the expenditures already made and those yet to be made as estimated by Mr. Baker at $7,726,759.97, but it appears that instead of this amount the total liabilities aggregate $15,545,874.58.—A. He has stated what has been expended and what is to be expended apart from the contracts; he has left that out.

Q. At any rate $15,545,874.58 is the correct amount?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whatever misunderstanding there may have been on the question?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Recurring now to Exhibit G, page 21, and Exhibit Z, page 79, are you clear that all estimates in Exhibit Z are outside of the contracts already made and set forth in Exhibit G?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are sure that no dollar included in Exhibit G enters into your estimate in Exhibit Z?—A. Yes, sir; of course I am sure in the usual way. The instruction has been that these should be made accurately, and I have an accurate statement of the head accountant of that fact and I have signed it without attempting to make the additions, subtractions, and divisions for myself.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The greater part of the liabilities outstanding seem to be in connection with permanent buildings, and I think the best way to reach a conclusion as to the propriety of the expenditure will be by the aid of the comparative exhibit, which has been already called for. I do not, therefore, care for the moment to enter upon an examination of this item. On page 25 there is an estimated liability of $43,553.54 on account of City of Chicago Pumping Works. This expenditure is in the nature of an advance, and, as I understand, is to be returned to the Exposition Company.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you now kindly give the exact amount of that estimated expenditure?—A. I will give the exact figures later.

POLICE BARRACKS AND PUMPING STATION.

Q. "Police barracks, for the city of Chicago," an item of $60,000; is that to be returned to the Exposition Company?—A. Yes, sir; whatever we may spend for them they return to us.

Q. In Exhibit Z, page 79, have you estimated any expenditure on these two accounts—pumping works and police stations?—A. Of course we do not get that money back until the Exposition is over.

Q. The extra police station in the Park, for which you have estimated an expenditure of $25,000 is not to be returned?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is met by the Exposition Company on its own account?—A. Yes; sir, we will have to spend that money for fitting up the police stations throughout the Park. We will probably have 10 or 12 locations. We have already laid out a number of them.

Q. The only items for which you have estimated an expenditure to be returned to the Company are the two items on account of pumping works and the police barracks?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Amount in all to $103,553.54?—A. Of course I should say, Mr. Chairman, if the Intramural Road is a paying business.

Q. I am confining my question to these two items. We want to know what expenditures are really in the nature of advances. I understand from your answer $103,553.54 is to be returned to the Exposition Company on account of the pumping works and police station?—A. No, that is not true; that is only the balance still due; it will be in the neighborhood of $300,000.

Q. Where is the balance of the expenditure estimated?—A. We have already expended part of that.

Q. Where?—A. There is already expended as shown here in Exhibit U, on p. 78, of construction expenditure up to March 1, 1891, an item of $134,000, and it includes what we have already expended toward that contract with the city for the water station.

Q. Now, let me understand; is "water and sewerage" the item of which you speak?—A. Yes, sir.

Q I. understand you then that the item designated under the head of "water and sewerage," covering $134,184.11 on p. 78 of Mr. Baker's report, as also the item designated as an item for "city of Chicago pumping works" and "city of Chicago police barracks" on p. 25, amounting to $103,533.54, will be returned to the Treasury?—A. No, sir; I do not make that statement. I say the items which are mentioned there include what we have already paid to the city and the other items we have paid for water service in the park. We will give you that item.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. What is to be returned?—A. Those two items.

Q. Then all you expend for water supply is to be refunded by the city, whatever it is?—A. That is all right as far as the pumping works are concerned. We agree to give them the money to build it. Of course, we have spent a lot for pipes, for which we have got to pay and we get no return on it. We agreed with them to give them a certain amount of money to build a pumping house which they said they could not *build, and that if we would furnish* the money the money would come back to us *when the city could get around to it.*

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Do they have an equal responsibility in regard to a part of the drainage system?—A. No, sir. I understand the chairman's question exactly. We have agreed to advance a certain amount of money to the city to build pumping works and to build a police station and that money will come back to us, and I will make that statement up for you. I will give you the entire sum that will come back, the gross sum.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We want to know exactly what is to be returned; you can state that in a supplemental report.—A. I will give you that in writing. That has nothing to do with sewerage inside of the park or our water system at all. Of course you understand that has nothing to do with our water system. We gave them that money to build a pumping station and at the end of the Fair they are to return that money to us, and in regard to the police station it is the same thing exactly. They adopted their plan especially and they will superintend the building and we will pay for it and they will return the money to us.

Q. Is the expenditure for "well and conduit for pumping station," on p. 25, to be returned?—A. No, sir. They are on our own grounds and they are for permanent fire protection. We have a 40,000,000 gallon a day plant. That pumping machinery is furnished to us free. We make no account for the cost of machinery there; that is furnished free, except such connections as we have to make. Mr. Worthington gives us our pumps free, as it goes in there as an exhibit.

ART BUILDING—ART INSTITUTE.

Q. Is the Gallery of Fine Arts part of the Art Building?—A. There are two Art Buildings with which we have dealings; one is the Art Institute down town, to which we propose to furnish $200,000, and we are building an Art Building ourselves in the Park, complete.

Q. Upon the Art Building there has been expended $86,730.99 (p. 18), and on p. 21 of the same report under the head of "Gallery of Fine Arts" there is noted a contract outstanding for $357,061.—A. They are the same.

Q. Now, in Exhibit Z, p. 79, you estimate for "Art Palace and Annexes" $226,534. I understand this is the same establishment. That does not include this matter down town to which you give a bonus of $200,000?—A. It has nothing to do with that.

Q. So that when the Art Gallery and Annexes are completed it will be at a total cost of $670,315.99, if I have made a correct addition?—A. Yes, sir; if the figures are correct.

Q. Now, are you certain that the item of $86,730.99 already expended has been deducted from the outstanding indebtedness?—A. What page is that?

Q. Page 18. That is money paid?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you certain that has been deducted from the outstanding contracts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that it is no part of the $357,061 of outstanding liabilities of the Gallery of Fine Arts which is under contract?—A. Yes, sir.

SAWMILL AND REFUSE BURNER.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. In Mr. Baker's report, page 79, Exhibit Z, there is an item of "sawmill and refuse burner, $35,000;" to what uses will that be put?—A. That is an exhibit, pure and simple.

PASSAGES BETWEEN AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, ETC.

Q. Further down the page is the item "passage between Agricultural Building and Machinery Hall, $100,000." Why does that cost so much, and why do you connect those two buildings?—A. This distance is about 450 feet across here [illustrating]. There is to be an architectural peristyle here, with an arch entrance way which will be very fine at this point [illustrating]. At that point [illustrating] there is a restaurant, which will cover all the necessities of this part of the ground, Machinery Hall, etc. In this part there is to be a large hall to be used in stock meetings and agricultural societies. The whole is of distinct value in connecting these two, and practically it covers a function as a large assembly hall for the people connected with this work, and secondly as a restaurant for this entire neighborhood, a very fine restaurant, and thirdly and most important, it gives to the stock people a feeling of satisfaction in knowing that they have a splendid entrance to that part of the ground and that their agricultural people are united on one floor. It was the *only* way we could do it properly and have them feel they were not side-tracked.

OBELISK.

Q. Just below that what is the item called "obelisk?"—A. It is an ornamental fountain. It stands right here [illustrating].

STOCK SHEDS.

Q. The next item is "stock sheds, $210,000." Can not you briefly answer me about the capacity for instance of these sheds?—A. About 25 acres.

Q. I mean as to the head capacity.

Mr. DAVIS. Eight thousand.

The WITNESS. About 25 acres under shed.

Q. Does the building cover 25 acres?—A. No, sir; there are a large number of buildings arranged in proper order with alleys between them. That is not all in sheds. There are some houses; some barns where fine stock is to be taken care of.

STOCK RING.

Q. Another item is "great stock ring, $125,000." What is that?—A. That is the place where all the stock of every kind and nature will be shown.

Q. Where do you get an expenditure of $125,000; is it a building or a track or what?—A. No, sir; it is for a building. It will be a very large one, and we propose to seat a great number of people and leave the top open.

Q. This is to be an exhibition ring?—A. Yes, sir.

FITTINGS FOR RESTAURANT.

Q. On page 80, in the item "fittings for restaurant;" how do you make up that $100,000?—A. That is our estimate for twenty-five restaurants, which we know we have got to put in.

STATUARY AND GREAT FOUNTAIN.

Q. Now, the next item is "statuary and grand fountain, $253,200." Give me a little idea of what constitutes that large expense?—A. On the Agricultural Building there will be a large number of statues symbolic of the uses clear around here [illustrating]. On Machinery Hall there will also be a number of statues around here. On the Administration Building there are certain statues upon the ground, and upon the stories above clear around the building. The grand fountain is contracted for, except the final water works. The electrical works and foundations are concerned to McMonies and his confréres, in Paris. Here is to be a statue of Liberty, Dan French has it, and then there are to be a number of statues around here [illustrating].

VIADUCT.

Q. The next item is "viaduct down town." Is that part of the permanent system?—A. Yes, sir; that station we will have to build.

Q. What is this for?—A. In order to allow people to pass over, because we will have to bridge the Illinois Central Railroad.

Q. Will it become part of the permanent system of the city?—A. No, sir; if it does, of course we may make some bargain, but we have not the slightest glimmer of a hope it will be anything but a dead loss. We intend to use that entire Lake Frontage for the landing of steamers, and in order to make sure that people can get to those steamers and thus give a certainty of getting the lake traffic, we will be obliged to build that viaduct.

IMPROVEMENTS ON LAKE FRONT.

Q. Now, go to the next item, "improvements on Lake Front Park, $50,000." Is this Lake Front a part of Jackson Park?—A. The Lake Front is a separate thing. It is in controversy; there is a clash between the city, the State Government, and the Illinois Central Railroad. It was thought a portion of the Fair would be put there at one time, but it has been determined by both parties to remove all the Fair to Jackson Park.

Q. Then this is no part of Jackson Park?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where is it located?—A. It is in front of this hotel.

Q. Then this $50,000 is going to be spent out there?—A. Yes, sir; it is because we feel it will be incumbent upon us, as the city has granted it to us to make it as attractive as possible and make it as a vestibule to the Fair.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Right there a query upon that point. That $50,000 is to be expended in front of this hotel?—A. Clear down. We expect to make this frontage attractive, of course.

Q. What is to be the character of the improvements?—A. Probably a couple of fountains, not very expensive, and proper grass plats, and whatever may be necessary in the way of proper landscaping. We put the estimates in without being able to estimate exactly what it will be, and we have not studied it out yet.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Without regard to the title to this land, these improvements will become permanent landscape improvements to the city of Chicago?—A. I do not understand they will, they belong to us, and we will be at liberty to take them away.

INTRAMURAL RAILWAY.

Q. Will you explain the item "intramural railway, $600,000?"—A. That goes clear around the park with a double line, so that the different parts of the park are connected.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is that an elevated railway?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Beginning where and ending where and circling what point?—A. It is in this map and shown here [illustrating].

Q. It is to accommodate travel in the park, and $600,000 is the estimate expense?

Mr. COGSWELL: Is that to be a toll railway?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the fee to be charged?—A. It is not determined.

Q. Have you had offers for a concession?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What offers?—A. They are just opened; I have not had a minute to examine them.

Q. Is it not true that you can make a concession and realize a revenue?—A. It may be possible, but not at all a certainty.

Q. Have you opened those bids?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you not bids to that effect?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From reliable parties?—A. I can not tell yet, as I have not investigated. I am not prepared to answer at all in regard to that.

Q. What is your opinion about it?—A. I can not give an opinion until I see the bids.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What did the specifications cover upon which bids were made and what are the bids for?—A. That they should bid either to do this service and serve it out to us; build this road first and sell it to us; to build and equip it and sell it to us; or to bid on the equipment and sell it to us; or if the parties desired to do so bid on a concession to build and equip it and give us so much of the gross receipts.

Q. Suppose you got a bid from some responsible person who says: "I will give $200,000 for the privilege of building that railroad and pocketing the fees." Then instead of a charge for an estimate of $600,000 to build that railroad you would have an asset of $200,000, making a difference of $800,000?—A. If that could be accomplished, of course it would be correct.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you examined the bids?—A. No, sir; I have not had time. I was busy all day yesterday and ever since I have been trying to get up this statement for you.

Q. You say you have several bids?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think you can get a concession?—A. I can not tell you. Until I look at the bids I can not say what I will recommend about it.

Q. We would like to hear you further, but we do not care to have you reveal any of the secrets of the corporation to the public——A. There is no secret about it, but I do not like to mention my opinion until I feel sure about it.

Q. Well, we will desire to examine you further later on?—A. All right, sir.

SEWERS.

Q. The next item is "sewers, $204,415.64;" will that become any part of the permanent sewerage system of the city?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why is the cost so great?—A. We have got to make a complete sewerage system for a town which may run up to 400,000 or 500,000 people.

Q. Will it not be used by the Park hereafter?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is simply for the use of the Exposition?—A. It is really making a sewerage system which is more expensive than any put into this country, as the ground is low and we can not get a gravity fall, so we have got to force the sewerage to make it absolutely safe and sure by compressed air to a certain corner of the park where we will take the sludge out of the solid matter and let nothing but a clear effluent go into the lake. It will be a splendid exhibition if it turns out well, as we think it will.

Q. We come now to the "water supply," $339,504.10. Is any part of that item covered by your pumping station already referred to?—A. No, sir; it is absolutely an addition to it. These pipes run through the Park, which we have to lay down and put in hydrants, and all our water connections to the pump and all that which becomes a part of the regular water system, except that we do not furnish a pumping station outside of the city; we do furnish a pumping station inside the city. The pumps are given to us, but the rest of the work we have to furnish ourselves.

Q. Will that become any part of the permanent system of the city?—A. No, sir; in my judgment it will not.

WATER.

Mr. HENDERSON. Who owns the city water works?

The WITNESS. The city.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Do you buy water of the city?—A. We will pay the city a certain number of cents per thousand gallons.

Q. Does that come under this item?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. No part of it will belong to the permanent water system of the city?—A. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay the city?—A. I will give that to you in writing exactly.

PIPES.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Will not the pipes which you lay in the Park become a valuable salvage to the Commission?—A. I can not tell what it will be; there may be some and may be none.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that included in the estimate of $1,000,000?

A. Yes, sir.

FIRE PROTECTION.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. The next item is "fire protection." Does any part of that come back?—A. No, sir.

Q. What does it go into? The amount is $64,375.—A. It will be to buy hose, hose reels, appliances we may use on the wall, etc.

Q. You mean apparatus?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There will be some salvage on that?—A. There may be. We are renting the Babcock extinguisher, but I have to say we got a low price.

Q. Does this item cover apparatus in all these buildings, like fire extinguishers and those glass globes with acid in them?—A. Yes, sir; but most of it we are renting. If we had to pay for it, it would cost a vastly larger sum than that.

METHOD OF ESTIMATING.

Q. In these particular items I have asked you about will you tell me, in a general way, the rule you have adopted for estimating the cost; that is, how well satisfied are you that the estimates are approximate of the cost?—A. Well, I have used the experience of my past life to form a judgment as to what extra ought to be allowed in making a statement in a case like this. We have tried to make it full enough to cover, but of course I have been trying to keep the budget down. I feel we are suf-

ficiently right nine times out of ten on our items. There may be something full and there may be something a little cheap, as the case may be, but it is the experience of my own lifetime that teaches me to make an allowance which I will let go out as an estimate.

Q. These estimates are your own judgment based upon your own experience?—A. Yes, sir; of course, supplemented in this case by careful figuring on a particular thing, and my judgment is placed on that.

Q. It is based upon your experience?—A. Yes, sir; of course many of these things are under contract and they do not need an estimate.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Those come under the exhibit as matters of contract?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you added a percentage to the amount fixed in the estimate for contingencies?—A. I have added a very small one. I have only added in the last budget $100,000.

Q. Do you mean in that $7,000,000 budget?—A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This electrical department, of course, will be included in the comparative exhibit?

Mr. COMPTON. What are your electric fountains?

The WITNESS. We propose to put a large number of jets around the outside of McMonies fountain, which is a great fountain in front of the Administration Building, as shown in that plan. The work is to be done exclusively by chambers and reflectors and it is a very expensive thing, but it seems to be demanded as it was done in the last Exposition and the entire country is expecting to see it here, especially as it is one of the most beautiful exhibits of electrical work. We can not get such a thing done for nothing. There is no electrical company in this country making any specialty which has done it and we have to import men from England to do it. They had to have them in Paris and we have to have them here. It is more a question of engineering than it is——

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You mean we have no Americans who could get up such an electrical plant?—A. Oh, we have, but it is much easier to use men who have gone through with this thing before.

Q. Is the corporation putting in this?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has it made any contracts?—A. We have the matter up now.

Q. You will make it by contract?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are those wooden tunnels we saw part of that system?—A. Those are conduits to carry the great electric conductors all the way through the Fair.

Q. That is part of the system for furnishing electricity.—A. These electric structures cost a large sum for every foot they move as they have got to be placed where they can be watched and changed constantly.

Q. Does this conduit enter into this estimate of $64,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is a part of it?—A. Yes, sir.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN PARIS.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Do you know how the electric plant and lighting was obtained in the Paris Exposition grounds; was it done by a company or by organizations?—A. They did very much less than we are proposing to do. They did not propose to light their buildings at night. It is claimed it cost them $115 per arc lamp to do their work.

Q. Was it done by contract?—A. Yes, sir; it was done by contract. It cost them $115 and it costs us $20. We have managed our affairs so that it has cost us about one-sixth of what it cost in Paris to do the same work per lamp. I had this by Capt. Griffin of the Thomson-Houston Company.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Under the title of electrical department you estimate "arc lights, incandescent lights, and power, $1,034,000?"—A. That is not enough.

Q. How many arc lights do you estimate for?—A. Six thousand.

Q. At what price?—A. Twenty dollars each; that is, the arc lights, the dynamo machinery, the dynamo to be delivered on board cars at Jackson Park. We take them off and do the work of putting them up which will cost probably more than the lamps did themselves.

Q. How many hours' service do you estimate?—A. There is no number of hours' service. We have the lamps and use them. If we want more service we use up more carbon; that is, we have got to pay for more carbon.

Q. How many incandescent lights do you estimate?—A. About 80,000.

Q. How much candle power?—A. Sixteen candle.

Q. What are these [pointing to electric light in ceiling]?—A. These are burning now, I should say, about 14-candle power. I can tell you exactly what it is [unscrewing one and looking at it]. I should say they are burning at 14-candle power; they are not burning up to full 16 now.

Q. What do you ask for the power?—A. The power is not going to cost very much. I mean the necessary machinery. We have not got motors to distribute among the people of the Fair who need them, and we have not got the wiring, but in regard to the generators we have got a good bargain on them and they cost us very little money. We only want about 25,000 horse power.

Q. I would like if you would give to the committee an itemized statement covering the smallest minutiæ of that estimate of $1,034,080?—A. It will be an estimate very largely.

Mr. HENDERSON. Understand, give it so that we could submit it to bidders.

The WITNESS. You will get an estimate outside of about $2,000,000 on that.

Mr. COGSWELL. How long a job is that?

The WITNESS. It can be done very soon, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. You have estimated $1,034,080.08 for this expenditure, and we desire the items of the estimate down to the minutest detail, just as you would submit them to a contractor.

The WITNESS. All right, sir; we will give that to you.

RIGHT OF WAY OR RENTALS.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Ask him to explain that item which escaped me on p. 81, "right of way and and rentals, $215,667.58."—A. That is our estimate of what it will cost to rent grounds for right of way for railways.

Q. Before you reach Jackson Park?—A. We have been pretty badly treated down there. We did not make our agreement as we might have if we had known what we do now before we located the ground, but the moment we located the ground it was worth ten times as much as it was before, and these fellows have all expected to sandbag us on the figures.

Q. It is only for the use as a right of way for a short time?—A. It is what it will cost us. It is not an exact estimate, of course, as we have not got through with it yet, but it may cost us more money.

Q. It refers to rental of the owners?—A. Yes, sir; I presume there will not be a question of purchase in there; in fact, we have not got the power to do that.

Q. What distinction do you make between right of way and rentals? Your right of way might be called a rental just as well?—A. Take, for instance, the case of a railway coming in over a street or alley. It might be possible, and not only possible, but is certain, should we go over streets we should have to pay some property owners. That would be a right of way which we would have to pay for; the other would be an easement that runs past the ground or crosses that of a private individual.

Q. There will be a salvage from "terminal station, platforms, etc."—A. There may; I can not tell exactly.

VIADUCT.

Q. On p. 81, "viaduct, $60,000;" had that any relation to the other viaduct spoken of on the other page?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is that?—A. Where Midway Plaisance comes into the Park there is a public street called Stoney Island avenue. We have got to cross that street and will probably cross it lengthwise. If we cross it otherwise we have got to go over the street by a viaduct, and there is a pretty strong chance we will have to have a viaduct at two places along the length of Midway Plaisance, in order to keep it safe and let the people go over. The attorneys are now looking the matter up to see definitely before closing the matter.

OPERATING RAILWAY.

Q. What is this item of "operating railway, $23,000."—A. Our own railroads inside the Park.

Q. It has no connection with the railroad running on your track?—A. They are not operated now for us. We have our own force there, and we have to operate it just as much as any other railway.

POLICE PROTECTION.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Turn to p. 80, to the item of "police protection, $170,000," what is that for?—A. That is the entire force in Jackson Park.

Q. You said you would require about 1,500 on that force?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that the average pay would run about $50?—A. Yes, up to the opening of the Fair. All these items are up to the opening of the Fair.

Q. And none of it during the Fair?—A. No, sir.

Q. None of these items which are here are included in the expenses?—A. No, sir.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

Q. Then this item of $23,000 for operating the railway does not include the operating of the railway after May 1, 1893?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nor this water supply?—A. That water supply is part of the construction, you understand.

Q. Does not this refer to the water supply during the running of the Fair?—A. No, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. Anything after the opening of the Fair would not properly belong to construction.

The WITNESS. No, sir; to maintenance properly.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Then this entire estimate, Exhibit Z?—A. It is our estimate of what it will cost to complete it up to the Fair.

Q. Then we have no estimate in this of what it will cost to run 1,500 policemen during the Fair?—A. That is made afterwards; that is not made in this.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. That is given on p. 100.

Mr. HENDERSON. The same is true of this estimate to the electrical department; it is simply to get it in condition so as to commence the Fair on May 1.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the object of this custom-house?

The WITNESS. We have to build it so far as we can see, as the Government will not build it. We have got to have that custom-house. We have got to have, in other words, a large depository for goods exhibited that may be sold and from which they can be drawn every day. Mr. John M. Clark has informed us that so far as he can see we will have to build it.

Mr. COGSWELL. I guess the Government will let you do it.

RAILWAY TRACKS, ETC.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, reverting to railway tracks, turntables, etc.; these are entrance tracks?—A. Which page is that?

Q. Page 81.—A. We have got to build an entire system of installation tracks running into everyone of the large buildings and running through them. We have also got to build turntables at the entrance of the large buildings.

Q. This is an estimate for tracks inside the ground?—A. For tracks inside the ground that are under our control. Of course there will be a Park station there for such trains as come from the outside and have to stay in the Park all day. Those we have got to have.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. This includes tracks on the grounds as well as in the building.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. Whenever a track goes into a building there will have to be a turn table.

Q. You have estimated $96,000 with reference to railway tracks, I believe, that is not what has been spent to date?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is for railroad tracks already put down?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this is for future work of this kind?—A. Yes, sir; that is correct.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ESTIMATE.

Q. Speaking the other day about the estimates for incandescent lights and power, you were under the impression that the sum of $1,034,000 by some means included maintenance, as well as completion of the plant; by maintenance, I mean maintenance up to the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I understand from your replies and Gen. Henderson's questions that it is not your present impression?—A. I said as the figures had been made up by the Auditor it included all maintenance during the Fair. He makes this cost up to $15,500,000 and he has included this maintenance in here evidently. Mr. Sergeant, as he told you Saturday, does include in this his maintenance.

Q. So maintenance during the operation of the Fair is included in this item?—A. So far as the electricity is concerned, but I say it is not enough. He has not got that high enough. The point I make, and to which I want to call your attention, is the fact that when $15,000,000 was stated by the Auditor's report as being the construction cost, I took exception to it as running $300,000 over my statement. I presume that is one of the very items he has got in here.

Q. How much do you think he has in this item which is properly chargeable to maintenance during the Fair?—A. That I will give you in figures in reply to the question in regard to all electrical matters.

Q. Are there any other items that you know of in this statement in which the expense of maintenance has been included?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge. My instructions were that they should not be.

SALVAGE.

Q. Now, all the items in here that will be taken off your hands by the city is entirely figured in your estimate of salvage?—A. I do not make that statement. (To Mr. Baker.) Did you figure in the million dollars what comes back from the city?

Mr. BAKER. I said we figured out a million dollars salvage.

Q. Did you have that in mind?

Mr. BAKER. I do not think I did. That is a sort of figure we made up by common gossip among the Directors who have considered this thing, and it is at best a mere guess.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do I understand you, Mr. Baker, to guess that buildings costing $15,545,000 will only realize $1,000,000 in round numbers from salvage?

Mr. BAKER. That is not quite a correct way to state it. You take the ten original buildings and they cost us about $6,000,000, that is the actual buildings themselves. The immense cost is done on this finishing, not for the buildings proper, but taking a reasonable percentage of the actual cost of those buildings I should say $1,000,000 was perhaps correct.

Q. Do I understand you to give an exact estimate of the cost or the buildings at about $6,000,000, I mean exclusive of labor, etc? You will realize something from the sewerage system, will you not?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Q. (To Mr. BURNHAM). I wish you would give a specific answer to that. I want an estimate of all the items of construction and otherwise upon which you expect reasonably to realize salvage.

The WITNESS. I would not undertake to answer that specifically. A guess of a million dollars is a large amount of money to get back.

Q. When you go into the domain of absolute conjecture one guess is as good as another. Now, we ask you to give us information upon which to rest a reasonable estimate, then I want Mr. Baker, through his subordinates, to estimate with your aid the total cost of the buildings and——

Mr. HENDERSON. And opposite that estimate put what he expects to recover as salvage.

The CHAIRMAN. Let him estimate also the cost of the average system, and put the salvage opposite that. Certainly it can not be that the entire sewerage system will be a total loss.

The WITNESS. Now you are talking about something that there may be some salvage in.

The CHAIRMAN. So let the estimate be made along the line of this construction department. Let the President give his estimate of the salvage.

The WITNESS. I do not want to put my name to a thing of that sort.

The CHAIRMAN. I have cited only the construction of buildings and the sewerage system simply to illustrate the object we have in view.

The WITNESS. I do not know how the President may feel about that, but I do not want to attach my name to a detailed statement like that. It may be used against me professionally.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking the President, and he may get the information in any manner he desires. He has an able corps of assistants.

Mr. HENDERSON. In that connection, where you are asking the president to prepare a statement, I call his attention to page 100, Exhibit X, where the estimate for operating expenses during the Exposition are $2,263,905, and I would like him to furnish a detailed statement to the stenographer of the estimates he has touching that. I will be glad to have that furnished to the committee.

Mr. COGSWELL. Do you notice as to p. 77 you have not asked Mr. Burnham any questions?

RETURNS.

The CHAIRMAN. Just one moment—keep that in mind. Now, I desire to ask Mr. Burnham a general question. It has been developed in evidence that the treasury of this Company will be reimbursed on account of its expenditure for the police station and pumping works. Now, I desire to know whether the treasury of the corporation will receive or expects to derive any revenue by reason of any other expenditure under your control?

A. Not to my knowledge. There will be some extremely small things, but there is nothing to my knowledge. You mean actual, material things.

Mr. COGSWELL. Any possible credit to the construction department?

The WITNESS. I will look that over very carefully, and if there is anything, no matter how minute, I will give it to you.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you examine and put in writing anything you may find on that point?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to know whether there is any revenue that is contemplated or may arise. Of course that is entirely outside of the question of salvage or concession or anything of that sort?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. You speak of there not being incorporated in any of these estimates, (on p. 30) expense for maintenance; are you sure that in the item of sewers, $204,000, there is not included the work necessary in that connection?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or in the water supply; that is simply construction?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And for fire protection; that is simply done on account of fire?—A. I am very sure of that.

Q. Those are amounts that attracted my attention.

POLICE.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I see that for your policeservice there was paid, up to March 1, $46,505.16, and you estimate up to the beginning of the Fair, May 1, 1893, $170,000, making a total of $216,505.16 for the police force?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before the Fair is open?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You estimate that $1,500 will be needed, and their pay seems to run at $60 a month; for six months that will make $540,000, or a total expenditure for that of $756,505. That is to the close of the Fair. Mr. Baker, I see, estimates the police force at $600,000 after May 1, 1893.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If we added $600,000 as Mr. Baker's estimate we would have $816,505 just for watchmen?—A. Yes, sir

Q. Is not that an enormous expenditure?—A. I would be very glad if you would go over the ground and I could show you what is absolutely necessary at the present time; I think you would concede that we are using just as few as possible.

Q. It is nearly $1,000,000 just to pay men as watchmen.—A. They are watchmen, policemen, and firemen.

Q. Who regulates the selection of the number; any particular committee?—A. The Grounds and Building Committee, of course.

Q. Do they give directions as to the number to be employed, or do they leave that entirely with you?—A. They act upon my recommendation, but they do give directions; however, they mostly act upon the recommendations that come from me.

Thereupon the committee took a recess until half past 2.

AFTER THE RECESS.

TESTIMONY OF D. H. BURNHAM—Continued.

CONCESSIONS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. On p. 79, 80, and 81 of Mr. Baker's report, in Exhibit Z, appears a "detailed statement of amount required by Construction Department to complete the World's Columbian Exposition over and above obligations incurred up to date March 1,

1892." Is there any item of this estimated expenditure, or any item included in your statement of outstanding liabilities to the 1st of March, for which you expect to make a concession?—A. I should state that the matter of concessions does not lie in my hand or my department; it is the function and business of the Ways and Means Committee.

Q. I only ask you to state of your own knowledge.—A. Well, the tool house.

Q. Where does that item appear?—A. Page 79, No. 8 on the list.

Q. What about that?—A. We are trying to make an arrangement with certain parties who furnish tools. These tool houses are a necessary repair shop for the Machinery Hall, and it is an adjunct back here [illustrating]. We are trying to make an arrangement with certain New York parties to take this and run it complete, but I haven't any hope that we will be able to avoid this necessary expenditure of $30,000. I think it will cost that at any rate, but we are trying to get them to take hold of it and run it, but so far we haven't even gotten down where we can see quite as little expenditure as this. We will have to furnish that much towards it, and if they go in they would charge for repairs, and put in a complete exhibit of tools, and in that way we may be able to get this in, but I have no idea any money can be made out of it.

Q. What other items, if any?—A. On page 79, item 12, in the Administration Building, there is a possibility that there may be a bank and a safety deposit vault which will be operated under some concession.

Q. Is not that an absolute certainty?—A. It was never contemplated by us, and is not to-day, but the Ways and Means Committee are trying to make an arrangement of that sort. We have no idea money will be made out of it. That matter is in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee.

Q. You can refer to those items where you understand there is a probability of a concession, and if you have not definite information please indicate who has.—A. I will be glad to do so.

Q. The Ways and Means Committee would make this concession?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is chairman of that committee?—A. Mr. Higinbotham. You notice we put nothing in here for inside water-closets. We propose to make a concession of that and this we have put in here as part of the cost to us. The water-closets, toilet rooms, etc., will be operated by a company from the outside. They build them at their own expense, and it does not appear in our budget and never will, and we are relieved from that much cost. It is a thing which might or might not return something.

Q. Have you reached a conclusion as to the probable revenue you will derive?—A. It is let to J. D. Clows & Son that a certain per cent of the return to them on the gross income shall be given to this company. Mr. Higinbotham can tell you about that. The expenditure will reach hundreds and thousands of dollars, and I do not see how we can make anything that way.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. How will they derive a revenue?—A. They make an estimate of what the probable attendance will be and the probable use by visitors and they get some data from former expositions, Paris for instance, and they charge a small amount for some closets, leaving a large number free. They maintain a certain number for which they can charge an admission and there will be some advertising privileges.

Q. They will have baths, etc.?—A. No, sir; water-closets. In the water supply we probably will make some charge for the use of water. That is usual in all expositions, but if we do we will have to pay that much more to the meter because we pay it to meter measurements, and whatever is used thus goes into the consumption of our exhibitors; if we receive money for it it will be about the same price it will cost us to pay for the water ourselves. In electricity, if after general illumination is installed and power enough is furnished to machinery of exhibitors, they desire more light or more power, we shall expect to make a charge for it. We furnish the absolute requirements of the exhibitors, but if they want a special work which is an advantage over any other exhibitor they will pay per light or per electric horse power and for the use of such motors as we shall give them.

Q. Have you any idea what amount of revenue will arise from this?—A. We feel we must offer business in a way to insure return for the money expended, and in making up the estimate we estimate it will be but little more than our expenses, as little or no money has been made out of these privileges, and we probably can not vary much from what is past. Intramural railway I skipped.

Q. You will furnish some additional information in regard to that?—A. You have asked that question of me before.

Q. Have you made that examination yet?—A. That will take some little time. In regard to the custom-house, I suppose we will have to keep a large force of men there and that it will be right and proper to make a storage charge on such goods as may be placed there. There *may* be something in that way, but it will not amount to *much. There is a possibility of* something there.

Q. Can you indicate anything else?—A. It will be true of the mechanical department as well as of the electrical department that for extraordinary service there will be a fair charge made for it, so what I state about the power to exhibitors or concessions in regard to electricity would be the same as far as the mechanical department is concerned. I do not see anything more here.

Mr. COMPTON. You can not even make an approximate statement of what the proceeds would be?

The WITNESS. No. Of course the object here is not to make money; that is not the thing you would expect to do, but to make such prices as will cover you in the general result and a little balance to the company running the Exposition itself.

Q. Who has charge of the general question of concessions?

The WITNESS. The Ways and Means Committee. Anything outside of exhibits and grounds and buildings, etc., the Ways and Means Committee deals with those, of which committee Mr. Higinbotham is chairman.

METHOD OF CONTRACTS.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I want to ask you a little about the general subject of contracts for buildings, for work and material, but more particularly as to bids for contracts. To what extent have these buildings been put up and material bought by throwing it open to bidders?—A. Entirely so. Of course, when I say that, you are sufficiently acquainted with building methods to know that during the progress of a building after the letting of the contracts there will come some changes involving extras to a small amount and occassionally there is something that needs to be done on a part that must be decided upon at once. Now, under those circumstances I will go to the Grounds and Building Committee and say, "Here is an expenditure, and I would like to have this thing passed, so and so," and if they agree it shall be done at once the chairman of the committee with the President has power to make the contract. That has been done in the case of probably half a dozen small items.

Q. The great bulk of the work has been done by advertising for bids and thrown open to the world, and the contracts are the results of that method?—A. In the widest possible sense. We go to the extreme and hunt up men. Where a thing is important we have a record of the different cities and hunt up and find the names of men who do this class of work. We not only advertise in the papers, but we take a list of names and send to these people who may not have seen the advertisements.

Q. Have you advertised outside of Chicago?—A. Yes, sir, in a great many cases in technical journals. The by-laws, however, only compel us to advertise in Chicago, but we do not get the best results from that, however.

Q. Have not the Board of Directors reserved the right to reject all bids?—A. The Grounds and Buildings Committee reserve that.

Q. They would be acting for the board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have reserved that in all cases?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent has that been exercised; have awards usually been made to the lowest bidders?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Let me take an illustration, the Administration Building. I find on page 18 of Mr. Baker's answer that there has been expended $131,852.81; contracted for up to March the 1st, the outstanding liabilities, $268,670.43. Your estimate for the amount required to complete it, found on page 79, is $35,829.04, making a total cost of the Administration Building of $36,362.28.—A. That would be very close to the truth, I should say.

Q. Was not that all provided for by contract?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before any expenditure was made was a contract made for the total expenditure for the Administration Building?—A. Oh no, possibly not.

Q There have been some changes in all the buildings?—A. I can not say that, but we may have let half or three-quarters of the contract. There may have been certain things reserved. For instance, take the Administration Building, the elevators were reserved. They were reserved because it was found to be wise to see if we could not have these elevators put in as exhibits and save money. It did not turn out that way in this case, but we left the contract four or five months after the main contract was let. We have not figured up the last things on that yet.

Q. I understand that now. For the main building itself a contract was made in advance of the expenditure?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who got that contract?—A. It was let to half a dozen people. We do not let to one man. We let the carpenter work to one man, the iron work to another, the staf work to another, and so on.

Q. No one takes the contract for the whole building?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is there any case where any building is given to one individual, for the whole building, to furnish all the material and everything, including brick work and stone work and iron work and everything?—A. I do not think there is one, not one. We take bids on the different trades. In that way we get better bids.

Q. Now, a man who does carpenter work on the Administration Building did he at the same time bid for the carpenter work on other buildings?—A. He may have.

Q. What is the fact in regard to that? Take the Agricultural or Administration Building, would one man get several contracts?—A. Yes, sir; one man could have the whole if he was the lowest bidder. There would be no objection to that if he was a good man. As a matter of fact, if it happens to be low he gets its, if he is the lowest bidder; but in bidding on say ten contracts for carpenter work there may be twenty-five bids every time and one man may be low one time and the next time somebody else is lower. The lowest man, if he is good at the same time, will get the work.

Q. Well, as I understand you, for the grand bulk of the work of these Exposition buildings, it has been thrown open to the competition of the world?—A. Yes, sir; it has.

Q. And as a rule these contracts have been awarded to the lowest bidders?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is not often where the committee in charge of the matter have rejected bids?—A. Scarcely at all.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Where they have been rejected?—A. It has been for cause.

Q. Where you did not consider them responsible?—A. Yes, sir; of course we could not choose these people. In my private practice I can tell the bidders who shall bid, but in this public work we have to take anything that comes, and there have been a few cases where irresponsible men have been thrown out.

Mr. HENDERSON. There has been no complaint about the parties whose bids have been taken?

The WITNESS. None.

REPORT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1892.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. In this connection accompanying the message of the President of the United States which was sent into Congress on the 25th of February——

Mr. HENDERSON. In reply to a resolution of the House——

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. I speak of the message relating to the World's Fair. We have a lot of estimates which were submitted there, and I see that the amount estimated as necessary for the completion of building, machinery, decorations, administration, etc., up to the date fixed for opening the Exposition—quite a full list of items—is $7,295,000. How much does that differ from your total estimate upon that score now, or is there any material difference?—A. When does that go to?

Q. The date of this estimate was the 2d of September last, but it was transmitted to Congress in February?—A. The estimate to-day can vary but little from the estimate at that time.

Q. The total amount—it is not necessary to read all the items—seems to be $12,966,390. Then there come in a few items here, which I do not exactly understand: "Appropriated for purposes of Congress Auxiliary, $200,000;" do you know what that is?—A. That is the Auxiliary Congress, about which questions were asked and which is to go the Art Institute down here.

Q. "Landscape, gardening, etc., $200,000," "general expenses of construction department, $500,000." These appear to be added together, making a grand total of $12,966,390?—A. The estimate is exactly the same. I should say it is within $100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the estimate refer to expenditures to the date of the opening of the Exposition?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Yes, sir. The grand total here is a little less than $13,000,000.

The WITNESS. I could not tell where the difference in that statement is without making a comparison, because my budget to-day is made up upon the same matter right along. I don't think it has varied $100,000, and we made it in November last about $15,000,000, the same that I made it to-day, and it has not varied from that, $100,000. I do not know how that statement is made.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. What did we figure out the total?

The CHAIRMAN. $15,545,000.

The WITNESS. Here are my figures, $15,170,000.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. What did we figure as the grand total down to the opening of the Exposition?

The CHAIRMAN. We have no such total as yet.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. I thought we brought down a grand total to the opening of the Exposition?

The CHAIRMAN. Not to the opening.

The WITNESS. That was made this morning by Gen. Henderson out of three items *as appears in this report, $15,545,000.*

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Now, there is a difference here of about $2,500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand the gentleman from Arkansas asked for an estimate of the total expenditures to the date of opening.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Even if we confined it to Mr. Burnham's department it is a little over $15,000,000, while the estimate transmitted to Congress last February was less than $13,000,000 for everything, including Mr. Burnham's department.

The WITNESS. I do not understand that.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Here is the estimate of Mr. Burnham.

The WITNESS. I do not know anything about the estimate there. Of course I am not responsible for that, and I do not know how it got into this report that way.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas: This is the report of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings and it was adopted by the Board of Directors with only two or three dissenting votes, and without going into an estimate of all the expenditures down to the opening of the Exposition; if we confine ourselves solely to the present estimate for Mr. Burnham's department, we find an excess in his estimate alone from this estimate of more than $2,000,000.

Mr. BAKER. I have a copy of that message in my office and I will look it up and see if I can explain or find out where the discrepancy exists. I am aware there has been no material alteration of the estimate of our expenses for a good while. Some things that are estimates one month become realities on the 1st of the next month, because they are under contract.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. You see the language in this report is, "Your committee submit herewith estimates for the completion of the necessary buildings, machinery, decoration, and administration and maintenance up to the date fixed for the opening of the Exposition." That is very comprehensive.

Mr. BAKER. I think that is without a large amount of the running expenses for the offices and the police force; I think that is for the actual material work.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. You think that would not be covered by the word "maintenance."

The WITNESS. I will show you how it is. Here is the budget upon which this is formed. If you run here you will find police and the general expenses are not in here and a good many other things; that budget is for the actual material things done and not for the expenses of the force, for policing or anything of that sort.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. I will be glad if Mr. Baker will look over that and make up a statement of the items which cause the discrepancy.

Mr. BAKER. I will do that.

FISHERIES BUILDING.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You can make that statement and submit it to the committee as requested by Mr. Breckinridge. In this exhibit what have you estimated for the Fisheries Building?

The WITNESS. The total cost of the Fisheries Building, $224,000?

Q. Have not you let an entire contract for that building?—A. No, sir. There are some little things still left.

Q. Are they of any moment?—A. There is some heating and some work around the aquarium still unlet.

Q. In this estimate you submit $224,000?—A. Yes, sir.

METHOD OF ESTIMATING.

Q. In your estimate for future liabilities, which exceed $7,000,000, have you been guided in any respect by the contracts already made?—A. You refer to Exhibit B.

Q. Is the estimate based upon the cost under some contract already made and partly executed?—A. Yes, sir. Of course that is not always reliable and we do not always do that. Take, for instance, the case where a man had bid on a contract entirely too low. I recall a case where I urged a man to sign the contract where I knew he was entirely too low, because it would do him a great deal of injury to back out of it, as he was inclined to do. He wanted to back out and I urged him not to do it and he went ahead and signed the contract. Now, I had further work to do on that building in his line. If something more came up I would not estimate the cost on the basis of his contract because lightning would not strike twice in the same place. Now, we got a contract in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building from a carpenter which was $200,000 lower than the next bidder and $700,000 lower than the highest bidder, and if I had to make additions to that contract I would not estimate on the prices that he gave me, because I would get left. The next time I would have to pay what the fair market was.

CHANGES IN BUDGET.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Just one question I would ask to close up what I have. A number of expenses appear to have been added to your department since you made this early statement?—A. Yes, and some have gone down and disappeared.

Q. Now, I find no provision, for instance, in your estimate of November, 1891, for police protection which I find in your present estimate. I see now you have $170,000 for that item alone. In this other you appear to have dealt simply with the question of construction.—A. That is the buildings projected alone, that is all; that did not refer to the general budget.

Q. In making their general statement they bring these figures to $7,295,000, with the supplemental item put in there.

ESTIMATED MAINTENANCE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now let us turn to page 72 of Mr. Baker's report, in which appears the "estimate of construction department operating expenses from May 1, 1893, to close of Fair," the first item of which is for water supply, storage, and fire protection, $180,000. Is that a maintenance expense?—A. That is during the Fair.

Q. This item of water supply is a charge for maintenance, is it not? The pipes are all laid?—A. Yes, sir; but it has got to be maintained, and the machinery has got to be operated, as of course there is machinery connected with it. There is a large pumping station connected with it, and a gang of men has to be kept for that purpose and fuel has to be bought for that purpose. Maintenance also means the keeping up of pipes where pipes burst. It consists, in other words, of water itself that we may buy from the city, and pumping of water that we may do ourselves, and maintenance of the entire system.

Q. What proportion of that $180,000 is for the water supply?—A. I will have to deal with that in detail if you desire to have it. You mean what proportion——

Q. I want to know how much of this item is for water supply.—A. You want me to separate these three items?

Q. You have estimated here for three items, and I want to know what proportion of that is for the water supply.—A. I will have that given to you.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Let him state if he gets the water from the city's main or whether he pumps it out of the lake. How do you get your supply?—A. We propose to use the city water supply. We have our heavy pumping station in case of a break down or fire. So long as the city supply supplies us it is all right, and we will not operate.

Q. The city gives the pressure?—A. No, sir; but in case of a fire the valve may be turned instantly and suck from the lagoon, and we can supply ourselves.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you use the city water because it is better and purer water?—A. No, sir; that is an agreement we have. If we were simply to do that entire thing ourselves, it would probably cost much more.

Q. Now the sewerage item. What is this, operating expenses?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will they be very expensive?—A. Yes, sir; all the sewerage is sent to that place where the sludge is taken from it and the solid matter caked together as I have described to you; it is operated like any other work.

Q. Will you give the relative expenditure of these three items?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now the next expenditure is under the head of "mechanical; fuel $105,000."—A. That is not high enough. We have got to pay a little beyond that, I am afraid.

Mr. HENDERSON. What is that for?

The WITNESS. That is for the entire boiler plant, electricity used for power and lights all over the ground, etc. There will be never a time when we will not have a heavy steam plant at work. The Standard Oil people are going to furnish the oil and pipe it to the grounds.

Mr. COGSWELL. This is fuel for the whole outfit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is that you will use?—A. Oil. In that way we will avoid smoke so as to keep the works in better shape.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "expenses, engineers and helpers." I suppose that explains itself.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Have you got any part of this in your expense for water supply and sewerage?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where do these particular engineers and laborers come in?—A. We will have to have a large corps. We will have about 100 engines, 800 feet long, and these engines will have to be taken care of all the time, and there is a very large amount of shafting, with machinery, and the proper workings of the boilers, for the engines must be looked after, and also our heaters and condensers. This is the greatest stationary plant in the world, by far, and of course will require very large attendance of engineers and laborers.

Q. It is all outside of your mechanics in obtaining water supply and sewerage department?—A. Yes, sir. Of course these things will run into each other, but care has been taken by the engineer in charge of the water, sewerage, and fire protection, in making this estimate, so they supplement each other, and do not duplicate.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. "Repairs" is the next item; of what does that consist?—A. Machinery. We have to take care of these engines and machinery.

Q. How do you reach the conclusion that $30,000 is a correct estimate?—A. By practice for that length of time. This is what mechanical engineers figure it would cost in a general machine shop.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Are these machines bought?—A. No, sir; they are very largely loaned to us.

Q. Do you contract to keep them in repair?—A. We contract to deliver them back on the cars in good condition, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

Q. Then you pay for repairs?—A. Suppose we blow the head out of a cylinder, we have got to repair it.

Q. I suppose you buy the engine?—A. We do not buy that.

Q. You do not buy any?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the nature of the expenditure designated "waste, $10,000"?—A. We estimate that very exactly. They know what the work is in machine shops through the country and they find there is a certain percentage and have figured on that.

Q. The next item is "small tools, $10,000." Has that any relation whatever to the concessions that you were to make on page 79?—A. There might be a little of it in there, but not much. The tools which they are to furnish are large tools for large works, planers, for instance, drills, and lathes of every sort; anything we may need to do quick work. In the machine shop they also propose to give a little casting room, a pattern room.

Q. Do you think that item would not be reduced by this concession?—A. I do not believe it will be. These tools will be distributed wherever machinery is being operated and where anything happens we will have to send our men out.

Q. We come now to the "railroad department, $240,000;" what is the nature of that expense?—A. The railway department includes terminal costs and the cost of tracks; includes installation tracks on the ground, turntables, etc.

Mr. COGSWELL. This is construction you are talking about now?

The WITNESS. This is for operating it during the Fair.

Mr. HENDERSON. Does it include the intramural railroad?

The WITNESS. No, sir; it does not.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. You say this is for operating the salaries of the men engaged in running the railroad, fuel, keeping up the road beds, and what else?—A. Of course during installation there will have to be a large gang of men operating constantly and we will have to do a large amount of work separate and distinct from the railroad company. They, for instance, will run a train into the park to deposit their goods and take the train out, and we are providing for all that. We will have to move that and we will provide for it.

MILES OF TRACK.

Q. How many miles of railroad will you have?—A. I can not give you the exact number of miles of installation track, but something like—I will give it to you later in writing.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give the items entering into that estimate of $240,000 for the railroad department. We want also the items of the estimate on page 81 for railway tracks, turntables, etc., $174,274.02, and also the items for expenditures for right of way and rentals of $215,657.58.

The WITNESS. I will do that.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to those three items I would like an itemized statement of the expenditure on page 81 classed under the head of "operating railway, $23,000;" also the expenditure denominated "terminal station, platforms, etc.,

$178,900." These five great items of expenditure all seem to be in some way closely related and we would like to have the details, if you please.

The WITNESS. All right, sir.

LIABILITY OF EXHIBITOR.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. At what point does the liability of the national exhibitor end and the expense assumed by the corporation handling their goods begin?—A. I wish I could make that statement and have everybody agree to it or have anyone agree to it.

PAYMENTS BY EXHIBITORS.

Q. They have to pay the railroads freight to bring the goods to Chicago?—A. The exhibitors have to pay freight to and from Chicago and pay for any handling.

Q. Would not they pay a great deal of this $240,000?—A. I think not; there may be something we could get back on that. Of course we shall charge them for what work we do.

Q. In other words, if the corporation runs a railroad to enable a man to get his goods into a building, should not he pay the corporation railroad just as the Illinois Central or the Baltimore and Ohio?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will not that help out this $240,000?—A. I do not think it will, but it will pay something. Besides that, we have a great amount of work to do in there and to take care of a great many things in there, there will be a good deal of repairs, etc.

Q. But this is for operating the railroad.—A. I am talking about operating a railroad. We have a great deal that we will have to do to operate the railroad. We can not say that the whole charge of the railroad is so much money and there are so many exhibitors and divide up the money, because there is a great deal we will have to apply to our own necessary work, which we must do for ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. Supplementing Gen. Henderson's question, I notice an item for operating the railway up to the time of the beginning of the Exposition, $23,000, whereas you estimate to the close $240,000?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; [reading from page 79 in answer to preceeding question] "detailed statement of amount required by construction department to complete the World's Columbian Exposition over and above obligations incurred up to date, March 1, 1892." Under that you find this item of operating railroads which will cost $23,000.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. This means completion to the 1st of May?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Additional to the obligations incurred prior to March 1? Now for operating the railroad from May 1 to October 31, the expenditure will be $240,000. I am asking information simply because I do not understand it.—A. I will give the entire—I confess, Mr. Chairman, I have not all the data of the railroad expenditure clearly, and I will have to give that to you exactly later, but I will give you every item.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Has there been any action taken by the corporation on this question of who shall pay for handling and carrying of freight by the railroad controlled by the corporation?—A. No, sir; there has not been any action taken. It is supposed and agreed on by all hands that such action as you have outlined will be taken. If we do work for them they will have to pay for it.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

Q. Are there not terminal facilities for connecting the Fair grounds with all railroads coming into Chicago?—A. No, sir; not all.

Q. They do not have lines coming in?—A. A great many of them will. Two of them already have. Of course their lines stop at our grounds.

Q. Suppose I ship a carload of stuff to be exhibited from Dubuque, Iowa, by the Illinois Central, and that goes to the end of the Illinois Central line; my car can be run over the terminal facilities of the corporation into the building right to the place of deposit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, can not I pay for the additional mileage; the corporation would not have to pay for it, and would not have to pay for the transportation either?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That, it seems to me, would pretty much wipe out that $240,000.—A. I doubt it. Of course we will make it pay if we can.

Mr. COGSWELL. I understand you to say that the corporation has a railroad business of its own besides the transportation of goods of exhibitors.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; we have to do a certain amount of work, and will have to the end of the Fair, for ourselves by the railroad.

Mr. HENDERSON. It will be pretty safe to assume against that $240,000 there will be a pretty good revenue for carrying over that road.

The WITNESS. I can not state what that would be and I would not like to give an opinion.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. The installation of goods will be completed by the first of May.

The WITNESS. It ought to be.

ELECTRICAL OPERATING EXPENSES.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The next item is "electrical department, electrical plant, operating during Exposition, $350,000." What is the basis of that estimate?—A. In regard to the electrical plant you have asked for a detailed statement of the total cost. The electrical engineer made a reply yesterday which he would like to correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Wait a moment. We have asked for an itemized statement of the estimate on page 80, under the head of "arc lights, incandescent lights, and power of $1,034,080.08." In this connection we would also like an estimate of the operating expenses on page 72 of the item of $360,000 and the item of $120,000.

Mr. WHITNEY. I want to put Mr. Sargant right as he answered the question incorrectly.

Mr. HENDERSON. I understand Mr. Burnham to say the engineer made some statements he desires to correct.

The WITNESS. It was only this. He was asked a question whether this estimate for the electrical department included operating expenses during the Fair and he said it did, and he wishes to correct that.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK SARGANT.

FREDERICK SARGANT sworn and examined.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—ORIGINAL ESTIMATES.

The WITNESS. I should like to make an explanation in this way. When I first came into my department it was estimated that a million and a half would do my work. I never saw the budget, but I always understood that was the estimate. Mr. Burnham called on the different heads of the departments to make a new estimate about two or three months ago, and my new estimate was about $300,000 more than that, making a total of $1,800,000. Mr. Burnham thought that was very much too high to be devoted to electricity, and he cut it down to an average of $1,400,000. Now, from that time to this—I do not know what has been printed in these books or what estimates have been made—but you understand my work is in such a shape that it is a question of how much money can be paid for that work. It is not a question of how much it will cost, because if you light everything as good as it ought to be done it will cost over $2,000,000, but it is a question of how much we ought to put in.

The CHAIRMAN. You stated you desired to correct something?

A. Yes, sir.

CORRECTION.

The CHAIRMAN. State what you desire to correct so that the stenographer can get it.

A. I desire to state that the installation expenses for the electrical department on page 80 do not include operating expenses. They are covered on page 72.

TESTIMONY OF D. H. BURNHAM—RESUMED.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

MAINTENANCE, LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Q. What goes into the maintenance of landscape gardening?—A. Cutting the grass, keeping the edges of the lagoon in order, keeping the roadway and walks in proper order where they may be broken or injured in any way, keeping the plants, shrubs, and flowers in order, and everything which is under the control of the landscape department in perfect order.

Q. Is not that estimate of $98,000 pretty liberal?—A. I do not think it is. We have got to keep a heavy force in there during the whole time of the Fair.

Q. How large a force?—A. It will have to be a pretty large force. We have in the formal part 400 acres, and we will take out 100 acres for buildings. We will say we have got anywhere from 200 to 300 acres of surface, which is divided up into flower beds, trees, etc., and it must all be kept in perfect shape, the grass must be cut, and I do not believe that is a high estimate.

DORMITORIES AND RESTAURANTS.

Q. Do you include dormitories and restaurants in the shape of maintenance; I see it is $150,000?—A. I will give you that figure in writing.

A. I have the figures?—A. I mean I will give the details of it in writing.

Q. What do you do to maintain a restaurant which you let?—A. We have the garbage to take away, and we may have to run some restaurants ourselves. Whether we will or not I do not know.

Q. Do you mean by this the care of ground surrounding there and that sort of work?—A. Oh, no; nothing of that sort. It is dormitories and restaurants.

Q. You stated that you will have to remove garbage and keep the place clean?—A. We have got to keep the thing perfectly sweet and take away all of the stuff, all the refuse.

Q. What do you mean by this item?—A. I can not give you the items of that from memory, but I will have to bring that to you later, when I can get the exact items.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do not you propose to make a concession on account of restaurants?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understand from your answer that you contemplated operating a restaurant?—A. My answer is—I prefer to give you this in writing. That is an item I am not familiar enough with to answer carefully from memory.

DREDGING, ETC.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Now going to the last item but one, will you tell me what "dredging and maintenance of water ways and harbors" is?—A. We have to maintain a certain depth of water in the lagoon. We have got pretty heavy expenses there; we have to maintain a certain depth of water for steamers outside and all sort of crafts that come to our shores.

Q. That will be dredging?—A. Yes, that will be dredging.

Q. Well, the whole of it is dredging?—A. No; we will have to maintain the dock. For instance, last winter the ice destroyed a good deal of our dock work.

Q. That was repairs?—A. Yes, sir; but that would be maintenance of water ways.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. But you will not have any ice during this period?

The WITNESS. No; the principal cost of that item is in the dredging.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. It is substantially dredging?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The last item I suppose is contingent expenses?—A. Yes, sir.

DEDICATION.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Have you received any instructions in regard to preparations for the dedication on the 12th of October next; does that come under the construction department?—A. There has been a contract made with a company to house in a certain space.

Q. The law, I see, requires that the Federal Commission shall provide for the dedication on October 12?—A. It was not right we should be called upon to meet a penny of it; we are, however, asked to do so by the exigency of the case.

Q. What preparations are you going to make?—A. We have got to leave out the center of seven bridges and put them in afterwards instead of doing it at the time the bridges are built, and that will probably be $15,000 or $20,000. That would interfere with the passage of certain floats which are to go through the bridges, and may be some expense to us. There are twenty floats which are projected to be shown in October, and we have got to put this shed up so they may build these floats and trim them artistically and get them ready.

Q. Have instructions come from the National Commission for these matters?—A. There have been no instructions to us, but incidentally the contract has turned up in my office. It was made through the authority of the Joint Ceremonies Committee. That committee is composed of people of the National Commission, and of the Board

of Directors. I suppose our people are there strictly by courtesy; that is my idea. I presume the ceremony was really the duty of the National Commission, to be carried out and to be paid for by them. But there is such a contract and they had no right of course under our rules to make a contract for a building in the park without going to the Grounds and Buildings Committee. This is for the purpose of putting things in shape so these floats can be operated, but does not include the cost of the floats or the operations at all.

Q. Would you be good enough to file a supplemental statement giving the items of cost bearing exclusively on this question of dedication on October 12?—A. Yes, sir; if we are asked to make seats for 100,000 people it will cost a very large amount of money.

Q. Your construction of the word "provide," in the act of April 25, 1890, is that it should be paid for, too?—A. Of course I am not the proper officer to put any construction on the law, and I am only giving my private views. I have not the right to put a construction on that, but my view is the Government ought to pay for the ceremonies.

Q. At all events whatever has been done has been done by the Joint Ceremonial Committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which represents the views of the National Committee as I understand it?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. Somewhere here there is an item to this effect, "for staging or platforms and seating for dedicatory service, $25,000."

The WITNESS. Where is that?

The CHAIRMAN. Page 68; that is all covered by the request of Gen Henderson.

The WITNESS. This is outside of my department, and I might incidentally be asked to do the work; but it is no part of my ordinary duties.

Mr. COGSWELL. The examination of Mr. Burnham being finished, I would suggest that he be given an opportunity to make any suggestions he wishes to make.

The WITNESS. I do not want to take up your time at all, but I only want to recall once more what it seems to me to be essential to bear in mind. Of course I know you do think of it and must think of it. This great plan, this rude, crude plan adopted by the National Commission and by the Board of Directors as a fair plan, was only adopted about sixteen months ago, and then we had to go to work and organize a board of architects and engineers, and in ten weeks after that we actually had them here with their sketches, and the work was finally ordered from those carefully prepared scale sketches inside of ten weeks, and that was only about fourteen months ago; and what we have done and been able to do without having any knowledge or practice in the work of expositions, has been done inside of fourteen months, and we want to make proper apologies for our lack of clear knowledge of everything yet to come in the Exposition. We do not feel we know everything, and we feel a little lame in a point or two here and there, and we ask your indulgence and we will try to bring in a written shape everything you have asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any point along the line of your work where a salary is higher than it ought to be and where there can be any reductions?—A. No.

OPERATING RAILWAY.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. In the auditor's report for the 1st of March, giving expenditures, etc., is the item "operating railway: Total receipts, $6,438; expenses, $5,005.86; leaving a net profit of $1,432.14.

The WITNESS. That illustrates pretty well what we are liable to get from exhibitors. This is money that has been returned to us for operating that railroad and carrying all this construction material.

Q. Does not that illustrate my idea, too, that that $240,000 will come out on the other side of the ledger when you get through?—A. If we have pretty nearly built all these buildings and handled all that material and only got $6,000 for it, I think there will not be any money at all coming back.

Q. But you have not commenced to handle freight?—A. Yes, sir; we have handled all that material on which we charged.

Q. This is in its infancy yet?—A. The construction?

Q. There are the things to be brought to the Exposition?—A. For instance, we would handle 50,000,000 board measure of lumber and other material in proportion, and we have been paid for doing that about $6,000. Now what are we going to be paid by the exhibitors. There will not be any such freightage from them; we can not expect any such large volume of freightage, and I do not see any money in it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I want to ask Mr. Baker a question. On page 20 of your report, under the head of expenditures, there appears an item for right of way of $24,160. You have already explained that in your testimony before the committee. Is that the same line of expenditures estimated for on page 81 by Mr. Burnham under the head of "right of way and rentals, $215,667,58?"

Mr. BAKER. No, sir. That was right of way which we secured for a railroad company, and practically reimburses us.

Q. I understand that was to be covered into the Treasury.

Mr. BAKER. We will not be reimbursed until perhaps about the time the Exhibition closes, but it will be a fact that it will reimburse us.

Q. That is right of way and rentals?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; a portion of that; and if you will let me I will explain the whole of it. There is another large amount estimated there for the purpose of elevating the tracks of the railroads running parallel with the grounds in order to increase the facilities of handling passengers with safety which we save in not having to build viaducts across those tracks.

Q. Will any part of this "right-of-way and rental expense" be reimbursed or covered into the Treasury?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; there will be some, but I can not tell how much. I think there may be $40,000 reimbursed to us.

Q. I wish you would submit in writing to the committee your best estimate of what amount will be reimbursed on that item, showing how much it will cost to elevate that road, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

TESTIMONY OF W. I. BUCHANAN.

W. I. BUCHANAN sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask Mr. Breckinridge to conduct the examination in chief.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Are you an officer under the corporation or under the Government Commission?—A. Under the Director-General.

EXPENDITURES.

H. I wish you would explain in your own way the nature of this expenditure of $8,283.52.—A. The total estimate is made up of the salaries and proportion of the rent charged by the auditor to the department for the offices occupied, the proportion of janitor service, proportion of electric lights and heat, of the salaries of clerks and typewriters, for stationery, printing, books, and for such traveling expenses as have been incurred by the department in connection with the work.

Q. What force have you in the office?—A. I have a chief clerk, a record clerk, a messenger, and two stenographers at present.

Q. Does it appear anywhere in this report the amount you pay monthly?—A. I do not know whether it does in this. I have it in my office—I did not think to bring it—but the salary of the chief clerk is $2,150, the salary of the record clerk is $1,500, the salary of the messenger is $30 a month now; it was $25 up to within a few months ago. The typewriter was paid $75 when one was employed, but I have two now and they are paid $60. These salaries I have divided by an arrangement between the auditor and myself and charged up to three departments. The same clerk represents three departments and there is a division of salary agreed on between Mr. Ackerman and myself, and I can not just give the percentage.

Q. These clerks are not occupied wholly in your department?—A. No, sir.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.

Q. I see in the statement, page 85 of Mr. Baker's response to the chairman of this committee, a list of persons employed in the Bureau or Department of Agriculture, one W. I. Buchanan, chief.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A. B. Hurt, secretary?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has your department been running with substantially its present clerical force?—A. Since the first of June of last year.

METHOD AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

Q. Now what is your system of work, what have you to do there? Give a general statement about the method and conduct of your business.—A. Shall I go back to the beginning of this organization?

Q. Just as the committee prefers.—A. I was appointed on the 12th of December, 1890. I did all the work without any expense to the Exposition at my home, Sioux City,

Iowa, in arranging the organization of it, and the lines that would be carried out, and work that would be done; and I then removed to Chicago and organized the department as we have it now, and the work has consisted in stimulating an interest in the department among all of the State agricultural associations, all of the Alliances and organizations of that character, agricultural-implement people, and the brewing industry, and canned-goods associations, and all of the other industries that are included in the classification of a department of agriculture.

Q. Does the brewing industry come under that classification?—A. Yes, sir. In connection with that work was the organization of the Live Stock Association.

Q. This duty was a good deal in the nature of promotion?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You find your ground was covered a good deal by the Bureau of Promotion?—A. So far as that goes, we prepared all matter that goes out through the department in connection with any work we want, and in a large measure the work we have done has been by mimeograph work and by letter direct we have written—I can not give you exactly the number—in addition to the circulars and pamphlets we have been sending out.

Q. What have you as a guide for this kind of work?—A. I have simply my own experience in connection with work of a similar character, in a similar way, and the records of past expositions, and fairs, and other organizations of that kind.

Q. Your effort is to get, as far as possible, a complete agricultural exhibit?—A. Yes, sir; from all over the world. We have gone into every foreign nation.

Q. Do you say you have done all that with the expenditure of eight thousand and odd dollars?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What success has attended your labor? Tell us now about your present condition?—A. We have now applications in many instances for more space than it will be possible to allot for that class of exhibits at the present time.

Q. For agricultural exhibits?—A. I speak of some exhibits in the department, notably agricultural implements and machinery.

Q. You cover that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not classed under the head of mechanical exhibits?—A. No, sir. We have to devise ways and methods to compress in a small space, and we have exhibits, such as honey, from all over the United States and abroad, for which we have made arrangements through different bee associations. We have arranged for an exhibit of agricultural products, which will be made both from this country and abroad, through the medium of the State commissioners where organized, and if not, through individuals and through State boards of agriculture.

Q. Does this exhibit take place in the agricultural buildings exclusively?—A. No, sir; there is an annex, which you probably know, to the Agricultural Building.

Q. This is a part of it?—A. Yes, sir. There is a dairy building, which is a separate building, in which there will be conducted during the entire time of the Exposition the work of the dairy—a scheme has been devised by the department, and which will be made a success by the breeders of the country, who will bring cows, etc., perhaps six or seven of the different breeds and probably 25 or 30 cows in each breed, in the neighborhood of 200—to be conducted under the inspection of the experiment station, and the building has been adapted for this purpose, being in the nature of a school.

Q. You say this does not take place exclusively in the Agricultural Building; does it, however, occupy all the Agricultural Building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you have applications now for space which takes up all of that building?—A. Not altogether, for some exhibits that go into that building. For instance, the application for space for agricultural implements will cover all the space which it is decided to assign to that exhibit.

Q. But not enough to take up all the space which is assigned to you?—A. Not necessarily, but we have laid out arbitrary lines rather of the amount of space that can be devoted to any one exhibit.

Q. Some are taken up and some are not?—A. Yes, sir. Our labor is to get as high a class of exhibits as possible.

Q. Do exhibits of an agricultural character occupy this space?—A. Yes, sir; they will occupy about one-half of the building, exhibits of farm crops.

Q. Exhibits of our States and Territories?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will they come under your general supervision?—A. Yes, sir. They will occupy about one-half of the floor, and foreign nations will occupy probably another half of the first floor.

Q. What is your estimate for the expenses of your bureau—will it be upon a larger scale?—A. It is submitted here.

Mr. HENDERSON. I call your attention, Mr. Breckinridge, to page 100 of Mr. Palmer's reply and also to page 26 and 27 of Mr. Baker's, but in Mr. Palmer's reply there is $59,650 given as an estimate for this department that is not given in Mr. Baker's. I assume his is added to the general operating expenses and included there probably.

Mr. DAVIS. I would request in making the examination that you would refer to President Palmer's report, because they are not exactly like this that has been submitted by Mr. Baker.

Mr. HENDERSON. Does this statement of Mr. Baker include this expenditure or not—are you paid out of the public funds?

The WITNESS. No, sir; we are paid by the directors.

Mr. HENDERSON. I understood you were under the Director-General.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Now I have made no preparations for this examination specially, and there does not occur to me at the time anything further to ask him.

The CHAIRMAN. You might direct his attention to page 100 of Mr. Palmer's report.

Mr. COGSWELL. Does horticulture come under you?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. I see Mr. Palmer's report and Mr. Baker's agree substantially with the exception of the expenses for watchmen, laborers, and sweepers. Now this is "Exhibit A," page 100, and Gen. Palmer's report gives substantially the same as on page 100 of Mr. Baker's report. Of course your expenditures will largely increase as the Exposition progresses?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You will need these 15 clerks from July 1 next to June 30, 1893?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give us a general statement of what is the basis of your estimate?—A. This estimate was made on a basis of the amount of work that will be assigned to each clerk and is made up in periods. This is what I submitted to the Director-General [exhibiting same to the committee].

The CHAIRMAN. Will you furnish one copy for each member of the committee and one for the stenographer?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Chicago, Ill., April 5, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the detailed estimates, made by myself and submitted to the Director-General, for the employés and expenses necessary to properly conduct the Departments of Agriculture, Live Stock, and Forestry from the 1st of March, 1892, to the close of the Exposition, as requested by you during my examination Monday.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. I. BUCHANAN,
Chief, Department of Agriculture,
In charge Departments of Live Stock and Forestry.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892 (four months):		
Salary of chief of department, at $5,000 per annum	$1,666.64	
Salary of chief clerk, at $2,250 per annum	750.00	
Salary of chief stenographer, at $900 per annum	300.00	
Salary of messenger at $360 per annum	120.00	
Stationery, printing, and postage	200.00	
Incidental expenses	200.00	
		$3,236.64
Officers and employés for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1892, ending June 30, 1893 (one year):		
One chief of department	5,000.00	
One chief clerk	2,250.00	
One record and application clerk	1,500.00	
One clerk for records and permits	1,200.00	
One stenographer	900.00	
One stenographer	750.00	
One messenger	450.00	
		12,050.00
September 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 (ten months):		
Three additional clerks, at $1,000 per annum	2,500.00	
One additional messenger, at $450 per annum	375.00	
		2,875.00

November 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 (eight months):		
One superintendent in charge building, at $2,000 per annum	$1,333.33	
Two additional clerks for records and permits, at $900 per annum	1,200.00	
One additional messenger, at $450 per annum	300.00	
Five watchman, at $900 per annum	3,000.00	
Ten helpers (laborers), at $600 per annum	4,000.00	
One head janitor, at $900 per annum	600.00	
One assistant janitor, at $750 per annum	500.00	
Two sweepers and cleaners, at $600 per annum	800.00	
One timekeeper, at $600 per annum	400.00	
		$12,133.33
February 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893 (five months):		
One superintendent for groups covering cereals, grasses, etc., at $2,500 per annum	1,041.66	
One superintendent for flour, meals, biscuits, and food preparations, at $2,500 per annum	1,041.66	
One superintendent for groups covering honey, sugar, confectionery, etc., at $2,500 per annum	1,041.66	
One superintendent for groups covering tobacco, coffee, spices, etc., at $2,500 per annum	1,041.66	
One superintendent for groups covering wools and vegetable fibers, at $2,500 per annum	1,041.66	
One superintendent, for groups covering malt and spirituous liquors, at $2,500 per annum	1,041.66	
One superintendent for agricultural implements, at $2,500 per annum	1,041.66	
One superintendent for dairy products, at $2,500 per annum	1,041.66	
One superintendent for groups covering fertilizers, oils, and miscellaneous exhibits, at $2,500 per annum	1,041.66	
One additional timekeeper, at $600 per annum	250.00	
Thirty additional helpers, at $600 per annum	7,500.00	
Fifteen additional sweepers and cleaners, at $600 per annum	3,750.00	
Fifteen additional watchman, at $720 per annum	4,500.00	
Five additional clerks for records and label work, at $600 per annum	1,250.00	
		26,624.91
April 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893 (three months):		
Eight women for toilet and check roms, at $480 per annum	960.00	
Eight men for toilet and check rooms, at 600 per annum	1,200.00	
Thirty additional watchmen, at $720 per annum	5,400.00	
Fifteen additional cleaners and sweepers, at $600 per annum	2,250.00	
Five carpenters, at $800 per annum	1,000.00	
One superintendent for working dairy, at $2,000 per annum	500.00	
Three analysts for working dairy, $1,200 per annum	900.00	
Three assistants to analysts, at $600 per annum	450.00	
Five additional sweepers and cleaners for dairy building, at $600 per annum	750.00	
Ten expert dairy helpers and mechanics, at $800 per annum	2,000.00	
Two mechanics for repairs of machinery and shafting, at $800 per annum	400.00	
Three additional clerks for records of dairy tests, at $720 per annum	540.00	
One additional timekeeper, at $600 per annum	150.00	
Four girls in charge of manufactured product, at $480 per annum	480.00	
		16,980.00

General office expenses:		
Printing (including labels, forms, blanks, record books, etc.), stationery, postage, and telegrams	$3,500.00	
Traveling expenses, including necessary trips to arrange for proper exhibit of farm crops	2,000.00	
Contingent and incidental expenses, including draftsmen, designs, decorating, etc	5,000.00	
		$10,500.00
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893, (four months):		
	Per annum.	
One chief of department	$5,000.00	
One chief clerk	2,250.00	
One record and application clerk	1,500.00	
One clerk for records and permits	1,200.00	
One stenographer	900.00	
One stenographer	750.00	
Three messengers	450.00	
Three additional clerks	1,000.00	
One superintendent in charge of building	2,000.00	
Two additional clerks for records and permits	900.00	
Five watchmen	900.00	
Forty helpers (laborers)	600.00	
One head janitor	900.00	
One assistant janitor	750.00	
Thirty-seven sweepers and cleaners	600.00	
Three timekeepers	600.00	
One superintendent for groups covering cereals, grasses, etc	2,500.00	
One superintendent for flours, meals, biscuits, and food preparations	2,500.00	
One superintendent for groups covering honey, sugar, confectionery, etc	2,500.00	
One superintendent for groups covering tobacco, coffee, spices, etc	2,500.00	
One superintendent for groups covering wools and vegetable fibers	2,500.00	
One superintendent for groups covering malt and spirituous liquors	2,500.00	
One superintendent for agricultural implements	2,500.00	
One superintendent for dairy products	2,500.00	
One superintendent for groups covering fertilizers, oils, and miscellaneous exhibits	2,500.00	
Forty-five additional watchmen	720.00	
Five additional clerks for records and label work	600.00	
Eight women for toilet and check rooms	480.00	
Eight men for toilet and check rooms	600.00	
Five carpenters	800.00	
One superintendent for working dairy	2,000.00	
Three analysts for working dairy	1,200.00	
Three assistants to analysts	600.00	
Ten expert dairy helpers and mechanics	800.00	
Two mechanics for repairs of machinery and shafting	800.00	
Three additional clerks for records of dairy tests	720.00	
Four girls in charge of manufactures product	480.00	
Salary of chief, expenses of clerks, and printing necessary with work of closing department and compiling reports after closing Exposition	6,000.00	
		61,173.33
Total		145,573.14

SUMMARY.

Officers	2	Women in charge of check and toilet rooms	8
Clerks	15	Janitors	2
Stenographers	2	Carpenters	7
Messengers	3	Watchmen	100
Superintendents	11	Helpers	80
Timekeepers	3	Sweepers	74
Expert dairy helpers	10		
Girls in charge of dairy products	4	Total	335
Analysts	6		
Men in charge of check and toilet rooms	8		

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892 (four months):

Salary of chief (duties performed by chief, Department of Agriculture).		
Salary of chief clerk (duties performed by chief clerk, Department of Agriculture).		
One stenographer, at $900 per annum	$300.00	
Stationery, printing, and postage	400.00	
Incidentals	200.00	
		$900.00

Officers and employés for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1892, ending June 30, 1893, (one year):

One chief of department	$5,000.00	
One chief clerk	2,000.00	
One stenographer	900.00	
One file clerk	1,000,00	
One messenger	450.00	
Printing, stationery, and postage	2,500.00	
Traveling expenses and incidentals	3,000.00	
		14,850.00

May 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893 (two months):

One superintendent of kennel show, at $2,400 per annum	400.00	
Three carpenters, at $900 per annum	450.00	
Two clerks additional, at $900 per annum	300.00	
Five clerks additional, at $720 per annum	600.00	
Two messengers additional, at $450 per annum	150.00	
Two assistants to chief for general use before and after exhibit opens, at $1,500 per annum	500.00	
Four female attendants, at $480 per annum	320.00	
Four male attendants, at $600 per annum	400.00	
One janitor, at $900 per annum	150.00	
Five sweepers and cleaners, at $480 per annum	400.00	
Ten watchman, at $720 per annum	1,200.00	
One timekeeper, at $600 per annum	100.00	
		4,970.00

June 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893 (one month):

Thirty-five additional sweepers and cleaners, at $600 per annum		1,750.00

April 1, 1893, to May 1, 1893 (one month):

One veterinary surgeon, at $2,500 per annum		208.33

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893 (four months):

	Per annum.
One chief of department	$5,000.00
One chief clerk	2,000.00
One stenographer	900.00

	Per annum.	
Two assistants to chief for general use before and after exhibit opens	$1,500.00	
One file clerk	1,000.00	
Two clerks	1,200.00	
Twelve clerks	900.00	
Five clerks	720.00	
One veterinary surgeon	2,500.00	
Ten assistant surgeons	2,000.00	
Five superintendents of divisions, pay for each for entire time	1,000.00	
One janitor	900.00	
One timekeeper	600.00	
Three messengers	450.00	
Ten carpenters	900.00	
Ten helpers at forage barns	720.00	
Seventy helpers for stables, barns, and grounds	720.00	
Thirty-five sweepers and cleaners	600.00	
Five sweepers and cleaners	480.00	
Ten watchmen	720.00	
Four male attendants (in Assembly Hall)	600.00	
Four female attendants (in Assembly Hall)	480.00	
Expenses of chief, clerical force, and necessary printing to close the affairs of the department and compile reports after the Exposition	5,000.00	
		$61,856.67
Total		84,535.00

SUMMARY.

Officers	2	Janitor	1
Clerks	20	Carpenters	10
Stenographer	1	Timekeeper	1
Assistants	2	Helpers	80
Messengers	3	Sweepers	80
Attendants	8	Watchmen	20
Veterinary surgeons	12		
Superintendents	6	Total	246

ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FROM MARCH 1, 1892, to OCTOBER 30, 1893.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 (four months):

Salary of chief (duties performed by Chief, Department of Agriculture).

	Per annum.	
Salary of clerk	$1,500	
Printing, stationery, and postage	150	
Incidentals	150	
		$1,800.00

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 (one year):

One chief of department	5,000	
One chief clerk	1,500	
One stenographer	900	
One messenger	450	
One file clerk	1,000	
Printing, stationery, and postage	1,500	
Traveling expenses and incidentals	3,000	
For setting out and caring for exhibits of growing trees	2,500	
		15,850.00

February 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893 (five months):

One expert superintendent	2,500	
One additional clerk	1,000	
Five watchmen	720	
One chief janitor	900	
Three sweepers and *cleaners*	750	
		4,270.84

April 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893 (three months):		
One additional clerk	$900	
One timekeeper	600	
Two additional superintendents	2,000	
Five additional watchmen	720	
Two laborers	600	
Ten additional sweepers and cleaners	600	
Two mechanics	600	
		$4,375.00
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893 (four months):		
One chief of department	5,000	
One chief clerk	1,500	
One stenographer	900	
One messenger	450	
One file clerk	1,000	
One expert superintendent	2,500	
Two superintendents	2,000	
One clerk	1,000	
Two clerks	900	
One timekeeper	600	
Ten watchmen	720	
One chief janitor	900	
Thirteen sweepers and cleaners	600	
Two laborers	600	
Two mechanics	600	
Salary of chief, expense of clerks and printing connected with work of closing department, and compiling reports after close of Exposition	4,000	
		16,350.00
Total		41,645.84

SUMMARY.

Officers	2	Janitor	1
Clerks	4	Timekeeper	1
Stenographer	1	Sweepers	13
Messenger	1	Watchmen	10
Superintendents	3		
Mechanics	2	Total	40
Laborers	2		

CLERICAL SERVICE.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. I observe fifteen clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, beginning with next July. Will most of those be employed during the latter part of the fiscal year after the Exposition begins?—A. Yes, sir; a large part of them. There are three from the 1st of July to the 1st of September, and after the 1st of September a certain number from there on made up by periods as in my judgment would be necessary as the work accumulated, judging by what accumulates in the office and what we have to expect from past experience.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

Q. Will you state at that point what experience you have had in this kind of work?—A. Well, sir; I have had considerable experience, not exactly with Expositions of this magnitude, but I conducted the Corn Palace at Sioux City, which employed quite a large number of men. I have been in the amusement work of the country and connected with State fairs, so I have used that knowledge; and in addition to that, I have been guided as far as possible by the records of the Paris and Philadelphia Expositions, where figures were obtainable, and I have made this statement from a business standpoint, as if I was proposing to conduct it myself and pay the expenses myself.

Q. Have you ever been associated with a general agricultural exhibit before?—A. With the Corn Palace, where we had a large exhibit.

Q. Did that comprehend agriculture?—A. Yes, sir; it covered everything.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYÉS.

Q. I see you have eleven superintendents.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the duties of these superintendents?—A. They are in charge of the installation under the chief of the department, and look after the needs and direct the process of the installation and care of the different groups under classification. For instance, one would have charge of cereals and grasses, which includes all parts of the country and world; another would have honey, another food products, and so on through the list.

Q. You continue that, I see, through the entire Exposition?—A. Their service begins February 1, 1893.

Q. And you need them for your various departments?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you have six analysists?—A. These are in connection with the dairy school which I spoke of. The terms under which the dairy school would be conducted is that everything should be made a matter of record, something like two hundred analyses being made every day for the benefit of the dairy interests.

Q. Can you get competent men for the pay you are giving them, $1,350 for 6 men?—A. I have used largely the Department of Agriculture to see what that class of work could be had for in connection with the prominence of a scheme of this character.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that estimate of the clerical force from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, contemplate the employment of this force during the entire fiscal year?

The WITNESS. Part of them begin at one time and part at another. The statement which I submit shows it in detail.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. Now to pass that clause; I see you have here 100 watchmen at $25,200. Is it necessary that you should have that force in addition to the large police force which is employed by the Exposition?—A. Well, sir, the question of these watchmen or police force is something I am not exactly competent to answer.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest that we defer the examination upon this point until Mr. Davis takes the chair.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like for you to examine the gentleman in regard to the necessity of these men for his building.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. I will ask in connection with this, is this item inserted there upon your suggestion?—A. No, sir.

Q. Upon whose suggestion was that inserted?—A. Upon the suggestion of the Director-General. This estimate should include the necessary operating expenses to maintain my department from the time the Exposition opens until it closes.

Q. He only suggested the general terms?—A. And I put it in detail; yes, sir.

Q. Upon what do you base this estimate? You see this appears to us to involve a considerable number of watchmen when a very large sum is provided elsewhere for police.—A. I know nothing about any other provision. This is the estimate, in my judgment, of the number of watchmen necessary for the Agricultural and Dairy buildings, without any regard to what anybody else has made.

Q. You have gone upon the assumption that there was no other work done except by these men. What work have these 80 helpers to do?—A. They do all work in connection with helping exhibitors to get their exhibits in place and in caring for all work of the department, a thousand and one things.

Q. Do you charge them for this assistsnce in handling their goods?—A. No, sir; that is included in the operating expenses of the building, just the same as if you have to have around this building 15 or 20 men employed to be at the beck and call of any superintendent or any person who wanted them.

Q. This is not the help to put the exhibits in place?—A. Except what necessary help will be required in addition to what he would be expected to furnish. We apprehend that a large quantity of these exhibits will be forced on us within a month, and any force that could be put in there that could be properly charged up, and an estimate given of the charge, would cover that work.

Q. If it is his duty to stand the entire expense of putting his exhibit in position and putting it into place, it would seem that it would be his duty to pay for

any labor that is furnished him.—A. Well, the question as to who pays for it does not come within my province. I estimate it will require in the building for the control of the department that many men.

The CHAIRMAN. After the exhibit is put into position, will these 80 helpers be required during the Exposition?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Only for installation?—A. Some of them, but not all of them.

Q. The next item is for 74 sweepers and cleaners?—A. Yes, sir; going on at different periods.

Q. What period?—A. For instance, 15 of them would go on the 1st of February, and a number of them would go to work soon after that, and some of them after the 1st of April, etc.

Q. You should run the whole 74 during the continuance of the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are their duties?—A. They are, in broad terms, janitors. They are to clean and care for the buildings, entrances, etc.

Q. Do they clean the space occupied by exhibits?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do they clean in the aisles in front?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as you know, the regulations do not require that exhibitors shall clean the space immediately in their front?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is left for the company?—A. That is charged to the the expenses of the Exposition. The estimate for these 74 men is based upon my own experience in connection with large buildings and work of this character.

Q. Now, here is a grand total of $145,573.27. Is this based upon the supposition that all the space that is now contemplated will be occupied?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And no more?—A. Well, I can not say as to that. In some instances now we have applications for considerable more space than we can give.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. When did you make your estimate upon which this is based?—A. Perhaps three weeks ago.

Q. Now, upon further reflection do you see any place where this estimate can be reduced?—A. No, sir; I think I can see where it can be enlarged.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Why didn't you put the $59,650 in your estimate to Mr. Baker?—A. It is in this report which I have. It is within periods, but the Director-General requested they be cut out and made separate in one item.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Why was not this item of $59,650 furnished Mr. Baker?

The WITNESS. It was identically the same report.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I want to inquire as to how you reach the conclusion that 100 watchmen, 80 helpers, and 74 sweepers and cleaners are needed?—A. By what experience you can get from what men can do. In a business office a janitor can take care of perhaps 10,000 square feet, not exceeding that. This estimate is based upon the fact that a man can take care of 25,000 square feet of space, and the same theory is worked out in regard to watchmen.

Q. Then this estimate as to clerical force is based upon what experience has shown they can attend to?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what experience do you refer?—A. In regard to buildings in the city which I have looked up; I have gone into it very carefully.

Q. Do you know anything from the experience that might have been secured and obtained from the Centennial?—A. In my own department I have not any. The service is given there by a total number of hours, and I am not clever enough at mathematics to figure out how many people they had.

Q. You are not then basing any estimate upon the experience of the Centennial?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. In regard to these watchmen, are they not on duty at night as well as day?—A. They are on duty largely at night, a few in the day, but a large proportion at night. In this estimate I have taken into calculation that in a great many in-

stances there will be private watchmen, and that that will cover quite a large field of ground during the day time.

Q. Will the work be inside the building?—A. Yes, sir, with the exception of a few at the entrances and around it.

Q. Have you designed them for the preservation of order and as a protection against fire?—A. For safety.

Q. What will constitute a watch, eight hours out of the twenty-four?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. How many watchmen have you now subject to your orders?—A. I have not any.

METHOD OF APPOINTMENTS.

Q. Who appointed the force now under you?—A. The Director-General.

Q. Are they confirmed by anybody?—A. Yrs, sir; they are confirmed by the Board of Control.

Q. The Board of Reference and Control?—A. And by the Board of Directors.

LIVE-STOCK DEPARTMENT.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas;

Q. I understand you have the Live-Stock Department under your control. Your expenditure I see is very small so far for live stock, and very small for forestry, which I also understand is under your control?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see in your estimate from July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893, you provide for eleven veterinary surgeons. Do you think you will need that many?—A. Yes, sir; for a short period.

Q. And five superintendents. What will be the duty of those superintendents?—A. They would have superintendence of the five divisions, cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc.

Q. Do you propose to give the services of these surgeons to the owners of stock free of charge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that usual?—A. Yes, sir. We require that all stock exhibited there shall be inspected. It is to guard against infectious diseases and in accordance with the laws of the Government in regard to quarantine.

Q. Here is a provision for ten carpenters. That is about the only thing which attracts my attention.—A. These are simply and necessarily required to take care of repairs to stalls and doors of stables and floors and everything of that kind.

Q. I see there is a large force provided for here as helpers, janitors, and watchmen. Are these helpers to be in constant attendance during the time the Fair is being conducted?—A. Beginning about the 1st of August, sir. The live-stock exhibit begins the 24th of August.

Q. The question would arise here as in the other places as to whether the exhibitors are to pay for this labor which we furnish them?—A. Our rules requires the exhibitor to keep clean his stalls and ground adjacent to it, and when he does that and does that perfectly and keeps that place clean, we ought to remove the manure and keep the barn and exhibit ring clean ourselves.

Q. And you estimate it will take eighty sweepers and cleaners during the time of the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir; commencing about the 1st of August.

Q. Take the next item of forestry?—A. I should like to state, with your permission, that in Mr. Baker's report is an estimate of $150,000.

Q. Why that discrepancy?—A. It must be explained in this way. This is not an estimate of mine and is not included in an estimate of mine. It is money appropriated by the Board of Directors for premiums for live stock.

Q. Do I understand you to say that Mr. Baker includes this premium?—A. Yes, sir; he adds this to my estimate.

PREMIUMS ON LIVE STOCK.

Q. Can you tell me why premiums are provided here in one department under your supervision and they do not also provide premiums for any other department?—A. It has been customary in all fairs to pay premiums on live stock. The expense of bringing them here is very great and it is customary for all fairs

and expositions throughout the world, and this action was a joint one between the National Commission and the Board of Directors, and they appropriated $150,000.

METHOD OF SELECTION.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I want you to cover the general idea as to the plan with reference to live stock. Suppose one hundred men want to exhibit Durhams or Devons, do you let them all come in and give them space, or are you going to limit them to a certain number of a certain class of animals. If they were going to let everybody in of course there might be one hundred animals of the same kind; what is your system?—A. The theory of the exhibits is first, one of pure breeds. We propose to admit no animal not of pure blood; as far as possible to confine it to registered animals. That eliminates the larger part of the ordinary animals you have in your mind. The question of exhibit is largely regulated then by what has occurred at other fairs of the same magnitude. We have the estimates of the presidents of different cattle associations, horse associations, etc., as to the approximate outside number of animals that they will have exhibited by members of their association. We require registration in the records of some organized association as a basis, and we require the animal shall be a representative animal of its kind.

Q. I am assuming that there might be a thousand men with stock farms who have pure-blooded animals of the same breed. Do you let each one put in one or two specimens?—A. On that assumption, yes, sir; but I think I could explain it to you. For instance, take in Dutch Belton cattle. There are only about 700 registered in the United States and a great number of those are dead, and there will not perhaps be 50 of those that will be in it. Of Hertfords there are about 8,000, and the Hertfords will arrange their exhibits among their individual members.

Q. These associations will be competing with each other?—A. They may come in and say: "You exhibit this and I will exhibit the other one." The exhibit of that class will be probably limited to 150 or 200 animals. The largest exhibit will be the short horns, of which there are over 200,000 registered on the books. For instance, we have a commissioner in Canada who represents this department, and the exhibit from Canada, as I remember now, will be about 75 horses, about 125 cattle, about 100 swine, and about 225 sheep.

Q. Who determines who shall exhibit and the number of the exhibits?—A. The head of the department.

Q. You determine that?—A. Yes, sir.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Now, we will inquire in regard to the forestry and forest products. I see you have an estimate here for a timekeeper?—A. Yes, sir. In regard to live stock my outside estimate of the total exhibit of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine is 8,000.

Q. Why do you estimate for a timekeeper here?—A. There is a timekeeper provided in each one of the departments. He is the man employed to keep a record.

Q. I can see it is very well to have him, but I could not see why he was in here and not elsewhere. I see you provide for 46 sweepers, watchmen, etc., at $9,837.50, from July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893. Then there has been added to your estimate a provision for sweepers, watchmen, etc., of $9,837.50?—A. That is a summary, I take it. That is the same item.

Q. For instance, it makes just the difference between Senator Palmer's report and Mr. Baker's report?—A. Mr. Baker does not include that.

Q. As a matter of fact you do not need to provide this additional force?—A. No, sir. Mr. Palmer includes the same item twice. I have not my statement, but I will send you a detailed statement if you wish it.

Q. In Mr. Baker's report he did not extend it properly and it was lost in the addition, and if they had adopted the footing of Mr. Baker's report in Gen. Palmer's they added it afterwards to correct it.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. How much ground is devoted to this division of forestry and forest products?—A. The building is 200 by 500 feet.

Q. Then you have an out-of-door exhibit?—A. Yes, sir; which is in connection with the building, the grounds adjacent.

Q. Is a sawmill a part of it?—A. The sawmill has been constructed on a request of this department.

Q. It comes under this head?—A. Yes, sir.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

Q. What countries will be represented in this; how far is your scheme developed?—A. We have applications in there now from Japan, Mexico, Colombia, Paraguay, and Brazil.

Q. Pretty much all over the world?—A. In the South American countries, in timber countries.

Q. Those that maintain any trade in timber?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I see there is an item for traveling expenses in these three different departments. What are they for?—A. That is an estimate of what will be required in my judgment, an estimate which you can readily understand is one that there is nothing to guage it by except what you think you will have to do in going to State fairs and meeting this and that organization or association or convention in connection with the arranging for exhibits in the departments.

Q. What is the total acreage under your control for all purposes respecting the interests of agriculture?—A. Do you mean the whole ground?

Q. The ground itself; give the acreage of all departments under your control affecting the interests of agriculture?—A. About 65 acres.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday, April 5, 1892, at 10 a. m.

CHICAGO, *Tuesday, April 5, 1892.*

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the World's Fair and the expenditures therefor, this day met at 10 a. m., Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

All the committee were present.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINING.

TESTIMONY OF F. J. V. SKIFF.

F. J. V. SKIFF sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Compton will please conduct the examination-in-chief.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Tell the committee, if you please, what experience you have had in mining operations and the like.—A. In practical mining, in the direct application of labor to the mines I have not worked in a mine, but I have been an investor in mining operations and an officer in mining companies.

Q. Do you regard yourself as an expert?—A. In a scientific sense, no; in the practical sense of knowing minerals, precious and economical, I do.

Q. Where have you gained this knowledge and experience?—A. My more recent attainment of knowledge has been due to my connection with the State bureau of statistics and immigration of Colorado, of which I was superintendent before I came here, in which capacity I had to make a collection of the minerals of the State and other raw material.

Q. Is that the only experience you have had in the way of organizing and making you an efficient man for the management and control of a work like this?—A. Well, in the direct line of exhibition work, yes, sir; but in my other relations to business I have assisted in the organization of enterprises and in carrying them on where a great many men were employed.

Q. Are these estimates in "Exhibit I," entitled "estimate of expenses Department Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy, from March 1, 1892, to the discontinu*ance of the department," based* upon data furnished by you, are they made up by *you?—A. They are made up by* me personally.

Q. By whom were you appointed?—A. The Director-General.

Q. With the approval——A. Of both bodies. I was appointed a national commissioner for Colorado and made chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining by President Palmer. I resigned the chairmanship when I was selected as chief, and subsequently I resigned as national commissioner. I was also made a member of the Colorado State board of World's Fair Commissioners and World's Fair managers, and organized that work there. They are making an important mineral selection as the basis of their display—about six carloads in the State warehouse.

Q. Was this estimate to which I referred made up by you with the assistance of the gentlemen who are put down here as clerks?—A. No, sir; they assisted me simply as clerks, not with any suggestion or views whatever.

Q. Your force was increased after March 1?—A. By a stenographer; yes, sir.

Q. Not only by a stenographer, but by an expert division?—A. Those are suggestions for an increase which has not been made yet. These are estimates.

Q. These parties are not at work yet?—A. No. They have been nominated or selected, but I have not been authorized to employ them.

Q. How many have you employed now?—A. I have three clerks.

Q. In addition to the two clerks you had originally, you employ a stenographer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. These other parties are not at work?—A. No, sir.

Q. When do you propose to put the mat work?—A. As soon as the Director-General appoints them.

Q The estimate shows their work should begin on the 1st of March?—A. It was my judgment they should go to work then.

Mr. HENDERSON. Is there anything for them to do now?

The WITNESS. I think so.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. That will reduce the estimate to the extent of the salaries?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then about this additional force from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, constitutes the entire force to be employed under you?—A. You mean the items from 1892 to 1893?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. There is a chief and a chief clerk who is not appointed.

Q. You will have this force fully employed after July 1?—A. I hope so; that was the intention in providing for it; all that are down for twelve months, some are down for a less period, you will notice that they are included within the months of the fiscal year.

HOW DIVIDED.

Q. How many subdivisions have you?—A. There are 26 groups and 126 classes. The groups run from 42 to 68 inclusive, and the classes from 290 to 412.

Mr. HENDERSON. Please define the groups and classes briefly.

The WITNESS. The groups and classes were provided by the National Commission as a means of determining where the different exhibits should be installed as a means of associating the exhibit, its relation to the industry that is represented, and as an aid to the committee on awards in determining judgment.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. I hold in my hand a pamphlet entitled "World's Columbian Exposition classification and rules, Department of Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.—A. I have some for the committee.

Q. Was this pamphlet prepared by you personally?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in that you have a full detail of the classification and the scope of this whole Department of Mines and Mining?—A. The scope appeals to both the scientific and commercial elements which go into the Exhibition. I do not consider that the article covers what I consider the scope of the department. I do not think it is sufficiently extensive.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. Tell us what else ought to be embodied in there as briefly as you can.—A. Well, in detail, it looks a great deal in that I have not referred to the intention of the Department with reference to engineering, which will consist of models of mines and their internal equipment which may be secure from courts in the country where they are made exhibits in contests and lawsuits where prominent

legal gentlemen have used them to explain, and to the fact we hope to bring out certain features on the evolution of mining machinery as illustrated by the models in Washington, and a restoration of old processes, etc. And more especially in the scientific division, where we hope to bring out a history of minerals. I would not like technically to stand upon this statement of the scope of the department, because it has gotten up and met with so many queries in connection with it.

Q. You say that this estimate was made up by you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet you tell us that the exhibit as set forth here in the department in its various subdivisions does not cover all that you would like, and ought to be included in the exhibit?—A. I beg pardon, I said in detail. I have not taken up the classification and discussed what we proposed to do in detail in each group and class. That would have taken a much larger pamphlet.

Q. Am I to infer from your statement that if you had done so you would have necessitated any additional cost over and above your estimates?—A. Not except for the publication of the pamphlet.

Q. In the first place, this appears to embrace a lot of experts and others who necessarily should be efficient men in their particular line. Have those men been selected?—A. No, sir.

MANNER OF APPOINTING EMPLOYÉS.

Q. Who will select them?—A. The regulations provide that the Director-General shall appoint all chief and subordinate officers, but the Director-General will instruct the department chiefs to select some gentleman who is agreeable to them. I suppose the process will be for me to select a man on the evidence I have that he is capable and qualified.

Q. That is what I wanted to get at, whether you are preparing yourself to recommend proper people for all these positions?—A. A search is not necessary; volunteers are offered.

Q. It is only the more necessary you should search when the volunteers come.—A. I shall try very hard to select a man that will meet all requirements.

Q. You will have so many volunteers that there is only the more necessity for diligent inquiry.—A. I have not been taught that because a man seeks a position he is unworthy.

Q. And you have not been taught that if he seeks one he is worthy of it?—A. No; but he desires consideration.

Q. Shall you give that consideration?—A. Yes, sir; I shall try to look into these matters as carefully as I was scrutinized in my appointment.

Q. Now tell us about the more important duties and the more important employés; we do not care to go into watchmen, or janitors, or that sort of business?—A. I suppose the more important assistants as suggested in this estimate are the mineralogists, which covers the technique of the department. I suppose the reasons for their selection is obvious. They will not only assist to exploit the department in securing these exhibits, but will aid in their arrangement and classification and mounting. The division of coal and iron both, on account of the prominent position this country has in those products and because it is a great universal industry which wants to be brought out on pretty strong educational and commercial lines, requires an expert man to do it. The two industries are grouped together because they are associated together by reason of the raw material in both cases, one being fuel and the other entering so much in the manufactures, and will require a man who is not only a mechanical engineer, but who has special knowledge of mining machinery and processes. Building-stones and cement for the same reason that we associate the granites and marbles with clay.

Q. Do you think all the various subdivisions and kinds of minerals that will likely be presented are covered by competent experts here to report upon them?—A. I should be perfectly willing to stand upon that estimate of service, sir.

Q. You do not think it is extravagant in any way?—A. I do not; I bore in mind the Director-General's instructions.

The CHAIRMAN. I have just one question to ask. On page 101 of the summary of the necessities of the Exposition to its close, the total expenditure on account of this department, as submitted by Mr. Baker, is $67,294.92. and in Mr. Palmer's report it is put down at $101,659.92, the discrepancy being explained by the fact that watchmen and sweepers are included in Mr. Palmer's report and not in Mr. Baker's. Now then, President Baker's estimate of the total expenses for this department is from the date of its organization to the close of the Exposition and the winding up the affairs of the company. It seems to include the

entire expense as summarized here. On page 108, however, of Mr. Palmer's report, this estimate covers only the period from March 1, 1892, to the close of the Exposition. Now, the query I desire to put (and it relates also to other departments, which I see are in the same fix) is this: What, if any, expenditure has been made by your department prior to March 1, 1892, and if so how has it been classed?—A. The total expenditures of the department from the time of its organization until the 1st of March was $6,705.25.

Mr. DAVIS. If you will permit me to explain, you will find Mr. Baker's report is incorrect in making an estimate of our department from the organization. He has not figured in at all the expenses for organization to the 1st of March; these estimates are from the 1st of March through. You will find that difference in every one of the estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, Mr. Baker's estimate covers only the expenses from the 1st of March, 1892, to the close, which will be for this department $67,294.92. Now, I desire to know——

Mr. HENDERSON. What is the difference between that and Palmer's?

Mr. COMPTON. I understand they are identical except the item of sweepers and watchmen.

The CHAIRMAN. But that is not the point upon which I desire information. This estimate only covers the period from the 1st of March to the close of the Exposition. Now, I desire to know where the six thousand and odd dollars you say you have already expended appears in Mr. Baker's report?

The WITNESS. I do not know, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It does not appear except in the expense account.

The CHAIRMAN. In what item of Mr. Baker's report would this $6,705.25 appear?

Mr. DAVIS. Six thousand dollars already expended.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What constitutes this item; salary of officers and clerks?—A. Yes, sir; and all incidental expenses.

Q. Then I suppose these expenditures would come under the designation of expenditures on account of salaries of officers and clerks on page 20 of the report? I make the query, and it can be followed up when Mr. Baker comes, because the same apparent discrepancy occurs in the estimate for all the departments.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

TESTIMONY OF J. M. SAMUELS.

J. M. SAMUELS sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Henderson will conduct the examination.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Give your residence and occupation.—A. My home before coming here was at Clinton, Ky., and my avocation was a nurseryman and fruit-grower.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that pursuit?—A. Since childhood.

Q. Have you ever been connected with an exposition in any way before?—A. I have been an exhibitor at many large expositions, both State and national.

Q. Up to the 1st of March how many employés did you have in your department?—A. Only three.

Q. Consisting of whom?—A. Consisting of a superintendent of horticulture and a stenographer, typewriter, and clerk, one man acting as stenographer, typewriter, and clerk.

AREA OF BUILDING.

Q. What is the area of the building for horticulture?—A. It has 250,000 square feet of exhibiting space, including the two open courts and gallery a thousand feet long, with an average width of 187 feet.

Q. Have you Senator Palmer's report?—A. I have not, sir; I have Mr. Baker's.

HOW DIVIDED AND EMPLOYÉS.

Q. Turn to page 102 and tell me how many bureaus this department is divided into?—A. Three bureaus.

Q. Each with a chief over them?—A. Each with a superintendent or chief.

Q. Chiefs I think they are called by Mr. Palmer here. How have you based your estimates for laborers and foreman and all these employés and officers you have set forth here in your estimate from March 1 to the end of this fiscal year?—A. Well, upon what we thought would be necessary to conduct the work properly; from my past experience in having men do similar work. Mr. Thorpe, the superintendent of the Floriculture Bureau, and myself made this estimate up together.

Q. Do you find it necessary to have a chief for each of these bureaus?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why do you need a foreman for grounds?—A. It is necessary to have a foreman to be employed in putting out plants, trees, in making walks, sowing grass and other seeds, and it requires some one with a knowledge of the business to have it properly done.

Q. There are men in charge of the grounds generally under the general administration of grounds?—A. There are, but yet a certain amount of ground has been assigned to the horticultural department, and we have this to look after.

Q. Well, what special specific work will the foreman of ground have?—A. He will superintend the men who are doing work on the grounds installing exhibits, planting trees, flowers, making beds, sowing seeds, making walks, and similar work.

Q. I see you have estimated for receptacles for cut flowers, etc. What have you to do with cut flowers?—A. A place will be adopted for the exhibition of cut flowers.

Q. Do you sell these cut flowers; do you derive any revenue, or are they just for exhibition purposes?—A. Just for exhibition purposes.

Q. I see you estimate for draftsmen. What do you need with draftsmen?—A. That is for making plans for various ornamental beds on the grounds and walks, and for space in the horticultural buildings for installing exhibits.

WATCHMEN.

Q. On what do you base your estimate of $8,820 for watchmen; how do you arrive at that?—A. Upon the amount of space that is to be covered by these watchmen to prevent the public from destroying flowers, plants, etc.

Q. Have you any watchmen now under your control?—A. No, sir; we have not now, because it is unnecessary to have them now.

Q. When do you expect you will need to put all this force at work? I see your first estimate is from March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892, four months?—A. Well, at different times. Some will be required in April and May. We expected to have some at work on the 1st, but we had bad weather, and the ground was frozen. I have this estimate here in detail.

Q. Let us see your copy in detail.—A. We will need in the estimates 12 men in March, 20 in April, 31 in May, 21 in June, and 20 in July.

Q. I wish you would file with the committee a detailed statement.—A. Yes, sir; I will have it here.

Q. What are janitors for; are these cleaners?—A. These are janitors, yes, sir; to keep the place clean.

Q. How many of those do you estimate for?—A. I will give them to you. Yes, sir; I have that here too.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES DEPARTMENT B, HORTICULTURE.

From March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Chief of Department, 4 months, at $333.33	$1,333.32
Chief Bureau of Floriculture, 4 months, at $250	1,000.00
Chief Bureau of Pomology, 2 months, at $250	500.00
Chief Bureau of Viticulture, 2 months, at $250	500.00
Assistant to chief Bureau of Floriculture, 4 months, at $75	300.00
Stenographers and clerks, one 4 months, at $83.33; one 2 months, at $75	483.32
Foreman for grounds, 4 months, at $100	400.00
Laborers for work on grounds, 16 in April, 26 in March, 10 in June	3,200.00
Foreman for greenhouses, 3 months, at $100	300.00
Laborers for greenhouses, 2 in April, 4 in May, 4 in June, at $60	600.00
Foreman for Horticultural Building, 1 month, at $100	100.00

Laborers for Horticultural Building, 3 in June, at $50	$150.00
Printing, stationery, lithographs, etc	1,100.00
Stamps	150.00
Traveling expenses	750.00
Grass and other seeds	200.00
Hose, tools, etc	425.00
Manure, soil, pots, boxes, etc	1,150.00
Purchase of plants, freight and packing of large plants donated, and traveling expenses in connection therewith	6,200.00
Extra office furniture	300.00
Incidentals	550.00
Total	19,691.64

From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief of Department	4,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Floriculture	3,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Pomology	3,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Viticulture	3,000.00
Chief Clerk, 8 months, at $166.66	1,333.20
Stenographers and clerk, 1 at $83.33, 1 at $75	1,900.00
Assistant to chief, Bureau of Floriculture, 6 months at $75, 6 months at $100	1,050.00
Draftsman, 10 months, at $100	1,000.00
Foreman for grounds, 1, 12 months, 1, 3 months, at $100	1,500.00
Laborers for grounds, 10 in July, 10 in August, 10 in September, 15 in October, 6 in November, 2 in December, 2 in January, 2 in February, 16 in March, 30 in April, 30 in May, 30 in June	8,150.00
Foreman for greenhouses	1,200.00
Laborers for greenhouses, 4 in July, 6 in August, 6 in September, 8 in October, 8 in November, 8 in December, 8 in January, 8 in February, 8 in March, 12 in April, 12 in May, 12 in June	6,000.00
Foreman for Horticultural Building, 1, 12 months, 1, 1month, at $100	1,300.00
Laborers for Horticultural Building, 4 in July, 4 in August, 4 in September, 4 in October, 4 in November, 4 in December, 4 in January, 4 in February, 6 in March, 6 in April, 12 in May, 12 in June	3,400.00
Firemen for greenhouses, 1, 7 months, 1, 6 months, at $75	975.00
Elevator boys, 5 for 2 months, at $50	500.00
Printing, stationery, etc	2,500.00
Stamps	600.00
Tables, shelving, receptacles for fruit, cut flowers, etc	2,500.00
Seeds	25.00
Tools, hose, etc	125.00
Bunting	1,000.00
Soil, manure, etc	1,550.00
Pots, etc	500.00
Boxes for large plants	500.00
Freight on purchases, donations, etc	850.00
Incidentals	2,400.00
Traveling expenses	2,400.00
	55,858.20

From July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893.

Chief of Department, 4 months, at $333.33	1,333.32
Chief, Bureau of Floriculture, 4 months, at $250	1,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Pomology, 4 months, at $250	1,000.00
Chief, Bureau of Viticulture, 4 months, at $250	1,000.00
Assistant to chief, Bureau of Floriculture, 4 months, at $100	400.00
Chief clerk, 4 months, at $166.66	666.64
Stenographers and clerks, 1, 4 months, at $83.33, 1, 4 months, at $75	633.32
Draftsman, 1 month, at $100	100.00
Foreman for grounds, 2, 4 months, at $100	800.00
Laborers for grounds, 30 in July, 25 in August, 25 in September, 25 in October	5,250.00
Foreman for greenhouses, 4 months, at $100	400.00

Laborers for greenhouses, 8 in July, 8 in August, 8 in September, 8 in October	$1,920.00
Foremen for Horticultural Building, 2, 4 months, at $100	800.00
Laborers for Horticultural Building, 12 in July, 12 in August, 10 in September, 10 in October	2,200.00
Elevator boys, 5, 4 months, at $50	1,000.00
Receptacles for fruit, cut flowers, etc	650.00
Freight on contributions of plants	50.00
Printing, stationery, etc	600.00
Stamps	150.00
Incidentals	950.00
	20,903.28

After October 30, 1893.

The expenses to be incurred in the closing up of the work of this Department after October 30, 1893, will probably amount to	8,000.00

Watchman and janitor service.

Watchmen	8,820.00
Janitors	1,560.00
	10,380.00

Summary.

From March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	19,691.64
From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	55,858.20
From July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	20,903.28
Expenses after October 30, 1893	8,000.00
	104,453.12
Watchman and janitor service, entire period	10,390.00
	114,833.12

Q. These janitors will not be needed until you get down to business?—A. I think they start on March 1 of next year.

Q. March 1, 1893?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In filing your estimates, will you please state the number of watchmen and janitors you are going to require and the dates when you will require them and the rate of compensation for each?—A. Yes, sir.

ESTIMATES FOR CLOSE.

Q. Now, you estimate $8,000 for closing up the records of the department after the exhibits of October, 1893. How do you get at that estimate?—A. We will have a great many plants that have been loaned and donated, and there are many plants that will be too late to be moved until the following spring and they will all be cared for during the winter.

Q. How do you propose to do that?—A. We propose to have men to take charge of them.

Q. Keeping a force in the building?—A. Not a full force but sufficient to take care of these plants, and it is to close up the general work.

Q. Where do you borrow these plants?—A. We have already received plants from Germany and England and Ireland.

Q. Are these plants to be returned to Germany, England, and Ireland?—A. No, sir; they are donated. We will not exhibit any loaned plants as far away as England, but there are large conservatories in this country which will loan plants which they expect will be returned.

Q. Where do you get these from? Give us some little idea of that.—A. We get them from large conservatories in the East, some from Philadelphia, some from Mr. Childs.

Q. Mr. Childs does not donate his?—A. No, sir; he loans them.

Q. Take those that come from England and those that come from abroad; will you be able to sell these and receive money for them?—A. I do not know whether we will sell them or not.

Q. They are valuable plants?—A. Yes, sir; they are very valuable plants.
Q. And they will not be destroyed by the Exposition?—A. No, sir.
Q. There ought to be some money realized from the sale of those in this country?—A. There may be. It is very hard to estimate.

AREA OF GROUNDS.

Q. I believe you gave the area of the horticultural buildings. How many buildings have you in this department?—A. We have greenhouses, an annex of 20 by 500 feet.
Q. Do you include that in your area which you first gave?—A. No, sir; and we have ground in addition.
Q. Give us the number of acres if you can; that is, in this department.—A. About 35 acres in all.
Q. What you have expended up to March 1 is $5,434.62. Give the committee some idea of what this expenditure is for.—A. Yes, sir; I have it here in detail.
Q. Give a brief statement of it and then file the detailed statement.—A. Stationery, traveling expenses, customs duties on some plants, some printing, lithographs, and salaries.
Q. How much for import duties?—A. A small amount, sir—$9.25.
Q. How much have your traveling expenses been, now?—A. They are in different items. I can foot them up.
Q. I thought you had them under one heading.—A. No, sir.
Q. About how much is it? You can give it in detail later.—A. About $500.
Q. What traveling expenses did you have to incur?—A. I made a trip myself to Milwaukee, Wis., in regard to exhibitors there making a State exhibit for Wisconsin; I attended the Michigan State Horticultural Society, and I made a trip to Washington to attend a meeting of the American Pomological Society.
Q. Endeavoring to get them to take an interest in the work?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. In Mr. Palmer's statement, page 103, there is an item for watchmen and janitor service of $10,380. Now, on the top of page 104 is an item for watchmen and janitor service for the entire period $10,380. Is that an additional item?—A. No, sir; it is the same.
Q. And you have added it twice?—A. No, sir.
Q. Well, you have added it in making up your $104,000, have you not?—A. No, sir, I have not.

ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES OF DEPARTMENT B.

For month ending August 31, 1891.

Stationery received from Publicity and Promotion Department	$1.50
Tickets to Toronto, Canada, and return, hotel, stenographer, and other incidental expenses	62.90
Customs duty and freight to Canadian Express Company for bundle of World's Fair literature	9.25
Total	73.65

For month ending September 30, 1891.

Sept. —. Stationery, etc., received from Publicity and Promotion Department	$32.25
Sept. 16. Expenses, trip to Milwaukee, Wis	6.50
Sept. 19. Expenses, trip to Washington, D. C	60.70
Salary, J. M. Samuels	300.00
Salary, John Thorpe	330.65
Total	730.10

For month ending October 31, 1891.

Oct. —.	Stationery, etc., received from Publicity and Promotion Department	$77.74
Oct. 20.	Stamps	9.00
Oct. 31.	Salary, J. M. Samuels	333.33
	Salary, John Thorpe	250.00
	Total	670.07

For month ending November 30, 1891.

Nov. 30.	Stationery, etc., from Publicity and Promotion Department	$13.97
Nov. 16.	Stamps	12.50
Nov. 30.	Salary, J. M. Samuels	333.00
	Salary, John Thorpe	250.00
	Salary, A. O. D'Arcy	60.00
	Total	669.47

For month ending December 31, 1891.

Stationery, etc., from Publicity and Promotion Department	$136.92
Stamps	16.10
Expenses, J. M. Samuels, trip to Michigan	15.15
Expenses, John Thorpe, trip to Eastern points	191.00
Express on copies of horticultural reports, etc	1.95
Salary, J. M. Samuels	333.33
Salary, John Thorpe	250.00
Salary, A. O. D'Arcy	60.00
Total	1,004.45

For month ending January 31, 1892.

Stationery, etc., from Publicity and Promotion Department	$37.32
Stamps	30.00
Salary, J. M. Samuels	333.33
Salary, John Thorpe	250.00
Salary, A. O. D'Arcy	60.00
Total	710.65

For month ending February 29, 1892.

Stationery, etc., received from Publicity and Promotion Department	$50.13
Stamps	15.00
Salary, J. M. Samuels	333.33
Salary, John Thorpe	250.00
Salary, A. O. D'Arcy	60.00
Expenses, J. M. Samuels, trip to Florida and Cuba	208.50
Total	916.96

For month ending March 31, 1892.

	Salary, chief of Department	$333.33
	Salary, John Thorpe	250.00
	Salary, H. H. Hindshaw (2 months)	150.00
	Salary, A. O. D'Arcy	60.00
Mar. 3.	Stamps	29.75
Mar. 5.	Expressage on packages of books, etc	2.20
Mar. 19.	Stamps	35.00
Mar. 21.	Expressage on printed matter	.54
Mar. 22.	Stamps	80.00
Mar. 23.	Expressage	25

Mar. 24.	Stamps	$100.00
	Freight on donation of roses from E. Syderhelm	4.75
	Telegram	.77
Mar. 30.	Lithographs, etc., from Publicity and Promotion	33.32
	Seeds from J. M. Thornburn & Co	17.53
	Seeds from J. C. Vaughan	6.00
Mar. 31.	Printing, stationery, etc., from Press and Printing	61.49
	Total	1,164.94

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

TESTIMONY OF WILLARD A. SMITH.

WILLARD A. SMITH sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Cogswell will please conduct the examination in chief.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Where is your residence?—A. Chicago.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

Q. What has been your business previous to taking charge of this Department of Transportation?—A. I was for twenty years publisher of a railway journal.

Q. Have you never been in railway service other than the publishing of a railway journal?—A. No, sir; not directly. I have been indirectly connected with railway management, and a member of railway technical societies and engineer societies, and so on.

DUTIES.

Q. Are your duties as chief of this department anywhere defined in writing or in a letter of instructions or in print anywhere?—A. I think not, except by the general rule of the Exposition, where the duties are all defined.

Q. You say they are not definitely defined?—A. Except by the rules of the Exposition.

Q. Where do you get your instructions in regard to duties?—A. From the Director-General.

Q. Will you describe what they are?—A. My duties are to take charge of the department and buildings placed at the disposal of transportation, and that includes all exhibits relating in any way to the science of transportation in the three general divisions of railways, vessels, and vehicles of all kinds. The first work to be done was the organization of the department and to define its plan and scope, and subsequently organizing all work of placing the matter entirely before the transportation interest of the entire world and to receive applications for space and in other ways conduct the department. The first duty was the preparation of the classification. That has been done by the National Transportation Committee in a brief and summary way, leaving it to the chief of the department to enlarge and perfect. That was the first work undertaken after the date of my appointment in August. This classification was prepared with a great deal of care. In the Marine Division it was subjected to the criticisms and suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy and his assistants, and in connection with the Transportation Committee the classification was finally adopted as perfected. The next work in connection with that was the publication of it in the shape of this pamphlet, information having first been given to all leading technical journals of the world in each of which it was published. The first work of the department after the selection of a stenographer and chief clerk, was in visiting and attending the meetings of the railway and other technical associations occurring during the fall. By invitation I attended and addressed a great many meetings of railway associations and associations of vehicle builders, etc., and societies of that nature. When the pamphlet was prepared and ready for circulation 15,000 copies were printed and 14,000 distributed to all the transportation companies having agents throughout the entire world whose address could be secured, and everything relating to that line. The work of communicating to Commissioners and representatives of foreign countries in regard to the amount of space needed by them was also undertaken, and the receipt of applications from manufacturers and transportation companies in this country begun.

Q. Right here. Do I understand your duties are to look out for and provide for transportation of exhibits, which I suppose is giving the exhibitor information; that you have to do with the allotment of space for exhibits?—A. I have nothing whatever to do with the transportation of exhibits. The title of this department is totally misleading.

Q. What would you have called it if you had had the naming of it?—A. It is a difficult thing to give briefly.

Q. The term "transportation" has misled me entirely?—A. The line has been drawn at the transportation of traffic; they have a traffic manager who has charge of traffic relations.

Q. Do I understand your duties are to put yourself in correspondence with the exhibitors as to the space that they can occupy?—A. That is one portion of it. This department consists of exhibits which heretofore have been shown in other departments at all world's fairs. We have here gathered in one department everything relating to the science of transportation, showing the development of it.

Q. Then you have to do with the transportation of exhibits and the giving of information in regard to the space that you can allow each exhibitor to have?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, then, what have you to do with railroads, vehicles, and marine transportation?—A. Those are all in my department. My department is defined by those three classes of exhibits.

Q. What has that to do with the classification of exhibits and the conveying of information to exhibitors as to their exhibits?—A. Simply that exhibitors want to know what the department was going into and where an exhibit is to be made and what space they can obtain.

Q. Then what is meant by transportation?—A. I have nothing to do with transportation except as a science or exhibit.

Q. You have divided your department, for instance, into three classes, one of which is marine transportation, Tell me what your duties are in regard to that?—A. We have to prepare space for and arrange for the exhibits of all marine and naval appliances of every kind and descriptions from the smallest crafts to the largest steamers that can be provided for, whether in the shape of models or actual——

Q. This is marine classification?—A. Yes, sir, that is one of the three divisions.

Q. Then I think I will examine you on the theory that your duty is to classify exhibits and inform exhibitors as to their space.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now you get your instructions from the Director-General in regard to that?—A. From the Director-General.

Q. Can you tell me up to the present time how much work in that line you have accomplished?—A. Yes, sir. Do you wish something in regard to the nature of the work we have done or the result?

RESULTS OF WORK.

Q. The results just now, in a general way?—A. At the present time we have applications from domestic exhibitors for space amounting to 312,723 square feet in this department; that is, net space.

Q. In what department?—A. Transportation, Department B.

Q. I understand you had to do with the allotment of space for the whole enterprise?—A. No, sir; only in my department. This is the only department of which I am chief.

Q. Well, I wish you would explain to me what the Department for the Transportation of Exhibits is?—A. There are fifteen great departments to the Fair.

Q. I understand that.

The WITNESS (continuing). And my department includes everything that relates to the science of transportation only. We have separate space, just as the Department of Machinery or Mines and Mining have.

Q. The purpose of your department is to illustrate the science of transportation of the world?—A. Yes, sir; from its earliest development down to the most modern.

Q. And you propose to show it by rail, by wheel, and by water?—A. Yes, sir; in every way, and also aerial navigation.

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Q. The first item I find on page 20 of Mr. Baker's report is in regard to the *construction of the Transportation* building. I understand that it is under Mr.

Burnham's charge. Were you consulted as to the construction of that building?—A. No, sir; except as to the laying out of the interior and the location of the officers' toilet room, and the laying out of aisles and passage ways through the building. The plans for the building were all made before I was appointed.

Q. Have you any information to give upon the cost of construction in any way?—A. Nothing at all, sir.

Q. Page 38 of Mr. Baker's report contains an estimate of your department. Is this estimate made up by yourself?—A. Entirely by myself.

Q. With the assistance of any one?—A. No one except the stenographer.

Q. Tell us the basis on which you made it up.—A. The basis on which I formed the estimate was the amount of floor space at the command of the department, the nature of exhibits, and the amount of work which their handling and care would involve.

SPACE.

Q. For instance, how much space have you?—A. Eighteen acres of floor space, of which 17 is under roof, or is to be.

Q. Of course, the six galleries explain themselves. I find you have an estimate for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1893, consisting of $47,750, and a force consisting of a chief clerk, stenographer, superintendent, etc., quite a large force. Do you estimate that all that force will be employed all the time in the proper discharge of the duties and service of that department?—A. It is stated here that some of these shall be for four months, some for six months, and some for seven months, and the remainder for the entire period.

ESTIMATES.

Q. Will you tell me how carefully you have figured on your estimates?—A. They are three general divisions of the entire department, as I have stated, marine, vehicle, and railway divisions. Each of these necessarily demands a man of some technical experience to be in charge of them, and each division, including, as it does, some 200,000 square feet of net space, would necessarily require a superintendent for that purpose. I have added to that simply a stenographic clerk for each one of the superintendents.

Q. Would not these superintendents supervise the installation of these exhibits?—A. Yes, sir; they will have entire charge of that.

Q. You have twelve assistants, though?—A. I have three installation officers for seven months. I have in my report arranged all this by periods, showing so many employés for so many months, and so many for other months, and reasons for that. At the beginning of the first of January next the installation will become active, and for a heavy exhibit, in order to prevent confusion, it is absolutely necessary to have an officer to see to them and give directions and see their reports.

Q. What is the difference between an installation officer and a superintendent?—A. The superintendent will take entire charge of his own division, beginning on the 1st of July next, and the first work he will have will be to assign space to the applicants. The probability is now from present indications there will be twice as much space asked for as we have got, and it will be a very nice and delicate question to adjust that. The space must be carefully estimated with a view to the exhibits as a whole, and that requires a very nice judgment and discrimination. That will be the principal work of the superintendent until January. We go to the building in the fall. Then we make a general division of the entire building between the three departments of railways, vessels, and vehicles, and each superintendent has then to take charge of his own space and lay it out with a view to its utilization and best management.

Q. Now, will you explain to me what officers of your department incur traveling expenses, and if so, what for?—A. So far, the only traveling expenses have been incurred by myself in visiting Washington and consultation with the department there, and in addressing the technical associations on their invitation. At present Lieut. A. C. Baker has been detailed for service in the Marine Department, and has been engaged in the preparation of that exhibit.

Q. Will you explain the nature of this item for draftsmen?—A. We have eighteen acres of space to be divided among a great many exhibitors, and the laying out of this space and getting the measurements correct and dividing it up is something that requires a draftsman.

Q. That is not done by Mr. Burnham's department?—A. No, sir.

Q. They just turn the building over to you?—A. We take entire charge of it.

Q. There is an item here, "expert tests of locomotives"; what does that consist of?—A. The question involving the great economical organization of the railways of the country and incidentally of course of the entire country, is the question of cheapening the cost of transportation, and there are certain questions that can be determined only in that way, and these associations have said they would willingly take charge of the work and appoint competent committees of experts to do it if the department will provide the space and certain appliances that are necessary for carrying it on. I consulted with the Director-General, and he thought with myself that it was a desirable thing to do, and that the result for a small expenditure would probably be of greater economical importance than almost anything else we accomplished in connection with the Exposition.

WATCHMEN AND JANITORS.

Q. Now, I find as an item here in Mr. Palmer's statement, under the head of "watchmen, janitors, etc." Will you tell me how this is made up?—A. I will state I entirely divided the janitor and fire service, watchmen service, etc., from all other expenses of the department. If this was to be entirely left out of the statement of the department, as done in Mr. Baker's statement, there should be placed in my department a head janitor, three assistant janitors, these to be in the control of the department and have charge. In estimating the number of men needed, I figured very carfully the reports of the Paris Exposition and the Centennial Exposition. I divided the amount of floor space by the amount of men employed for this service. I then estimated for the department—the nature of the exhibits in this department being such—they being large exhibits, locomotives, and cars to some extent, they would not require as large a number of men as finer class of exhibits, such as jewelry and exhibits of that character; I thereupon subtracted 25 per cent from the estimates as derived from the basis of these sources, and I made my estimate entirely upon that basis.

Q. These men are on duty day and night?—A. Yes, sir; day and night. In the watchmen, of course, there will be three relays.

Q. Your estimate here for number of watchmen is one hundred and fifty-six. Their duties are solely the duties of watchmen, or do they do any other labor?—A. They are supposed to have charge of the fire service also.

Q. They are subject to calls to fire service in your department or for a general call?—A. That depends upon whether they are placed exclusively under the department or not.

Q. That is something I want to know. Do you understand that these men if there was a general alarm of fire would be expected to respond to it?—A. I suppose they would.

Mr. DAVIS. Not outside the building.

Q. But they would work the fire apparatus provided there in the building?

The WITNESS. Certainly.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Right at that point. I see $3,500 estimated for uniforms, badges, etc., and I have not discovered anything in regard to uniforms in other estimates. What does that mean?—A. That is simply a matter of uniforming these men, providing caps and badges. Those in the service of the Exposition should be distinguished in some way so the public could know who they are.

Q. To what extent do you expect to uniform them; simply provide caps and badges?—A. That has not been fully determined, but it is simply on the smallest basis possible.

Q. Tell us whether these exhibits under your control will in any way illustrate the air brake, all improvements in the air brake to save the lives of railroad trainmen?—A. Yes, sir; they have all made application to exhibit. We furnish compressed air for that purpose, showing the exact operation in the building.

Q. Does your work in this department go beyond the exhibiting of the inventions; do you take up any of the scientific questions involved? For instance, the necessity of legislative requirements to have air brakes and automatic couplers to save life?—A. That comes under the consideration of the Railway Congress, which will be held by the World's Congress Auxiliary.

EXPENDITURES TO DATE.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Can you tell us anything about the expenditures of your department up to *the present time?—A. The* expenditures of the department to the present time *have consisted simply in the* salaries of a chief clerk and application and record

clerk and a stenographer, and stationery, and travelling expenses of the department.

Q. The amount is $6,228.91?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This consists almost solely in salaries?—A. Almost entirely.

Q. Has the time of these salaried men, including yourself, been occupied from the time the salary began?—A. Constantly.

Q. In regard to the manner of printing circulars, can you tell me in bulk how much you have sent out and how large your correspondence has been?—A. I have not kept a record of the number of letters I have sent out. We have sent out some 14,500 pamphlets, consisting of application blanks and prospectuses of the department, and possibly about 5,000 circular letters giving information to exhibitors.

Q. How many letters do you receive at your office a day?—A. It is difficult to form an average. Sometimes there will be 25 and sometimes 100, from all civilized nations of the world.

AID FROM BUREAU OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Has the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion done any work for your department?—A. They have furnished us with a certain number of lithographs and other general printed matter on our request.

Q. Did the material they furnished you relate to the general interests of the Exposition, or only to your department?—A. The general interests of the Exposition.

Q. They have done nothing specially in your behalf?—A. No, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. You advertised your department independently of that department?

The WITNESS. Our printing is done through the Press and Printing Committee.

Mr. HENDERSON. Have you invoked the aid of that department to advertise this department abroad?

The WITNESS. Not abroad to any extent. It has been done in this manner, they have furnished advertising through a number of articles which they have secured publication in all parts of the world, which has been from material furnished. These articles have at once increased our correspondence and brought to our attention numerous things of great historical value. That work has been very ably done and very hopeful.

Mr. COGSWELL. You feel the benefit of this advertising?

The WITNESS. As far as the departments and exhibits are concerned; as far as the securing of attendance afterwards, I am not prepared to state.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS, DEPARTMENT G.

NOTE.—For convenience the estimates of cost of janitor service, watchmen, elevator attendants, and materials and supplies for their use are given separately.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES BY PERIODS.

March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892.

Salary of chief, at $5,000 a year	$1,667.34
Chief clerk, at $2,000 a year	666.34
Application and recording clerk, at $1,200	400.00
Stenographer, at $900	300.00
Superintendent Marine Division, at $2,400	800.00
Draftsman, at $1,200	400.00
Printing and stationery	400.00
Postage and telegraphing	120.00
Traveling expenses	750.00
Miscellaneous office expenses	300.00
Total	5,803.68

For fiscal year beginning July 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1893.

Official and clerical force:		
Salary of chief	$5,000.00	
Chief clerk	2,000.00	
Application and recording clerk	1,200.00	
Stenographer	900.00	
Draftsman	1,200.00	
Superintendent Marine Division	2,400.00	
Superintendent Vehicle Division	2,400.00	
Superintendent Railway Division	2,400.00	
Three stenographic clerks	2,700.00	
Three installation officers, 7 months	2,100.00	
Twelve installation assistants, 4 months	3,600.00	
Three assistant superintendents, Railway Department, 6 months	1,800.00	
Six messengers, 2 months of Fair	600.00	
Miscellaneous expenses:		
Printing and stationery	1,200.00	
Postage and telegraphing	360.00	
Traveling expenses	2,000.00	
Miscellaneous office expenses	900.00	
Other special items of expense:		
Loan exhibits (cost of handling, packing, transporting, care during exhibition, insurance, repacking, and delivering)	10,000.00	
Expert tests of locomotives	5,000.00	
Total		$47,760.00
Janitors, watchmen, etc.:		
Head janitor, 9 months	900.00	
Ten sweepers and laborers, 7 months	3,500.00	
Chief of watchmen, 9 months	900.00	
Six watchmen, 7 months	3,150.00	
Three assistant janitors, 6 months	1,350.00	
Fifty sweepers and laborers, 2 months	5,000.00	
Two assistants chief of watchmen, 2 months	340.00	
One hundred and fifty watchmen, 2 months	19,500.00	
Sixteen elevator attendants, 2 months	1,600.00	
Total		36,240.00
Janitors materials, etc	1,200.00	
Trucks, barrows, etc., for installation and cleaning	1,000.00	
Uniforms, badges, etc	3,500.00	
Banners, bunting, etc	1,500.00	
		7,200.00
Grand total		91,200.00

From July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893.

Official and clerical force, etc.:		
Salary of chief	$1,667.00	
Chief clerk	667.00	
Application and recording clerk	400.00	
Stenographer	300.00	
Draftsman	400.00	
Six messengers	1,200.00	
Three division superintendents	2,400.00	
Three stenographic clerks	900.00	
Three assistant division superintendents	1,200.00	
Printing and stationery	400.00	
Postage and telegraphing	120.00	
Miscellaneous office expenses	300.00	
Total		9,954.00

Janitors, watchmen, etc.:		
Head janitor	$400.00	
Three assistant janitors	900.00	
Fifty sweepers and laborers	10,000.00	
Chief of watchmen	400.00	
Two assistant chiefs of watchmen	680.00	
One hundred and fifty watchmen	39,000.00	
Sixteen elevator attendants	3,200.00	
Total		$54,580.00
Grand total		64,534.00

After close of Exposition.

For period of thirty to sixty days necessary for closing up, removal, etc	5,000.00

Summary of expenses estimated for entire term of twenty months from March 1, 1892, to October 30, 1893.

Salaries of official force:		
Chief, 20 months, at $5,000 a year	$8,333.34	
Superintendent Marine Division, 20 months, at $2,400	4,000,00	
Superintendent Vehicle Division, 16 months, at $2,400	3,200.00	
Superintendent Railway Division, 16 months, at $2,400	3,200.00	
Three installation officers, 7 months, at $1,200	2,100.00	
Three assistant superintendents Railroad Division, 10 months, at $1,200	3,000.00	
		$23,833.34
Salaries clerical force:		
Chief clerk, 20 months, at $2,000	3,334.34	
Application and receiving clerk, 20 months, at $1,200	2,000.00	
One stenographer, 20 months, at $900	1,500.00	
One draftsman, 20 months, at $1,200	2,000.00	
Three stenographic clerks, 16 months, at $900	3,600.00	
Six messengers, 6 months, at $600	1,800.00	
		14,234.34
Salaries, installation assistants:		
Twelve installation assistants, 4 months, at $900		3,600.00
Printing and stationery, 20 months	2,000.00	
Postage and telegraphing, 20 months	600.00	
Traveling expenses, 20 months	2,750.00	
Miscellaneous office expenses, 20 months	1,500.00	
		6,850.00
Other items of expense, estimated:		
Loan exhibits (cost of handling, packing, transporting, care during Exhibition, insurance, repacking ing and delivering)	10,000.00	
Expert tests of locomotives and other machinery apparatus	5,000.00	
		15,000.00
Total		63,517.68

The above estimate includes only the expenses of the official and clerical force needed for the administration of the department, the usual office and incidental expenses and certain other expenditures deemed necessary by the chief in order to give the exhibit a completeness and value not otherwise attainable.

The expenses of janitor service, police and watchmen, elevator attendants, etc., are given on another sheet hereto attached; also, estimate of expense for closing up after October 31, 1893.

Salaries and wages, janitor's force:		
Head janitor, 13 months, at $1,200	$1,300.00	
Ten sweepers and laborers, 7 months, at $600	3,500.00	
Three assistant janitors, 10 months, at $900	2,250.00	
Fifty sweepers and laborers, 6 months, at $600	15,000.00	
Total wages, janitor's force		$22,050.00

Salaries and wages, police force:		
Chief of police and watchmen, 13 months, at $1,200	$1,300.00	
Six police and watchmen, 7 months, at $900	3,150.00	
Two assistant chiefs, 6 months, at $1,020	1,020.00	
One hundred and fifty police and watchmen, 6 months, at $780	58,500.00	
Total		$63,970.00
Elevator service, eight elevators:		
Sixteen elevator attendants, 6 months, at $600		4,800.00
Janitor's materials, etc	1,200.00	
Trucks, barrows, etc., for installation and cleaning	1,000.00	
Uniforms, badges, etc	3,500.00	
Banners, bunting, etc	1,500.00	
Total		7,200.00
Expenses after close of Exposition		5,000.00
Grand total		103,102.00

SUMMARY.

Official force	23,833.34	
Clerical force	14,234.34	
Installation force	3,600.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	21,850.00	
Total		63,517.68
Janitor's force	22,050.00	
Police force	63,970.00	
Elevator force	4,800.00	
Supplies, etc	7,200.00	
Total		98,020.00
Expenses after close of Exposition		5,000.00
Grand total		126,537.68

DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

TESTIMONY OF S. H. PEABODY.

S. H. PEABODY sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas will please conduct this examination.

COMPARISON BETWEEN PARIS AND CENTENNIAL.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. How does the theory of your exhibit compare with similar exhibits of the Centennial and the Paris Exposition, or did they have such a department as this?—A. There was a department of liberal arts at the last Paris Exposition, but it has not been recognized as a distinct department previous to that time. The elements of the department have been separately considered in former expositions.

Q. We have a more distinct classification of this kind than heretofore?—A. Yes, sir. We have taken out a number of items and grouped them together under this one item of a "a Department of Liberal Arts."

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. I will be glad if you will state briefly what is comprehended in a general way under this head?—A. The most important element, although not the first on the list, is the *matter of* education. There is first, the important matter of

hygiene, sanitation, and medical and surgical instruments. These make two groups; all matters of literature, books, physical apparatus in all its forms; religious and social organizations; matters pertaining to government and law; of commerce and banking; music and instruments of music; civil engineering and architecture.

Q. Do you include also the science of music?—A. Yes, sir; I include whatever can be exhibited on the floor.

Q. Well, do you mean simply the instruments, or do you mean the attainments in music; for instance, you have the matter of education, do you include also the science of music, as it would be called?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is not simply a mechanical exhibition?—A. Not necessarily.

Q. Then having a somewhat new classification we can not get as accurate and comparative data as we can by some other matters, but are we devoting more space and giving a larger care and attention to these matters than was given at the Paris Exposition?—A. Yes, sir, very considerably. If you desire, I can state this. By going back to the record of former expositions and collating all the proportion of space that has been given to this department, to the subjects included in this department, some comparison can be made. At the Exposition in Philadelphia 38,000 feet net was given to exhibits now included in the liberal arts.

Q. Which comes under the present classification?—A. Yes, sir. At the Paris Exposition of 1878, immediately following the one at Philadelphia, the space was about 111,000 square feet. At Paris, in 1889, the space was, as nearly as I can gather it from reports obtained, a little over 200,000 square feet, and the space assigned to this department here at present is 400,000 square feet.

ESTIMATES.

Q. Did you make up these estimates? I see your expenditure is a little over $6,000.—A. No, sir; as I have taken them in my report they are a little over $4,000, including the month of March.

Q. Well, I have the auditor's report of the public expenditure to the 29th of February.—A. I do not know what he includes. I have simply the matters which have gone through my hands in the way of salaries and my incidental expenses. If there be matters of rent and such things which may be charged to my account I do not know what they are and I could not include them in my answer.

MANNER OF EXPENDITURE.

Q. What has been the form of your activity so far; how have you expended the money up to this time?—A. It has been in the reception and care of the applications for space in the various departments and in putting myself in correspondence especially with the educational interests of the country, and other interests, some commercial, some social, and some religious, which are covered by my department.

Q. Do you find you are getting a satisfactory response in regard to exhibits and applications?—A. Yes, sir; more exhibits and more applications for space than the room will provide.

Q. I see in the estimate which begins the 1st of March to June 30, 1892, there is an item of $36 for promotion. Does this involve any work done by the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, or any duplication of work in that department?—A. That is put down in my department under a different term, and I would say that my department differs from some of the other departments in that most of the other departments have to deal with commercial matters, in which the impetus comes from the commercial enterprises and parties desiring to exhibit. I have somewhat of that, but I have also another class and interest, which has no such commercial character, and whose exhibits mainly, if at all, must be promoted from within. They are in a broad sense educational and cover a number of items not included under the specific term of education. I think I included in the first class the matter of hygiene, and the matter of education, and matters of a religious character, religious associations, and I have understood that I might have assistance in the development of the Exposition in those departments, and I have anticipated experts would be appointed to have charge of that work, and that the expenses for the development of that work is included in this matter of promotion.

AID FROM BUREAU OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

Q. Then the Bureau of Promotion is not called upon by you for any promotion in regard to your department?—A. No, sir; and it is this: Suppose I have to-day a superintendent of charities and correction——

Q. I understand your theory; I just wanted to get at the fact of whether you did depend upon that bureau?—A. No, sir.

EMPLOYÉS.

Q. I see in your estimate from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, you provide for nine superintendents at $2,000, one superintendent at $2,500; do these nine superintendents correspond to nine divisions of your work?—A. They do. There are twelve groups in the departments, but some of these are united, and in one case a group is divided. In each case a superintendent is asked to be assigned to to these subdepartments which will be thus formed. There will be a superintendent in the matter of hygiene and sanitation, a superintendent of charities and correction, which are both in one group, a superintendent of books and literature in another group. I can go on if you desire.

Q. I see there are bureaus of hygiene, charities, and religion estimated for at $22,200.—A. They will be in plural bureaus.

Q. Why do these bureaus of hygiene, charities, and religion call for so much more than any of the other bureaus?—A. For the reason suggested in my former statement, that these form a class of exhibits which must be exploited from within, while other ones will mainly if not entirely be matters that come to us from without.

Q. These being wholly noncommercial?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose you carefully estimated these requirements here for janitors and watchmen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see it estimates $97,900; that is a pretty big estimate and this rather an orderly department you have got, and that estimate seems to run ahead of most anything else on the list. Upon what do you base that estimate?—A. That was based upon the floor space, 400,000 square feet, and upon the results obtained from the Philadelphia Exposition and Paris Exposition of 1878.

Q. Is this estimate made wholly by yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

WATCHMEN AND JANITORS.

Mr. HENDERSON. Has there been any consultation among the heads of divisions and the Director-General or local corporation about this question of janitors?

The WITNESS. I will state in regard to that; Mr. Allison, being chief of the Department of Manufactures, and myself occupy the same building and we have in many respects held it desirable we should be in accord with each other in this matter in regard to rules and in regard to estimates of this nature for the reason we were in the same house, and I consulted with Mr. Allison, although I do not know that his results and mine are identical.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Just at that point, I understood you to say your estimate for this very large force was based on space?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As the result of the experience had at Philadelphia and Paris, did you base your estimate solely upon space?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much space did you allow to a janitor or watchman?—A. If I remember aright the space was 3,800 square feet for the whole day.

Q. Then you did not take into account the value of articles to be exhibited in this department?—A. No. There would be three shifts for the day, which would give each man on duty three times as much to look after.

Q. There has been, so far as you know, no review of your estimate by anyone else?—A. I made the estimate and sent it forward to the Director-General.

Q. There has been no discussion by the board reviewing any matter of this kind?—A. No, sir; other than the discussion by myself and the Director-General.

Q. Did you discuss the question exhaustively with the Director-General?—A. No, sir.

MUSIC.

Q. Now, in Mr. Baker's report I find an item that does not appear in Senator Palmer's report; it is the item of music. The estimates from which I have just been reading call for $197,900, and in addition to that it seems you have estimated for the Bureau of Music $308,133.33. I suppose this includes music for the grounds?—A. That is the intention.

Q. The other is only required for your building?—A. It is entirely distinct and I think you will find it so. It is distinct from the exhibit of musical instruments and I think you will find in every respect the exhibit for music does not provide for musical entertainment. You will find the two things have been quite distinctly set forth. They are included formally under this department.

Q. Are not they included under your department?—A. Formally under my department.

Q. This is not your estimate for them?—A. It is not my estimate.

Q. I see the estimate is made by the musical director through the secretary of the Bureau of Music.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since you made your estimate has it occurred to you that judicious economy would require its reduction?—A. No, sir. I think the matter of economy was pretty carefully discussed when the estimate was made for the department.

Q. You do not then see where it could be reduced?—A. If there is any question to my mind at all, it would lie in the matter of care and protection; so far as the other matters are concerned, I think they should be enlarged rather than diminished.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

Q. Where is your residence?—A. I am a resident of the State of Illinois, at present in Chicago.

Q. And your occupation?—A. My occupation has been for many years an instructor. For the last twelve years I have been president of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, and I closed my service there when I came here.

Q. Is this your first association with an Exposition in an official relation?—A. It is my first in any official form. I have had connection with the Expositions at New Orleans and Chicago, and at Madison, especially educational exhibits.

Q. You have had some connection then other than as a visitor?—A. In the matter of organization and furnishing exhibits.

CHARACTER OF EXHIBITS.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell us what will be the character of some of the exhibits which you are charged with; say, for instance, a religious exhibit?—A. That would be, if fully developed, a representation indicating the progress and development of this country, especially of the religious denominations, information in regard to their membership, clergymen, their churches, and the work they are doing that is charitable, and in any respect showing the results obtained by these religious denominations in the civilization of this country.

Q. How will you show that?—A. Well, sir; I should present in a graphic form a considerable amount of material in the way of statistics, and show the membership and other matters which I have described; I will show the buildings, the prominent men who are concerned in the matter, preachers, professors, religious instructors, and show their work in the missionary field; to present great associations, such as Bible associations, tract associations, etc.

Q. Taking in all denominations?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you confine it to the chief denominations of this country?—A. No, I will not do so, but probably it will be necessary to do that at the present time. We have not had time to reach into foreign countries to get very much of that material. It is a matter that ought to have been organized some time since. This will be in many respects a new departure that has not been developed in former expositions, but it has been a great factor in the world's work, and the world's civilization.

Q. You do not propose to exhibit all that sort of thing in every religious denomination?—A. I would not object to that, but I could not go very far to pick them out. It is a subject capable of an indefinite extension.

Q. I see you might take in the Chinese, Mormons, and the whole business. I am sure you will get a satisfactory report from all the various denominations in this country. What information have you on that point?—A. I am in corres-

pondence with a large number of religious denominations, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, etc., and they are to be allowed and are ready to enter into this work if I can give them any aid.

Q. Are you confining it to those three?—A. Anyone may come who do any educational or religious work and make an exhibit.

Mr. HENDERSON. I see Mr. Porter has issued a large number of bulletins on the subject in the Census.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. In the line of Judge Compton's inquiry I did not understand what you are going to have in the shape of exhibits that will make up this thing. Of course, statistics will not take a great amount of space. What is it you are going to put into the space, maps, or what?—A. You mean with reference to the religious exhibitions, or in general?

Q. Religious exhibits, in this particular department, what are you going to put in the space, maps, cases, or what?—A. Everything in my department. That will be divided according to this division suggested for the department. I have a certain line of commercial exhibits which will present their commercial cause the same as other commercial exhibits will be shown. Then I have another line of educational exhibits which show in cases, on the wall, and in various ways, as the case may require, maps, diagrams, books, charts, photographs, etc.

Q. You may answer what is there in the line of religious exhibits that will take up a great amount of space?—A. I do not suppose that will take up a large amount of space, perhaps 10,000 out of the 400,000. The musical exhibits of musical instruments will occupy a large amount of space, and nearly 80,000 feet have been asked for.

Q. Then your religious exhibits must be confined to statistics and reports chiefly?—A. No, not altogether. I think that views, photographs of churches, schools and hospitals, material, concrete work which religious organizations have effected will be shown, not saying anything about what they have done in the way of missionary exhibits, which might be very large.

PROMOTION.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know that I exactly understood your answer to Mr. Breckinridge's question. How do you expect to use that item of $3,600 for promotion?—A. I suppose in the first place that the superintendents in the line above have been appointed, and they are appointed for the exploiting of special interests in this special department of this work, and this provides for the money we would need to use in that work.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. To illustrate, what do you do?—A. Gather all the material which will be exhibited in these various departments. For instance, to develop in the matter of hygiene an exhibit which will illustrate the matter of hygiene and sanitation of buildings, and proper sanitation of cities, in drawings, in maps, in models, in the presentation of hygienic apparatus and all matters of that sort. Now, these are matters which would need to be created. You may say this, for instance, that there will be presented a model of a house designed in the best sanitary relationship, and the whole matter presented here with its apparatus.

Q. Are not all these inventions and interests knocking at the doors of the Exposition?—A. Some of them are; but some of them are not in such a way as to present this in their best scientific relationship. The second item in the matter of charities and correction will set for it all the published and advanced work of the day in those two relationships in the best and most complete manner of organizations, for instance, say a hospital corps, hospital service.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Has the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion done any work for your department?—A. Not specially.

Q. Have you requested it?—A. No, sir; but we have enjoyed the general effect of this bureau.

METHOD OF GETTING EXHIBITS.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. How do you discriminate in order to get the best exhibits? I understand your rule is to get the best?—A. I endeavor to.

Q. Now, in order to be guarded in that, and also to be fair, what process do you adopt in accepting them?—A. Well, now, that involves a division of my department into two respects. There is this large matter of educational exhibits in which each of the States and Territories expect to come with an exhibit of its own educational facilities. I do not know that I can pass a judgment there over those and say to one State "You can not come in," and to another "You can not."

Q. You could let each State select its exhibits and put it in the space you give them?—A. Yes, sir; within certain directions. Now, with regard to a great many exhibits, the same process may hold in my department, as in a great many other departments, seeking information from such sources as are obtainable to get the knowledge of the character of the exhibit and find their relative worth as compared with other exhibits of the same class. That will be a difficult and delicate matter to secure, and yet it must be secured in various ways as time would offer.

Q. And finally your judgment must determine that?—A. It must, I suppose.

Q. That you do not delegate to the State representatives?—A. Not at all.

Q. But the other you do.—A. There are some exhibits which show to my mind on the face of them that they are not desirable. A man comes in and wants, say, 2,000 square feet of space for this or that thing and I may say that it is not a desirable exhibit.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. In looking over your classes I see class 881 relates to "Subaqueous constructions—foundations, piers, harbors, breakwaters, building of dams, waterworks, and canals." That does not appear to include those engineering structures which improve harbors by tidal forces?—A. No, sir; I wish to say the classification was made up before I was appointed in the department and I disclaim any responsibility for it in any respect.

Q. That explanation covers it completely.—A. I suppose that would be involved in this class if any exhibit of that sort should appear.

Q. I was going to inquire about that because in this country, as well as in Europe, there is hardly any feature of any more interest, and one of greater importance than that of jetties and engineering work of improving harbors and rivers by controlling the forces of nature. You did not intend to exclude that?—A. No, sir; not at all; should anything of the sort appear I should class it here, though it is not expressed here.

Q. I would suggest that this is a matter we have to pay a great deal of attention to in Congress all the time; if it would be convenient to you to exhibit these processes, I think it would be improving to members of Congress who visit your department.—A. There are many things all through this department which if an opportunity was furnished for the promotion of special exhibits would be so——

Q. We spend a great deal of money every year on this very subject of which I was speaking.—A. There is an exhibit here classed as construction and maintenance of roads, streets, pavements, etc., which I believe would be of great service to the agricultural people if we could have a complete exhibit of this.

TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS.

WILLARD A. SMITH—Recalled.

WILLARD A. SMITH recalled and examined.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. In regard to the appointment of your assistants, stenographers, superintendents, assistant superintendents, janitors, sweepers and 176 watchmen, do you obtain them upon a requisition on the Director-General, or being responsible for the good order and condition of your department, have you any voice in the selection of those people?—A. So far all nominations have been made by me and appointment made by the Director-General.

Q. Do you understand they can be put in there over your head?—A. I suppose, as a matter of fact, they could be, but the Director-General in all cases has asked I should investigate the man. I will say all applications, of which there are hundreds on file in the office, are sent to the Director-General's office, and then referred without further investigation to me.

Q. Appointments, as I understand them, are generally upon your recommendation?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. In the same line I will ask Dr. Peabody about selecting his stenographers.
Dr. PEABODY. I think I asked for a stenographer and a lady was sent to me, and I found her satisfactory, and she was appointed.
Q. I see she is from my State—Iowa. Where did she live?
Dr. PEABODY. I think Davenport formerly.
Q. How long ago?
Dr. PEABODY. I think she came from there here to this place. I am not directly informed as to her history, as I have not inquired into it.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES ALLISON.

JAMES ALLISON sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I will be glad if you will confine your replies to the questions asked, as we are compelled to make this examination as concise as possible, and this suggestion will apply, if there be no objection, to all who come hereafter. Please state your residence.—A. Chicago at present, sir.
Q. Your former residence?—A. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Q. Your former occupation?—A. A manufacturer.
Q. How many years were you engaged in manufacturing?—A. For the past twenty-seven years.
Q. In what line of manufactures?—A. Lead pipes, sheet lead, and engaged in the gilt edge practice of plumbing.

BUILDINGS AND SPACE.

Q. How many buildings will be used by your department?—A. In this work, one building.
Q. What is the space of that building?—A. At least a portion of one building, I might say.
Q. How much space have you?—A. The building designed for manufactures and liberal arts covers an area of 31½ acres under roof. There is upon the ground floor gross, I think, about 1,092,000 square feet, of which 200,000 has been assigned to the Department of Liberal Arts, and the remainder to foreign countries and the Department of Manufactures. There is in the galleries of the building between 4 and 5 acres. In the extreme north-end gallery is to be located the Department of Ethnology with 200,000 square feet, and 200,000 feet of gallery space also to the Department of Liberal Arts, and the Department of Manufactures hope at least to find entrance into the galleries before they get through.

SPACE, AND HOW ALLOTTED.

Q. Of this space how much is allotted to exhibits of American manufacturers, and how much to those of foreign manufacturers?—A. There has been assigned to foreign nations in the building—to Great Britain, 100,000 feet——
Q. I do not care about the items; please give the total.—A. About 500,000 square feet in gross to foreign nations.
Q. How much to exhibits of American manufacturers?—A. There will be about, we hope, 600,000 square feet; at least 500,000 square feet.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. Now, will you, in the fewest possible words, give the scope of your duties and of your department?—A. If you permit me, I can give it best from the report made by the chairman of the committee.
Q. I should prefer you would give it in your own language.
Mr. HENDERSON. We will be glad to file that report.
The WITNESS. I have it here, and it will not take three minutes.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Very well; if you prefer, give it that way.—A. I think perhaps this will give you a clear idea.

Q. We are obliged to limit replies to the questions asked.—A. The work of the department is also covered in this report, so it will answer both.

MARCH 23, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief summary of the work of this department since date of organization.

The Department of Manufactures was organized July 21, 1891, and, in accordance with instructions from the Director-General, I at once began the work of planning to promote an interest in the Exposition among the leading manufacturing industries of the United States, with the view of securing the best representative exhibits from each.

Our efforts in this direction have not been relaxed for a moment, and the most satisfactory results have followed. A growing interest has been manifest from all sections, and the number of applicants for space, as now indicated, will be far in excess of our accommodations. It is not so much a question at this early date of being able to secure exhibits as it is a matter of concern to us to provide for them.

The building designed for manufactures and liberal arts, notwithstanding its immense proportions, covering an area of upwards of 30 acres under one roof, and, with its galleries, affording space for 40 acres of exhibits, and the largest building ever contemplated or erected for similar purposes, yet it will be taxed far beyond its capacity in storing the very foremost examples of the manufacturing industries of this and other lands. It is not intended that machinery shall be installed in this building; the products of the machine only will here find place. In this the World's Columbian Exposition differs widely from any of the international expositions which have preceded it, as the managers have, in the march of progress, very wisely and liberally provided twelve or more great buildings for the accommodation of as many distinct departments entering into the work under our general classification.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that the interest among foreign nations in the line of manufactures, and who will be assigned to this department, has increased in a corresponding ratio, and I regret that we will be unable to accommodate all in the Manufactures Building that are seeking to find place there, and that many of them will of necessity have to be assigned to other buildings where they can be provided with more ample accommodations; this in order that too much encroachment may not be made in crowding out our home industries, which must be provided with at least a fair and equitable apportionment of the space at our command.

We have sent out upwards of thirty thousand pieces of mail matter, pamphlets, circulars, etc., pertaining to this department, with classifications, rules, and useful information to intending exhibitors. These have been forwarded to every prominent industry and manufacturer, trade journals, organizations, and commercial bodies throughout the United States, and to the foreign commissioners abroad, where such commissions have been established. The result has been that committees have been appointed from the different organizations and leading industries to represent them and begin the work of active preparation without delay. I am in touch with these committees and the work is progressing very satisfactorily.

Much good has been accomplished by coming into personal contact either with the organizations or their representatives whenever an opportunity was afforded, and it has saved us much otherwise needless correspondence in an intelligent understanding of our mutual interests. Notably among the leading industries who have presented themselves and seeking space in the department are the wool manufacturers, silk manufacturers, upholsterers, jewelry and silverware, watches, clocks, etc., furniture, stoves, and hollowware, American potters, boot, shoe, and leather interests, cutlery, hardware, chemicals, and others, in the aggregate representing millions of capital. With the interest already manifested I feel assured that we may anticipate one of the most complete and comprehensive exhibitions of manufactured products ever presented to the world. I am pleased to submit with this report copies of our department classification and rules for your inspection; also a few of the responses received from the various trade and commercial opganizations throughout the country in reply to circular letter herewith appended, as evidence of their friendly feeling and evincing their desire to aid us in making our work a complete success, for which I am sure the management feel truly grateful, and none more so than the Chief of the Department.

It may be important for you to know that we have indicated at this time in the Department of Manufactures applications for space amounting in the aggregating to upwards of 650,000 square feet, representing the more important and leading industries of the United States, and the net amount of space apportioned to manufactures, after meeting the requirements of the several departments in the same building, does not exceed one-half the above amount. Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, and Japan have already been assigned and provided for in this building, and in addition those still seeking place in the building would quite readily absorb the remaining space referred to above. It is self-evident therefore that all applications will have to be cut down materially or further provision made for additional space. My impressions are that one-half the intending exhibitors have not yet been heard from. This is evidenced by the great increase in our correspondence since our printed matter has reached them, and who are seeking information and application blanks. While it has been asserted that foreign nations have been dealt with quite liberally as regards space, and might not be able to fill it acceptably, the fact is that Germany has sent a special envoy to have their apportionment increased, and the secretary of Great Britain's Commission, Sir Henry Wood, makes most urgent appeal for additional space, stating that the colonies demand more than the entire original assignment

I note these facts so that if additional accommodations are contemplated, the time is short indeed for its accomplishment. I have already in behalf of the great manufacturing interests of America made demand for greater latitude of space and desire at this time to particularly emphasize the fact. I have given much of my time and thought for the past three months trying to solve the difficult and perplexing problem of making three go into one successfully and with but very little hope of success. The subdivisions of the ground floor plans I have studied carefully and prepared with a view of presenting the best possible assignment for the various groups and classes falling under our classification. The task would not be so difficult were we not so crowded, but it is a matter of distressing detail to draw the line of discrimination among the great number of exhibitors who desire to present themselves in the best possible manner, regardless of expense, and place too much restraint upon them.

The significance and importance of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the interest on the part not only of our own people but those of foreign nations, who desire to participate and join with us in a spirited and friendly rivalry, is best exemplified in the magnificent preparations now going forward. I trust, therefore, so far as I may be able, to treat with all with whom I may have dealings in a fair, just, and equitable manner, and that they will meet me in the same friendly spirit should occasion require curtailment of the amount of space they desire.

In conclusion, I have sought to conduct the department work in an intelligent and economical manner, and the expense attending the administration of its affairs since date of organization, July 21, 1891, date of last report, March 1, 1892, has been $4,537.26. Further information in detail may be had by reference to my monthly reports submitted to the Director-General.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES ALLISON,
Chief, Department Manufactures.

Hon. J. J. ODELL,
Chairman Committee on Manufactures,
World's Columbian Exposition.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What kind of manufactures will be located in other buildings?—A. I do not know how this matter is to be arranged later. I feel satisfied the department can not be used and ought not to be used for other purposes than that for which it was designed. The Director-General, however, has seen fit to locate these various works in other exhibits, there being no possible room in the main building for other than those I have named.

Q. I understood you to say the Director-General had allotted space for your exhibits in other departments.—A. There has been space allotted not of this exhibit, but in the other departments for each nation for their special exhibits in those departments.

Q. Because of inadequate accommodations in your department?—A. They have been accommodated as far as can be, but the electrical display is to be made in Electrical building, and the transportation display in the Transportation building, and what will follow in answer to your question——

Q. Now, are all these exhibits to be made in your building?—A. They can not be made in the building further than the assignments that have been made now.

Q. Has the Director-General allotted space in any other building?—A. Not to my knowledge up to this time.

COMPARATIVE SPACE.

Q. How does the space assigned to this building compare with the space assigned to manufactures at the Centennial?—A. It is fully 50 per cent in excess. I can give you that in a few words here in comparison.

Q. If you find it and can give it exactly in a moment we will take it; in Paris also if you have it.—A. I have not that at Paris.

Exhibits by Americans in main building, 1876.

	Square feet.
In departments now included in Manufactures	84,329
In departments not now included in Manufactures	52,355
	136,684
Area occupied by American exhibitors in main building	224,826
Aisle space (difference between two numbers)	87,142
Portion of area occupied by exhibitors, 61 per cent.	
Portion of area occupied by aisles, 39 per cent.	
Total area in main building occupied by exhibits	588,928
Total area in main building, including galleries	876,206
Difference for aisle space	287,278

Portion of space occupied by exhibitors, 66 per cent.
Portion of space occupied by aisles, 33 per cent.

	Per cent.	Sq. feet.
Portion occupied by—		
United States	42	224,826
Great Britain	9	54,155
British colonies and Canada	4.5	24,193
Canada	4.5	24,118
Great Britain and colonies	10	102,466
France	8	45,460
Germany	5	30,109
Latin-American	3	20,000
Austria-Hungary	4	25,000
Sundries	20	148,000
	100	381,401

Space in Manufactures building in 1893:

	Acres.	Sq. feet.
Ground floor	31	1,350,360
Galleries	8.5	370,260
Total	39.5	1,720,620
Space in main building, 1876, 872,330, this multiplied by 2 gives		1,744,660

That is, the Manufactures building of 1893 is within a small fraction of twice the size of the main building of 1876.

In the American Exhibition, main building, 1876—

	Sq. feet.	Per cent.
Net area manufactures was	84,329	62
Liberal arts	37,682	27
Other classes	14,631	10
	136,642	99

If the areas of the Manufactures building, 1893, were divided on same ratio, evidently Ethnology would suffer.

	Acres.
Suppose then, that Manufactures take 60 per cent, or	23.5
Liberal Arts 25 per cent or	10
Ethnology 15 per cent or	6

These are in gross. Reduce one-third—we have net—

	Sq. feet.
For Manufactures, 15½ acres	680,872
For Liberal Arts, 6½ acres	290,400
For Ethnology, 4 acres	164,240
	1,135,512
	567,756
	1,703,268

Paris Exposition, 1889.

The Manufactures building was 1,378−98=1,280 feet long, and 7 times 82 or 574 feet wide.

	Feet.
Its area was 734,720 feet; add side sheds, 80,640 feet	815,360

The Liberal Arts building was 738 by 275.

Area of floor, 202,950 feet; of gallery, 86,300 feet	289,250
	1,104,610
Add one-half to produce gross amount	1,703,268

These are gross and must be reduced one-third in order to permit comparison with former figures.

This gives—

	Feet.
For Manufactures, net	538,580
For Liberal Arts, net	192,83

	Sq. feet.	
The Manufactures building, 1893, has, including Liberal Arts and Ethnology		1,703,268
The Manufactures building of French Exposition, 1889	815,360	
The Liberal Arts building of French Exposition, 1889	289,250	
		1,104,610
The main building, 1876, including same subjects and others		827,330

EXPENDITURES.

Q. I notice that your Department has expended to March 1 $4,471.85. Will you give a brief summary of the items of that expenditure?—A. I can so far as my memory will serve.

Q. What are the principal items?—A. Stationery, promoting, mailing, postage, etc.

AID FROM BUREAU OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

Q. Has the Bureau of Promotion and Publicity done any work for your department?—A. None save in a general way.

Q. Have they done any special work for your department?—A. Nothing special.

Q. Was this estimate found in President Palmer's report, on pages 114 and 115, prepared by you?—A. It was; yes, sir.

WATCHMEN AND JANITORS.

Q. Will you kindly give the committee the basis on which this estimate was made as to the clerical force, salaries and expenses, postage, stationery, miscellaneous fund, and every other item, except the items for janitors and watchmen, in regard to which I will inquire specially?—A. They were based upon my experience in work of this character heretofore, and mainly from the reports as I found them from the Exposition in 1876. This service of watchmen, janitors, and police is based upon Centennial reports, and also like work at my home in which I have been engaged.

Q. By what methods were you able to determine that the force of watchmen and janitors you estimate for is necessary?—A. By a measurement of the amount of floor space, comparing it with the amount of space covered by the department.

Q. I notice in the estimate that you provide the same force for American exhibitors that you do for foreign exhibitors?—A. I do, because I estimate that would be taken and charged up to the general service. That is a great building.

Q. I understand, however, that you estimate about 500,000 square feet will be assigned to foreign exhibits, and about 600,000 to exhibitors of our own country?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do I understand you aright?—A. You are correct.

Q. Then by what reasoning do you determine that there will be as many watchmen and janitors required to care for exhibits of foreign nations as our own exhibits in view of the excess of 100,000 square feet of space allotted to American manufacturers?—A. The estimate for foreign nations is likely to approach nearer 600,000 square feet than to 500,000 square feet, as I have estimated for. I presented at one time the Department of Ethnology, but since which time it has been changed, and it is charged up to the department to which it belongs.

Q. This entire janitor and watchmen force is estimated to cost $329,700; does your estimate cover all contingencies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you consult any other officer of the Exposition in preparing this estimate?—A. I had consulted with two or three department chiefs with reference to their measurement for the janitor and police service. I took up the matter of the Centennial service and went over it very carefully, and I think you will find the estimates of the chiefs who were in consultation about the same.

Q. Do you know whether the chiefs of the fifteen great departments have consulted with the Director-General as to the number of watchmen and janitors that will be required for the various departments?—A. They have in a general way at various meetings.

Q. Was any agreement reached as to the estimate for this service?—A. Only in a general way.

Q. Just there Gen. Cogswell suggests a very pertinent inquiry; what do you mean by a general way?—A. We have had our meetings together, the department chiefs called by the Director-General to his apartment and before these estimates were made——

Q. To consider this question?—A. Yes, sir; this question was a matter that was considered.

Q. By the fifteen chiefs in connection with the Director-General?—A. Those who were present.

Q. As to the number of watchmen and janitors for each department?—A. In regard to the number that might be required.

Q. Now, what was the conclusion reached after that consultation?—A. The conclusion reached was that so far as we could use our own judgment and discussion to accept the Centennial force as a basis to go upon.

Q. You did not determine arbitrarily that a certain exhibit should carry a certain number of watchmen and janitors?—A. Not at all; in fact I have used a little latitude in preparing my report.

Q. So this estimate of yours is the result of that conference?—A. Not wholly. I accepted the suggestion that it might be well to take the Centennial report and use it, as I know many of the other chiefs did.

Q. You took the Centennial report?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell how much space you allotted each watchman and each janitor?—A. For each janitor 12,000 square feet of space, and for each watchman 5,000 feet of space.

Q. Is this space greater than that at Philadelphia?—A. No, sir; mine is less. The figures presented themselves in such a way as to make it appear somewhat foreign to me.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. You mean less space to a man?—A. No, sir; more space to a man.

Q. And less men to the space?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then, as a matter of fact, I understand you this estimate is based upon your judgment, after consulting the Centennial report?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not know the basis of the estimate in other departments?—A. I do not.

Q. Now, how do you reach your conclusion as to the necessity for the clerical force you have estimated?—A. I went over this entire matter very carefully, and I have been somewhat connected with similar work before, as I have said.

Mr. HENDERSON. Did you not have charge of the Cincinnati Exposition for years?—A. I did in 1888.

ESTIMATE FOR EMPLOYÉS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I notice you estimate for division superintendents?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What number have you provided?—A. I think there are four division superintendents.

Q. In estimating for this clerical force did you take into account the force which was employed at the Centennial?—A. No, sir; I based my estimate there mostly upon my personal knowledge of what might be required from experience.

Q. Into how many subdivisions have you divided your department?—A. I have not outlined my department finally yet.

Q. Do you intend doing so?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not know how many subdivisions you will make?—A. I think there will likely be eight.

Q. Will you place each one in charge of a superintendent?—A. I shall endeavor to place absolutely competent men in charge of each.

Q. What will be the title?—A. Division superintendent.

Q. How many division superintendents have you estimated for?—A. I have estimated for four.

Q. Then your estimate in that respect is too small by half.—A. I think my estimates are low perhaps all the way through. I expect to make those in my employ run a pretty efficient service covering one or more divisions.

Q. Now, in the event you establish eight divisions and have only four superintendents, how will you get the additional force?—A. There will be four principal divisions assigned, and there may be subdivisions under them.

Q. What will be the duty of the draftsman for whom you have estimated?—A. To prepare the ground floor plat, laying out the division of space, marking the subdivisions, and indicating in figures to each applicant and to the division superintendent and to myself a diagram of the space assigned to each, and the laying out aisles in the division.

Q. What use do you expect to make of the fund designated under the head of "traveling expenses"?—A. In promoting the interests of those who are lagging. There are some leading industries, perhaps, that will require a little promoting later; in fact, some of them do now.

Q. Well, now, in the event you find it necessary to send an individual, say, to St. Louis, would you detail one of the force you have now who is drawing a fixed salary and pay his actual traveling expenses?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or would you select an outsider for that temporary service?—A. It might be, as the case may demand. At times, in fact in the majority of cases, one of my own force, or perhaps myself, could run over to one place or another, and there are times when it would require a man from the outside.

Q. Then you would be at liberty to employ some one not on your regular list?—A. I should say so; yes, sir; with the approval of the Director-General, always.

Q. What would be the duty of this messenger you have estimated for?—A. For ordinary messenger service.

MISCELLANEOUS FUND.

Q. The miscellaneous and contingent fund seems to assume somewhat large proportions. What will be the use of that fund in a general way?—A. In a general way it would be adding an increase of force at times. It would be in the employment of expert service; for instance, take the Department of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, there is special provision made for the employment of expert service of that kind. Now, at the beginning I would not feel like employing an expert chemist, but in time I may have one or two weeks' work for such a man, when I would need the service of such an expert.

Q. You would feel at liberty to employ this contingent fund to pay salaries?—A. With the approval of the Director-General I should.

Q. The contingent fund, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, is $10,801.33. How do you reach the conclusion that this is the accurate amount?—A. I did not reach the conclusion that that was an accurate amount, but simply I had to make an estimate of some sort and I measured it by the character of the work that I was satisfied would come forward at these certain periods.

Q. What are the items of this estimate?—A. I have not those items in detail.

Q. I do not ask you to give them in minute detail, but can you not give me a general summary of the principal items of that estimate?—A. I think it would *be, in fact I know it would be*, the employment of additional force at times.

Q. An additional forced—A. Yes, sir; there are times for perhaps sixty or ninety days prior to the opening of the Exposition when the force will have to be increased perhaps as much as one-half in regard to application clerks and service of that kind.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE EXPOSITION,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., April 5, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, as per your request, a copy of our estimated statement of expenses for watch and janitor service in the Department of Manufactures from July 1, 1890, to October 30, 1893.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES ALLISON,
Chief Department of Manufactures.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

ESTIMATED WATCH AND JANITOR SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Watch service:	
Captain of the watch, 6 months, at $125	$750
4 watchmen, 1 month, at $75	300
6 watchmen, 2 months, at $75	900
12 watchmen, 1 month, at $75	900
120 watchmen, 1 month, at $75	9,000
240 watchmen, 3 months, at $75	54,000
Janitor service:	
Head janitor, 6 months, at $75	450
6 assistant janitors, 1 month, at $50	300
24 assistant janitors, 1 month, at $50	1,200
25 assistant janitors, 1 month, at $50	1,250
50 assistant janitors, 3 months, at $50	7,500
Total	76,550

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Watch service:	
Captain of the watch, 4 months, at $125	$500
240 watchmen, 4 months, at $75	72,500
Janitor service:	
Head janitor, 4 months, at $75	300
50 assistant janitors, 4 months, at $50	10,000
Total	82,800

SUMMARY.

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	$76,550
July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893	82,800
Total	159,350
Estimated service for foreign nations	159,350
Grand total service	318,700

DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY.

TESTIMONY OF L. W. ROBINSON.

L. W. ROBINSON sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Henderson will please conduct this examination.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You will find on page 110 of Mr. Palmer's report and on page 88 of Mr. Baker's report a statement of the expenses of your department. What is your residence and occupation?—A. Philadelphia, Pa., and my occupation is that of chief engineer in the Navy, with the grade of lieutenant-commander.

Q. You are now connected with the Navy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you detailed here without compensation from the Government?—A. No, sir; I am appointed here just the same as the heads of other departments.

Q. You are not drawing a salary as an officer of the Navy?—A. Yes, sir; I am a fixture of the Navy, and have been for thirty-one years.

Q. I see your pay is $5,000. Do you get any additional pay as lieutenant-commander?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the pay of a lieutenant-commander?—A. Two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Q. Including everything, all allowances?—A. I get $2,800 shore duty. I think it is $3,300 and something for sea duty.

Q. Are you detailed for the entire period of the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you made an estimate for the expenditures in your department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have estimated for all those items we find in these several reports—Mr. Baker's and Mr. Palmer's?—A. Yes, sir.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. Will you first outline the general scope of your department briefly?—A. I commenced duty in the Department of Machinery on the 15th of September. As soon as I could I commenced to place myself in communication with the manufacturers of machinery throughout the United States—there are 2,000 of them—opening a correspondence with them with a view of getting applications, which I did through the scientific and engineering papers and engineering societies and also by sending out circulars in reference to the exhibit of machinery, soliciting applications or correspondence. By that means I was brought into contact with about 2,000 machinery-builders. Since that time I have been receiving applications and sending out blanks similar to these, and it has resulted in quite an extensive correspondence and a very good show for a fine exhibit in machinery.

Q. Do you invite an exhibit of machinery from other countries?—A. We do that through means of the representatives of the country. They take charge of that. All of those applications are made to the representatives of these various countries.

Q. You have had no correspondence, then, with these?—A. Not with individual exhibitors.

AID FROM BUREAU OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

Q. Have you invoked the aid of the Bureau of Promotion?—A. Just occasionally, where there was an occasion for it.

Q. I mean for your department?—A. Yes, sir; they have sent out for me about eighteen hundred or two thousand of these reports.

Q. Which you have just filed here?—A. They have also gotten out a large number of lithographs.

Q. Who got out those lithographs?—A. I presume it was done by that department. They were distributing some, I understand, before I came here.

SIZE OF BUILDING.

Q. What is the acreage of your department?—A. The acreage for allotment to exhibitors is approximately 16 acres, about 15.9, or in that neighborhood.

Q. You have an annex to that building?—A. It has, unfortunately, that name, but it is an extension of the main building proper.

Q. It is really all one building?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have an exhibiting space of about 16 acres?—A. About that, sir.
Q. All under your department?—A. Yes, sir; that is, I modify that slightly, because I have about 82,000 square feet taken for the main power plant of the whole ground. I have no control of that, and that is no use as an exhibiting space except so far as the engines there for the use of the Exposition Company are exhibited.

POWER SUPPLY.

Q. You have no control over the furnishing of the power for the grounds?—A. No.
Q. And that is located in your department. Do any of your official force and clerical force have anything to do with the general power plant?—A. Not directly; that is, I should consult freely with the engineer of construction on any question of power or location, and I expect of course to give my attention to the power in Machinery Hall which is furnished to exhibitors of machinery.
Q. Have you a copy of the report of Gen. Palmer before you?—A. No, sir; I have Mr. Baker's report here. I am not familiar with Mr. Palmer's.
Q. What page is that matter in Baker's report?—A. Thirty-six, Exhibit K.
Q. Will you outline to the committee briefly how you arrived at your estimate for this force you seem to require here?—A. I made this estimate generally upon my experience of the Centennial. I was second in charge of the department there and in charge of details, pretty much the same business I am doing now. I had charge of all exhibits and allotment of space and charge during the Exposition under Chief Engineer Albert, a naval officer, who turned the details of the exhibits into my hands.
Q. You had a machinery building there?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is that the building where the great Corliss engine was?—A. Yes, sir.

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF BUILDING.

Q. How does this compare in size to the Centennial building?—A. The length of the buildings are about the same. The Machinery Hall at the Centennial was about 1,400 feet long, and this is about 1,430; that at the Centennial was 360 feet wide, and this is probably 500 feet. Their exhibiting acreage was about 14 acres.
Q. Your space for exhibit is about 18 acres?—A. No, sir; about 16 acres. There is a power plant of 82,000 square feet which comes out of that.
Q. How much net space will the United States have?—A. About 270,000 or 300,000 square feet. I estimate on 150,000 square feet for foreign nations. Then taking out the power plant, allowing the percentage we had to allow for the Centennial for aisles, passageways, etc., I have 270,000 square feet. I think, however, the foreign nations will probably take 165,000 square feet.
Q. Returning to our question, how does your working force compare with the Centennial, as you estimate it here?—A. It is very close in regard to the officers who are mentioned here. They had more assistants there than we propose to have here.
Q. At the Centennial?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was paid to the chief of the department at the Centennial?—A. I do not know that.
Q. Was he a naval officer?—A. Yes, sir. I have heard that he was paid $3,500, $5,000, and $7,000, but I never heard the facts.
Q. Did you receive pay from the Centennial then as well as your naval officer's pay?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. What were you paid?—A. I went there for $30 a week.
Q. In addition to your naval pay?—A. Yes, sir.

EMPLOYÉS.

Q. I see here you have five clerks at $75 per month, three draftsmen, four assistants, and so on; twenty laborers, fifteen oilers, and so on. Does this compare about the same as to prices in the Centennial?—A. I have applied for four assistants for a given length of time, and then added four for a given length of time, making eight. We had at the Centennial in the main building proper in addition to myself, one principal assistant, and then on the floor we had a superintendent of floor and five assistants; that makes eight. And then we had what

is called a superintendent in charge of the building, west Machinery Hall, that makes nine, one in charge of building of south Machinery Hall, which makes ten; then we had——

Q. Is not there an overlapping here between the Machinery Department and the Manufacturing Department and the Transportation Department?—A. No, sir.

Q. No duplication?—A. No, sir. The manufacturers deal entirely with the Manufacturing Department whereas I have machinery entirely.

Q. Now, as to the oilers; what duty do they perform?—A. I estimate for these to run the lines of shafting in Machinery Hall. There will probably be sixteen or eighteen lines of shafting.

Q. Under your control?—A. That is what I suppose. I had to estimate for putting it, but as to whether the maintenance of it, as to operation will be under our control or not I can not say, but it was a matter I had to estimate for.

Q. These are for the power plant?—A. In connection with Machinery Hall.

Q. Just to supply power to your department?—A. I will probably have sixteen or eighteen engines running lines of shafting in the building.

Q. You have to superintend that?—A. Yes, sir; I have charge of the men there and they put up the driving pulleys and take charge of all the main shafting.

JANITORS AND WATCHMEN.

Q. I see you have janitors and sweepers, stores, trucks, etc.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have also one chief janitor at $100 per month and four assistant janitors at $60, yet you have a separate item for watchmen?—A. How is that?

Q. You will see the last two items here in the estimate from July 1 to October 1, 1893. Now, that is added in making a total of $37,873.30.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet there is a total estimate here in Mr. Palmer's report of $60,900 for janitors. There is a duplication here in Mr. Palmer's report, evidently of the janitors. If you will just look into Mr. Palmer's report which Col. Davis has just handed you, you will see in your first statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, has an estimate for janitors, sweeper's stores, clerks, etc., $1,000.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, coming to the period ending October 30 you will find an estimate, one chief janitor at $100 a month and four assistant janitors at $60 a month, which enter into the total of $37,000.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, in addition to that you have watchmen, janitors, in another item of $60,900. Now, is not that clearly a duplication to that extent of the one chief janitor and four assistant janitors for the period ending October 30 and janitors and sweepers for the first period ending June 30, 1892?—A. The one chief janitor and the assistants are supposed to be officers on the janitor's force. They are not included in the general force outside of that.

Q. Heretofore in all departments it has not entered into details which are given in gross in the Palmer report. In your department I find it is still given in gross $60,000 and then given in detail.—A. That portion was thrown out in my final report under the supposition that that force would not come under my department.

Q. The $60,000?—A. The $60,900.

Q. What rule obtained in regard to the immediate control of that force?—A. It was supposed the Construction Department, the——

Q. The local corporation?—A. Yes, sir; that is my impression.

Q. But you expected to control every one given in detail here?—A. Yes, sir; those are directly in connection with my department.

Q. Did you expect the Construction Department to control the sweepers, cleaners, janitors?—A. I suppose those under general charge of the building would to some extent come under my charge.

Q. And would be classified under the Construction Department?—A. Not all of them; that is, I take that for granted.

Mr. DAVIS. I think I can explain that if you will let me for a moment. The janitors and sweepers are all included in the estimates in each period. Then there was some talk possibly of the janitors and sweepers would not be employed by the department chiefs, but it was intended that the chief janitor and assistants would certainly be under the department chiefs, so they eliminated it from the report and put that by itself, so it might be decided hereafter where it would go. That is a separate and independent item, whoever provided it.

Q. What is your estimate in regard to the number of watchmen and janitors *that will be required by your* department?

The WITNESS. I do not take into consideration the watchmen, except in a general way, in that first estimate.

Q. In order that we have full information from the department and other sources, I wish you would file a written estimate of the number you will require for your department?—A. In regard to these watchmen?

Q. Watchmen and janitors?—A. The cleaners, sweepers, etc.

Q. And give the basis of your estimates.—A. I understand you.

Q. And give the number of feet you estimate each one to take care of and upon which you act?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see the printing, stationery, and office items for one year was $6,000, which is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. Will you require any such sum as that from this time on?—A. I think so. The expense of getting out permits for exhibits will be considerable in the way of stationery, and the correspondence will be very large. It will be increasing all the time from now clear up to the time the exhibits are installed.

Q. How will it be after the Exposition begins?—A. The correspondence will be considerable then, but of course it will diminish after the exhibits get in there.

Q. I see you estimate $5,000 for that period?—A. Yes, sir. During the Exposition there are many things in the way of making up reports, etc. I know we used at the Centennial an immense amount of stationery, and had six or eight clerks engaged.

Q. You have estimated $6,000 here for closing up the Exposition?—A. That is a general summary of the work connected with the final preparation of getting the exhibits out of the way and closing up.

Q. These estimates are pretty liberal and include all sorts of things?—A. I made them a liberal estimate.

Q. A kind of contingent fund rather enters into that estimate.—A. To a certain extent.

TESTS OF MACHINERY.

Q. Will you kindly explain to us this matter of expert tests involving $10,000?—A. Many exhibits of machinery come in competition with others and probably there will be a number of classes of machinery that will require to be tested by competition, such as fire engines, and possibly boilers, probably turbine wheels and pumps and steam engines, and something of that kind will be required for tests.

Q. Is the Exposition going to take charge of tests between different engines and inventions, or may not that be a matter the inventors will be interested in?—A. It is supposed the Exposition Company will appoint a board of experts to control this thing.

Q. This is for the purpose of making the awards?—A. Yes, sir; and to present the report of the relative merits of one engine and another for the purpose of making tests. The same thing was done at the Centennial in testing the different kinds of boilers, etc., there.

Q. Is it the intention of the Exposition, when these tests are made, that the Exposition will be put to the expense?—A. I take it for granted they will pay the expenses.

Q. Has that been your theory?—A. It has been my theory.

Q. This estimate is not practiced, according to my recollection, in any other department?—A. I do not know. Probably the Departments of Mines and Mining, and Transportation will have something of the kind.

Mr. DAVIS. It occurs in Transportation, that is all.

Q. Have you made any estimates as to the number of jurors or examiners, or whatever you denominate them, that may pass upon these tests?—A. I have made an estimate of the number of jurors.

Q. Have you submitted that?—A. Yes, sir, a long time ago.

Q. Have you gone any further with it since you submitted that report?—A. No, sir, not at all.

Q. That report is your latest conclusions in respect to it?—A. Yes, sir.

JURORS.

Q. What is your idea now about the jurors? Explain a little the basis of the report which you made to the Director-General so we will understand you.—A. Well, it is somewhat after the number used at the Centennial in connection with the department. I arrived at a conclusion in a general way in considering what was done there in taking the different groups and reading up on this subject.

Q. Well, assuming now there are a number of engine tests and a number of inventions of the same kind tested, how many do you have on a jury?—A. From three to five.

Q. How long do they serve?—A. That, of course, depends upon the length of the experiment. In the case above it might last two or three weeks. Of course, those things depend upon the nature of the machinery.

Q. The test of boilers would be about the only case where they would run for a long time. Take for instance fire machinery.—A. That might last two or three days, or longer.

Q. Why would it last two or three days?—A. They have to put up a pile of rubbish and then play on it with the fire engines, and they will probably try them one at a time under similar circumstances. That will take time to arrange, and of course you want time to make the experiments.

Q. Say three days for the test of a fire engine. Does the committee making the test report at once—or jurors, or whatever you term them?—A. They make their report to the Commission, I suppose.

Q. Are they then discharged?—A. That is something I will not undertake to answer.

Q. You do not know anything about that?—A. No, sir.

Q. I thought possibly you might know, being familiar with the Centennial work, you being the first person we have had before us who had been in any other exposition to any extent.—A. Of course, we have very little to do with that with the exception of giving a list of machinery to be tested and some such matter as that.

Q. Will one jury be used for testing different machinery in your department?—A. No, sir. For instance a jury that would test boilers, would not be used to test pumps. There are going to be certain groups handled by one set of jurors, and another group of machinery will be referred to an entirely different class of men.

Q. Then the different departments will have six jurors?—A. That, I think, has not been determined.

Q. You served at the Centennial?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had nothing to do with that?—A. No, sir; only I knew parties, and knew we had something to do with recommending them.

Q. I see in some places here there is a distinction used between jurors and examiners; what is that distinction in connection with our Exposition?—A. I do not know what the distinction is.

Thereupon the committee took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE EXPOSITION.
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., April 6, 1892.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your instructions I herewith transmit an approximate estimate of watch and janitor service for the Department of Machinery, World's Columbian Exposition, to the close of the Exposition.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, respectfully,

L. W. ROBINSON,
Chief, Department Machinery.

HON. A. M. DOCKERY, Chairman,
Subcommittee of Committee on Appropriations,
Auditorium, Chicago, Ill.

ESTIMATES OF JANITOR AND WATCH SERVICE. DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY.

From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Chief janitor and four assistants have been provided for in a previous estimate.

Janitor service:

November, 10 janitors, at $50 per month	$500.00
December, 20 janitors, at $50 per month	1,000.00
January, 30 janitors, at $50 per month	1,500.00
February, 30 janitors, at $50 per month	1,500.00
March, 50 janitors, at $50 per month	2,500.00
April, 50 janitors, at $50 per month	2,500.00
May, 50 janitors, at $50 per month	2,500.00
June, 50 janitors, at $50 per month	2,500.00
	14,500.00

From July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893.

Fifty janitors, at $50 per month		$10,000.00
Total for janitor service		24,500.00

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Watch service:		
November—		
Captain of the watch, at $125 per month	$125.00	
6 watchmen, at $75 per month	450.00	
		$575.00
December—		
Captain of the watch, at $125 per month	125.00	
10 watchmen, at $75 per month	750.00	
		875.00
January—		
Captain of the watch, at $125 per month	125.00	
10 watchmen, at $75 per month	750.00	
		875.00
February—		
Captain of the watch, at $125 per month	125.00	
30 watchmen, at $75 per month	2,250.00	
		2,375.00
March—		
Captain of the watch, at $125 per month	125.00	
30 watchmen, at $75 per month	2,250.00	
		2,375.00
April—		
Captain of the watch, at $125 per month	125.00	
50 watchmen, at $75 per month	3,750.00	
		3,875.00
May—		
Captain of the watch, at $125 per month	125.00	
50 watchmen, at $75 per month	3,750.00	
		3,875.00
June—		
Captain of the watch, at $125 per month	125.00	
50 watchmen, at $75 per month	3,750.00	
		3,875.00
Total		18,700.00

July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893,

Captain of watch, 4 months, at $125 per month	$500.00	
Fifty watchmen, 4 months, at 75 per month	15,000.00	
		$15,500.00
Total watch service		34,200.00
Total janitor service		24,500.00
One hundred uniforms, at $20 apiece		2,000.00
Two uniforms, at $40 apiece	80.00	
Four uniforms, at $30 apiece	120.00	200.00
Total		60,900.00

SUMMARY.

Janitor service from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	$14,500.00
Janitor service from July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893	10,000.00
Watch service from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	18,700.00
Watch service from July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893	15,500.00
One hundred and six uniforms	2,200.00
Total	60,900.00

AFTER THE RECESS.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

TESTIMONY OF J. ALLEN HORNSBY.

J. ALLEN HORNSBY sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cogswell will please conduct the examination of this witness.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Where is your residence?—A. I am living in Chicago now. I am a native of St. Louis; I was born and raised there.

Q. Are you a resident of St. Louis?—A. Not now. I have been away from there eighteen months.

Q. What was your business previous to taking charge of this department?—A. Immediately previous I was associate editor of one of the newspapers here—the Evening Post.

Q. And just previous to that?—A. I was a physician, and I am a graduate of medicine.

Q. Have you been connected with any public exposition of this kind?—A. No, sir; never directly.

Q. Is there anywhere in a printed or written form a definition of your duties?—A. Yes, sir. I am only the secretary of the department.

Q. You are not the chief?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are your duties exactly defined?—A. Only the duties of a secretary; I am really the acting chief of the department.

Q. Are the functions of your department anywhere defined in writing or in printed instructions in any way?—A. No, sir; I do not know of any written or printed instructions.

Q. How do you gather your information or instructions as to what you should do?—A. They were formulated from the beginning. We are really pioneers in this department; in fact, there was never any such department in any exposition before.

Q. Have you any general plan given to you or has it been all evolved from yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. What are the uses of your department?—A. Our department is primarily for the object of creating an exhibit of electric appliances and apparatus, in addition to that of creating an exhibit of a historical character. We contemplate showing all the applications of electricity in every direction, commercial, theoretical, and otherwise. J. P. Barrett is the chief of the department.

Q. Where is he?—A. He got caught in that rainstorm of Friday night and can not now speak above a whisper. I say, however, I have carried out all the details and have made all the estimates and I am doing the work.

SPACE FOR EXHIBITS.

Q. What space has been given to the electrical exhibits?—A. Our building is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide and contains 5½ acres approximately, or 345,000 square feet.

Q. Have you Mr. Baker's statement before you?—A. No, sir; I have never seen Mr. Baker's statement. I have Mr. Palmer's report here. I can refer to the other though.

Q. Will you take that and turn to page 18?—A. I have it, sir.

EXPENSES.

Q. You find four items: "electric lights and appliances," "electrical engineering," "electricity buildings," and "electric plant." Have you any knowledge of the items which go to make up the expenses of these four different branches?—A. Officially, no, sir.

Q. Well, otherwise than officially, what is your electric light and plant?—A. It is the light and power for the service of the Exposition building and grounds.

Q. Is not the same true of electrical engineering?—A. It is that department of the Construction Department which has charge of that work.

ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

Q. Take the next item of electricity building. Was that built upon plans submitted by your department?—A. No, sir. The department was not organized at the time.

Q. This building is to be delivered over to you without consultation with your department?—A. I can not say that, because after it is under headway they made some changes by agreement and after a conference with us. We objected to some of the arrangements made, and changes were made.

Q. Then your suggestions have been listened to in regard to some changes?—A. Yes, sir.

ELECTRIC PLANT.

Q. The next item is the electric plant; is that any part of your department?—A. No, sir; that has been assumed by the Board of Directors.

Q. Now, turning to page 21, have you any information you can give us upon the item of "electricity building?"—A. No, sir; I have no information on that at all.

Q. Now, on page 43 of Mr. Baker's report; is this like what you have given here?—A. Yes, sir; except you have my expenses in the past up to date. This estimate begins March the first.

Q. You have expended up to the first of March $8,449?—A. Whatever the figures are.

Q. Now, tell me how you make up the item you have for expenditures, make up the expenditures for draftsmen,, what do they do?—A. They make plans, sir. If they are assigned to duty they have to prepare drawings and plans for laying out the electrical building, for the interior wiring, making allotment of space and plans for that with drawings for aisles, etc. You will find that in the back of this pamphlet.

Q. This is not only for exhibits but also for the purpose of lighting the building?—A. Yes, sir; for the electrical building.

Q. Is not that part of the construction of the building?—A. Yes, sir.

AGENTS ABROAD.

Q. Now, "agents abroad;" how many agents have you abroad; do you mean by that agents in foreign parts?—A. Yes, sir; England, Germany, and France, Spain, Belgium, and Switzerland. I went over to attend an exposition in Germany and see electric people.

Q. Does "traveling expenses" involve the traveling of more than one man about the country?—A. Yes, sir; the chief and myself have both traveled some.

Q. Now, I will ask you if this you have submitted is the same as Exhibit M, on page 43 of Mr. Baker's report?—A. Yes, sir. I think it is perhaps the same. I have not been over it, but I am quite sure it is.

BASIS OF ESTIMATES.

Q. How did you ascertain it was necessary for you the coming year to have three assistants, four clerks, two stenographers, two messengers, and two inspectors of installation, and the list of officers following down here?—A. That was part of the organization of the department, sir, created by virtue of a conference between the chief and myself with members and representatives of the larger electrical concerns in the country and abroad, and we agreed on a specific line of action for the creation of this department.

Q. Tell me how you ascertained that this staff would be necessary for the conduct of that office?—A. We learned approximately how many exhibitors we would have and just about what they have got to do and in that way gathered how much force it would require to take care of it.

Q. How many exhibitors are you to have?—A. We will have from foreign countries approximately 250 exhibitors in our building; we will have from the United States approximately 500 exhibitors, making a total of about 750 exhibitors which we can count upon.

Q. Do you have much printing?—A. Not a great deal, sir.

Q. Do you send out many circulars?—A. Not a great many.

AID FROM BUREAU OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

Q. Do you utilize the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion to any extent?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you not do pretty much your own advertising?—A. No, sir; we do a part of it.

Q. Do you not put yourself in communication with all these exhibitors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this comes from your bureau?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You send out these circulars?—A. No, sir; we have not sent out any circulars. The Bureau of Publicity and Promotion have certainly sent out 10,000 of those pamphlets for us.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Are you a commissioner?—A. I was last fall.

Q. Who got up your circulars?—A. I did.

Q. They simply printed it?—A. Yes, sir; and mailed it.

Q. Have you Mr. Palmer's document before you?—A. Yes, sir.

WATCHMEN AND JANITORS.

Q. Will you turn to page 116. There is an item calling for an expenditure of $69,000 for watchmen and janitors, sweepers, and uniforms. How do you get at the fact that you need 71 watchmen for seven months, and 25 for seven months, and 10 for seven months, etc.?—A. These are different periods. The 70 watchmen for seven months are men beginning one month before the opening of the Fair, when exhibits are likely to crowd in to be cared for. We have approximately in our building 12,500 front feet and I estimate about 175 front feet for each watchman to care for.

Q. In this building you must have watchmen night and day?—A. Yes, the night watchmen are for the purpose of fire protection and other protection at night.

Q. Are they subject to fire calls?—A. There are fire alarms in that building, but their functions have not been specifically fixed, I believe.

Q. How do you ascertain that 175 front feet would be about all one man could take care of?—A. I have studied very carefully previous expositions, including recently the exposition which was held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany. There they required a greater number of watchmen, but in view of the fact we are all in one building I assume that a man can take care of a little more than one where they are more divided.

Q. How are these watchmen appointed—I do not mean by whom, but how?—A. That is a question to be determined hereafter. It is not decided whether the National Commission or the Local Board will appoint them.

Q. Do you have the power or right to nominate or recommend?—A. If they are to be employed by the Director-General we would have; if by the Local Board we would have nothing to say about it.

Q. Have you understood, whether appointed by the National Commission or the Local Board, you would or would not have the right to recommend, being responsible for the care and good order and conduct of that building?—A. We have never had the power of recommendation concerning appointments made by the Board of Directors.

Q. By whom have those been appointed who have been appointed heretofore?—A. All electric engineers and people engaged have been appointed by the chief of construction, subject to the approval of the Grounds and Buildings Committee, I believe.

Q. In regard to these associated with you, like a stenographer or clerk, etc., have not you had any voice in their selection?—A. These are directly concerned in our office; yes, sir.

Q. Then you have requested appointments, have you not?—A. Yes, sir; in those cases where they are right in our office.

Q. A or B is given you as a stenographer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is no assistant chief now?—A. No, sir.

Q. This is a new office you estimate for?—A. This is an estimate that will come in hereafter.

Q. This is to begin July 1, 1892?—A. Yes, sir; 1892.

ELECTRIC PLANT.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Do I understand this plant is being put in by the authorities of the Exposition, having been arranged for and perfected, so far as the plans were concerned, by yourself and your chief?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is the plant being put in under contract?—A. The plant is being put in under contract, but we have never had anything to do with that; this is in the construction department.

Q. This is being done under contract by—— —A. By the local board; they pay for it.

Q. Then this plant provides for equipping the buildings, as I understand, with the necessary lights, and the grounds?—A. All of the buildings and the grounds.

Q. Now, when you get your exhibits in the electric building, tell me, please—for I am asking this as much for my information as well as for anything else, but I think it is probably well we all should understand it—tell me the relationship the exhibitors will bear to the plant.—A. That has been a very nice question from the organization of our department. We have never gotten directly down to it.

Q. You have not arranged for that?—A. The department of construction contended for absolute authority over their matters concerning contracts and assumed we had nothing to do with it. We on the other hand have said that when affairs pertain to our exhibitors, we have to do with it. The contention is still pending.

HOW APPOINTED.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. How was your appointment brought about?—A. I was appointed by the Director-General on the recommendation of the chief of my department.

Q. Will you tell me something about your chief, as long as he is not here; what was his business before taking charge of this department?—A. He was and is chief electrician for the city of Chicago. He is a practical electrician and has been for thirty years, and has developed the present lighting and power and transmission system used in Chicago at the present time.

Mr. HENDERSON. Do you know what department the gas interest will be put under; in what department they will exhibit?—A. Mines, I think.

Mr. DAVIS. Manufactures.

The WITNESS. I am not sure about that.

SCHEDULE.

Summary of expenses of Department J from February 14, 1891, to March 1, 1892.

Salaries:	
Chief	$2,604.13
Clerks	2,038.85
Stenographers	688.80
Draftsmen	1,394.39
Agent abroad, total expenses	918.00
Stationery and printing	211.40
Postage	56.75
Telegrams	4.68
Traveling expenses (chief and subordinates)	514.38
Carriage hire	39.00
Advertising	29.75
Total	8,499.33

In addition to these expenses the auditor of the Exposition has charged against the department certain incidentals, which have been divided among the departments, the proportion against this department being as follows:

Attendants and laborers (janitor service)	$142.48
Electric lights for office	31.30
Gas	6.53
Ice	1.62
Telephones	87.32
Incidental expenses	38.82
Total	308.07

All of the unusual expenses of the department, including expenses of a special commissioner to Europe, and traveling expenses in this country, may be properly chargeable to the wishes of the chief of this department, as they were all incurred at his request.

In calling attention to the results achieved up to this time, I beg to suggest the small amount of money expended for postage during the year (see above schedule). The explanation lies in the fact that I have deemed it expedient to confer personally with the people interested; hence the seemingly large amount devoted to traveling expenses. The result of this course of procedure is that at the present time the business of the department is thoroughly in hand. I am in touch with all the electrical people of this country, and have a personal understanding and knowledge of what they are doing. My representative, whom you were good enough to commission and send to Europe, and whose expenses the Board of Directors was good enough to provide, placed the department in touch with the electricians of Europe, and furnished them with the information necessary to allow of their intelligent preparations for the Exposition; moreover, he procured data for the information of the department, and, indeed, for the whole Exposition management, which will be invaluable when the time arrives for the installation of exhibits.

Much information as to the work of the department has been disseminated by means of the electrical press, both home and foreign. In this way considerable items of expense have been avoided, and this system being agreed upon and understood by those interested in the department work beforehand, has further tended to make unnecessary a voluminous correspondenc.

In conclusion, I beg to announce that applications for space are on file in my office covering a total of 275,000 square feet, the total amount of available space in the building being 207,000 square feet. These figures, moreover, do not contemplate some 20,000 square feet which must eventually be assigned to Europeans, in addition to the space already assigned to England and Germany. Within sixty days—as soon as the electrical people have had time to digest the contents of the department prospectus, which, barring further misfortunes, will be issued in a few days—I shall have applications for more than three times the amount of space in the building. There is a widespread interest in the work of the department. Most of the electrical companies have made appropriations to prepare and maintain their exhibits. These appropriations foot up many hundred thousands of dollars, and the larger companies especially have organized corps of men who are charged solely with World's Fair work.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,

Chief Department of Electricity.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

March 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893.

Salaries:	
Chief, at $2,500	$833.33
Secretary, at $2,000	666.66
Assistant engineer, at $2,000	666.66
Stenographer, at $900	300.00
Printing, stationery, etc. (including prospectus)	750.00
Postage (including mailing 10,000 copies prospectus)	500.00
Traveling expenses	400.00
Telegraph and telephone service	200.00
Plans, drawings, and miscellaneous expenses	200.00
Total	4,516.65

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Salaries:	
Chief	$5,000.00
Assistant chief	4,000.00
Three assistants, at $2,000	6,000.00
Secretary	3,000.00
Four clerks, at $1,500	6,000.00
Two stenographers, at $900	1,800.00
Two messengers, at $600	1,200.00

Salaries—Continued.	
Two inspectors of installation, at $1,200	$2,400.00
Four inspectors of installation, four months, at $100	1,600.00
Four carpenters, six months, at $83.33	2,000.00
Four superintendents machinery, four months, at $83.33	1,333.00
One superintendent shafting, five months, at $150	750.00
One superintendent motors, five months, at $150	750.00
Two plumbers, four months, at $83.33	666.00
Ten laborers, six months, at $45	2,700.00
Two machinists, four months, at $75	600.00
One head janitor, six months, at $100	600.00
Printing, stationery, and office supplies	6,000.00
Janitors and sweepers' stores, trucks, etc	1,000.00
Traveling expenses	1,500.00
Telegraph and telephone service	500.00
Miscellaneous expenses, emergency account	1,000.00
Total	50,399.00

Four months, from July 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893.

Salaries:	
Chief, at $5,000	$1,666.64
Assistant chief, at $4,000	1,333.32
Three assistants, at $2,000	2,000.00
Secretary, at $3,000	1,000.00
Four clerks, at $1,500	500.00
Two stenographers, at $900	600.00
Two messengers, at $600	400.00
Six inspectors of installation, at $100	2,400.00
Four carpenters, at $83.33	333.32
Four superintendents of machinery, at $83.33	333.32
One superintendent of shafting, at $150	600.00
One superintendent of motors, at $150	600.00
Two plumbers, at $83.33	666.66
Ten laborers, at $45	1,800.00
Two machinists, at $75	600.00
One head janitor, at $100	400.00
Printing' stationery, and office supplies	2,000.00
Janitors' stores, trucks, etc	800.00
Telegraph and telephone service	500.00
Miscellaneous expenses—emergency account	5,000.00
Total	23,533.26

Watchmen and janitor service for the entire time.

Salaries:	
One head watchman, ten months, at $100	$1,000.00
One head night watchman, ten months, at $100	1,000.00
Ten watchmen, ten months, at $60	6,000.00
Seventy watchmen, seven months, at $60	29,400.00
Twenty night watchmen, seven months, at $60	8,400.00
Ten night watchmen, ten months, at $60	6,000.00
Four assistant janitors, eight months, at $45	1,440.00
Forty sweepers, seven months, at $45	12,600.00
Uniforms for watchmen, janitors, etc	3,600.00
Total	69,440.00

From close of Exposition, October 31, 1893, to January 31, 1894.

Salaries of officers, inspectors, and laborers on duty during three months while machinery and exhibits are being removed from the electrical building; also, care of those exhibits and the machinery, which must be returned to owners by the department; also, cost of report on the achievements of the section, three months, at $2,000 per month	$6,000.00

All of the unusual expenses of the department, including expenses of a special commissioner to Europe, and traveling expenses in this country, may be properly chargeable to the wishes of the chief of this department, as they were all incurred at his request.

In calling attention to the results achieved up to this time, I beg to suggest the small amount of money expended for postage during the year (see above schedule). The explanation lies in the fact that I have deemed it expedient to confer personally with the people interested; hence the seemingly large amount devoted to traveling expenses. The result of this course of procedure is that at the present time the business of the department is thoroughly in hand. I am in touch with all the electrical people of this country, and have a personal understanding and knowledge of what they are doing. My representative, whom you were good enough to commission and send to Europe, and whose expenses the Board of Directors was good enough to provide, placed the department in touch with the electricians of Europe, and furnished them with the information necessary to allow of their intelligent preparations for the Exposition; moreover, he procured data for the information of the department, and, indeed, for the whole Exposition management, which will be invaluable when the time arrives for the installation of exhibits.

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Traveling expenses	400 00
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Total	4,516.65

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Secretary	3,000.00
Four clerks, at $1,500	6,000.00
Two stenographers, at $900	1,800.00
Two messengers, at $600	1,200.00

Q. I see you have expended a little over $11,000. That has been expended in salaries?—A. Yes, sir; for that work, besides issuing circulars, information which has been sent to artists in this country and abroad.

AID FROM BUREAU OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

Q. Has the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion been of much assistance to you in your department?—A. Yes, the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion has forwarded a great deal of information for us. It has mailed for us a great many thousand of these circulars.

Q. Who superintended the printing?—A. Well, I think we did through the Press and Printing Committee.

Q. Did the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion distribute them upon lists that you furnished?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. Could not your force have distributed that?

The WITNESS. It would have been almost impossible considering the work we had to do. There are only three of us in the office, and when Prof. Ives is away there is only my assistant and myself in charge.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. You keep a very small force?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have stated in this pamphlet your classification; state in as few words as you can, so it may appear in the body of this report, the scope and theory of your department.—A. Well, the aim of our department is to present the best possible exhibits of the arts of all the nations.

CLASSIFICATION.

Q. What do you include under the head of art; of course you have paintings?—A. Painting in oil and water colors, sculpture, bronzes, casts from original works——

Q. Decorative ware?—A. Decorative wares, cameos—everything that properly comes under the head of fine arts.

Q. In speaking of bronzes, do you speak of ornaments in precious metals, gold and silver?—A. That would be included as objects of art.

Q. Anything that is in the nature of ornamentation?—A. That comes legitimately under the heading of fine arts.

AWARDS.

Q. Now, what kind of awards do you propose to give for excellence?—A. That is a matter to be decided.

Q. That is not yet determined?—A. No, sir.

Q. What extent have you assurances from exhibitors?—A. Well, we have applications for 131,000 square feet of space more than we possibly can have.

Q. Well, that settles it. What is your system of coming to conclusions in respect to merit—that is, in regard to your judges?—A. These advisory committees. Well, in the foreign countries all that matter is directed by the foreign commission.

Q. That relates to works of foreign arts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You leave them to organize their own boards?—A. Entirely.

Q. And they pass judgment upon the merits?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On articles from abroad?—A. Entirely.

Q. That extends to each nation?—A. Yes, sir; each nation does that for itself.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. That is, in competition among themselves?—A. Well, I suppose they will do very much as we do here. We issue a general circular to the artists defining the plan and scope of the department. Then we appoint these advisory committees in various places, who will arrange the details. They will notify artists where works can be sent at a certain time for examination. Then these advisory committees become merged in juries.

Q. That is for the inspection of pictures to be received?—A. I do not know that.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. That is not exactly the idea I was after; I was speaking about the awards of competition?—A. I imagine that an international jury will look after that here; that has been the case at all expositions.

Q. The competition between similar articles will be on the basis of the world's product?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you have applications now for more space than you expect to have?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that preclude a number of exhibitors of special merit from getting space they are after?—A. We will be glad enough to assign a number of these countries such space as they ask for.

ASSIGNMENT OF SPACE.

Q. Have you made any assignment of space to date?—A. We have made a single definite assignment of space, and that is to Japan. They have asked for a certain amount, and we were able to tell them they could have a certain gallery. We have granted 10,000 square feet to England, 20,000 to Germany, 3,000 to Denmark.

Q. That is a definite estimate?—A. We have not definitely stated where it will be.

Q. You have only determined upon the measure of space, but not the location of it?—A. The selection is not determined.

Q. Your building is divided into more than one story, you spoke of galleries?—A. Our building consists of thirty-six galleries for paintings on the ground floor. I have a plan of the building here which will illustrate this. [Exhibiting the same.]

Q. And what you mean by a gallery is—— —A. A room.

Q. It does not mean one room above another room?—A. Not at all. We will have a gallery all around inside of this court. [Illustrating.]

Q. So you will use more than simply your ground floor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any provisions determined upon for the accommodation of students of art?—A. No, sir; we have nothing of that sort. That will come under the control of the Liberal Art Department and educational exhibits.

Q. But it will be in your building, if they study art?—A. That would be considered as educational.

Q. That would not exactly reach—— —A. That is provided for, I think, in the liberal arts classification.

Q. Do you grant them any space?—A. To art students?

Q. Yes.—A. They have no space set aside for them.

Q. There is no provision made or contemplated as far as you know for the special benefit of art students?—A. Nothing special.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE.

Q. Who made up this list of expenditures?—A. The list was made up by Prof. Ives and myself.

Q. What did you take as a guide in making this up?—A. I take experience mostly.

Q. Where did you draw your experience from?—A. Well, I considered the experience I had at Louisville, in a very much smaller way of course; Prof. Ives has been for fifteen or sixteen years director of the art museum.

Q. Did you study the other expositions as to that?—A. Yes, sir; but this was mainly based on our own experience and on the data we have, and from the work that is on hand, our building and its arrangement.

Q. Do you feel a great deal of confidence in the accuracy of this estimate?—A. I think perhaps we have underestimated in some cases.

Q. I see you have got quite an item here for insurance?—A. Yes, sir.

VALUE OF EXHIBIT.

Q. What do you estimate to be the value of the works of art that will enter into your exhibits?—A. That will be very difficult to estimate.

Q. How could you estimate insurance unless you had some idea of that amount?—A. We simply made this general estimate of about a million dollars on about a million dollars of exhibits loaned.

Q. So that in arriving at this estimate for insurance you estimated you would have about a million dollars' worth of works of art?—A. Which we ourselves would have to insure. A great deal of that will not be for sale or be in competition.

Q. A great deal you will not be responsible for at all; it will be individual exhibitors?—A Well, we will be responsible for any that we borrow from the owners.

Q. But a great many artists exhibit on their own account?—A. Yes, sir; a great many.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. They will get their own insurance and be competitors; all exhibitors in a technical sense will pay their own insurance?—A. I think so; that is my understanding.

Q. Do you intend to borrow besides pictures to exhibit?—A. Yes, sir; we will have to borrow a good deal.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky:

Q. Where you get the works of art from private galleries and collectors?—A. We will have to pay insurance and transportation.

Q. But where painters and sculptors exhibit for the benefit of their own business they will pay it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore a million dollars does not show a representative value of the art display?—A. Not at all; that will be a very small part. We want to have a retrospective collection of American paintings and we can only get them from owners, and of course we must insure and pay the expenses in part.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate for the transportation charges?

The WITNESS. I think there is an estimate.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Transportation, expenses, etc., $44,500.

INSTALLATION.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I would like to ask about the item of installation. Will it take this to put the pictures in place?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that for borrowed pictures?—A. No; we expect to get from France and perhaps from other countries casts of architecture which will come in a great many different pieces and will have to be put together here.

Q. Is that borrowed or sent by exhibitors?—A. That will be sent by the countries and will remain here.

Q. Will it remain here permanently?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where will the title be?—A. The title—the matter is to be arranged in this way. I take one instance; the French Government has agreed to make an exhibit of casts from the Trocadero and a great many interiors. They have agreed to send these over as exhibits and let them remain here permanently on condition some art museum or some gentleman who wishes to present these to some art museum will pay half the cost of making the cast. When these things come here we will have to put them together in the Art building.

Q. They will be sold to some art museum?—A. On consideration of paying half the cost of making the cast.

Q. They will be of very great value outside of that?—A. For an art museum, yes, sir; and I think an arrangement has been made for the Art Institute to take them.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Q. What is this item of "expenses of advisory committees—New York, Boston, Paris, Munich, and elsewhere—$10,000"?—A. They are composed of artists, architects, and sculptors who will judge works submitted for inspection and determine what will be received.

Q. I thought the representatives of the countries would do that?—A. They will. These are for American works of art. Our advisory committees are all American committees.

Q. Will you file a statement to go with your evidence giving the names and residences of advisory committees and the compensation paid to each?—A. There is no compensation paid at all.

Q. Then what is this $10,000?—A. This is to pay their expenses. Our advisory committees, as I began to explain, will become merged into juries when they have jury work to do.

Q. Do you expect them to come here?—A. Not exactly to come here, but members from one jury point will visit another jury point. For instance, in New York we have a jury of five——

Q. Is that a jury for inspection or for awards?—A. They are inspectors. In order to make that jury two members from Philadelphia will join two members from Boston; that will make a jury for New York. So when a jury is required in Boston, two from New York go to Boston and two from Philadelphia, and so on.

Q. This is to determine whether they are of sufficient merit to be received?—A. That is it.

PICTURE-HANGERS.

Q. I see you have 50 expert picture-hangers?—A. They will be employed for pictures, to place them on the wall.

Q. Placing the large pictures?—A. Placing all.

Q. Are you going to do the placing for exhibitors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that contrary to the usual custom?—A. It is the usual custom.

Q. I understand exhibitors have to pay the expenses of putting machinery in?—A. This is different; all expositions have to do that.

Q. You pay the expenses of hanging and placing in position for exhibitors?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. You would not allow them to do it?—A. We could not allow them to do it.

Q. Of this force, one assistant chief, etc., which you estimate for, none have been appointed?—A. Only three officers have been appointed.

Q. So there are some 73 or 74 officers and employés yet to be appointed by this department?—A. Yes, sir.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. I see you have provided in your estimate for an electrician. I do not see that is provided for in any other department?—A. That department on dark days and at night, of course, entirely depends upon electric lights, and those lights are likely to give out at times, and various things occur to them.

Q. Does not the Electric Department provide for that?—A. I do not know about that. At Louisville we had a man as electrician and he looked after those matters, which you know are very necessary. We have here a great many galleries.

Q. I understand it is necessary to have an electrician; but my question is this: Why is this department required to furnish an electrician and all the others are supplied by the Electric Department?—A. I do not know; if the Electric Department would supply one, we could do without him here; just so we get an electrician.

Q. When you made the estimate did you not give a reason?—A. When we made the estimates we did not know the others had not estimated for an electrician.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. But you will have to have him?

The WITNESS. He is very necessary. He is also necessary to lower or raise the reflectors or something of that sort, as it requires a man who understands it.

CLOSING EXPENSES.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You have estimated $34,016.66 for closing up after the Exposition closes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Keeping one chief for six months at $5,000, $2,500; one assistant chief for six months at $3,000, $1,500; one assistant chief for six months at $1,200 a year, $600, and one clerk and one stenographer, and so on. Do you think it will take six months to close that up?—A. I think perhaps it will. There is a good deal of detail in this department, because there are so many separate exhibits.

Q. The different exhibitors will take their own pictures away?—A. We will have to see to the shipping.

Q. Do you pay expenses of boxing and shipping for private exhibits?—A. I understand we will.

Q. You do not pay transportation?—A. We deliver everything at the cars.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You think it will require six months to close it?—A. We have estimated that; yes, sir.

Q. How long will it require to install the exhibits?—A. I expect the exhibits will begin to arrive in October, and they will come on until the 1st of March.

Q. Do you expect any considerable number in October?—A. I think Germany will send a large portion of her exhibits in October.

Q. How much of that exhibit will arrive after the first of the year?—A. The main portion will, but these architectural works will nearly all come over this year.

Q. How long do you estimate that it will require to place them in position?—A. The last day of receiving pictures is the 1st of March; that will leave us two months for putting them up.

Q. How long would it require you to do that work, provided you had the exhibits ready and had the necessary force?—A. It will take all of two months.

Q. To put up the exhibits?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And put them together?—A. Yes, sir; except the architectural; for them we will have a longer time.

Q. I understand you can place them in two months?—A. The American exhibits.

Q. What additional time will be required for any other exhibits?—A. The architectural exhibit will require a longer time.

Q. How long?—A. I do not know exactly how long.

Q. What do you estimate the time necessary to put all the exhibits in place ready for inspection?—A. I should think it will require for the architectural at least four months.

Q. Your full force for four months?—A. Whatever force we put on that part of it.

Q. Suppose your entire force was employed on the architectural exhibits, and the exhibits all at hand, how long would it require to put them in place?—A. Our entire force could not work on the architectural exhibits. That must be a special expert force. With our picture-hangers, etc., it would take nearly two months to put them up and arrange them suitably. Of course the foreign exhibitors will superintend the placing of their exhibits.

Q. The point I want to get at is the question of time to be employed. I do not care how you arrange your force. In your estimate you assert that six months will be required to close up this department, take the pictures down and ship them?—A. To wind up the business.

Q. How long will you require to install these exhibits?

Mr. COGSWELL. Supposing they were all here at one time?

The WITNESS. I suppose two or three months.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then it takes twice as long to get rid of them as it does to put them up?—A. It is not simply taking them down, but it is winding up the whole business.

Q. Winding up what, what other business have you?—A. Simply finishing everything, all our correspondence, all these things of detail, the insurance and so on will have to be looked after.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I call your attention to this fact: You allow one month after the close for a superintendent of gallery, one month for a superintendent of engraving and printing, one month for an electrician; you keep fifty expert handlers of paintings?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You keep eight watchmen two months, then you keep fifteen laborers one month; the soldiers, the men who do the fighting, are retained one month and the officers are kept six months?—A. These men are to do the fighting.

Q. But after your soldier has fought the battle, the battle is ended; why do you need officers for five months longer?—A. We will have considerable to do after it is over. When the pictures are shipped the actual work is not ended entirely.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Your total estimate is $273,826.67.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is correct?—A. That is correct.

Q. Have you any source of revenue in the course of your exhibits?—A. We have not any sources of revenue yet provided for. There may be some from the

sale of catalogues and perhaps there might be a charge of commission on what works were sold. But that has not yet been arranged or provided for. It is customary, however, to charge a commission on works sold.

Q. What commission?—A. Ten per cent; so that might be included as possibly a source of revenue.

Q. You can also charge for some of the labor furnished exhibitors, can you not?—A. Among foreign exhibitors possibly; I do not know how that is.

Q. That you have not fully determined.—A. That has not yet been determined.

Mr. HENDERSON. There must be necessarily a great many details which they must discuss hereafter.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

TESTIMONY OF MOSES P. HANDY—(Recalled).

MOSES P. HANDY recalled and examined:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I desire to invite your attention to pages 128 and 129 of Senator Palmer's report. Your salary is $7,500?—A. Yes, sir.

WRITERS AND EXCHANGE EDITORS.

Q. Now, in your estimate I find an item for "writers and exchange editors."—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state the nature of that expenditure.—A. We have from newspapers, magazines, etc., continued demands for information, and instead of getting the chiefs of the several departments to write them up we have them written by skilled writers. We have editorial writers, as we call them for the sake of name, who write such matter as that, and in addition write a variety of things in regard to the Exposition, which serve the purpose of promotion.

Q. If some exhibitor was to write you in relation to electricity exhibits would it be your duty to reply to such an inquiry?—A. No, sir; we have no correspondence with the exhibitor, except in reply to their request for information. These writers write matter about the exhibits and about the features of the Exposition in response to inquiries from newspapers. I can give you an illustration in five words, if you would like to have it. For instance, I remember a newspaper wrote to us to know what was being done in the matter of transportation exhibits, foreign exhibits. That reply is written by us; or, on the application of the chief of transportation exhibits, we write an editorial, an article which treats simply in regard to that class of exhibits.

LANGUAGES.

Q. There is an item classed under the head of "German and Scandinavian, French and Spanish, Italian, Portuguse, Russian, and other languages;" what is the purpose of that expenditure?—A. Those are men we have to translate. In addition all matter is sent out translated in certain languages. Then we have translators on call for others who are paid by the piece.

DESCRIPTIVE WRITERS, ETC.

Q. In the estimate from July 1, 1892 to June 30, 1893, is an item for "descriptive writers and exchange editors." How does that duty differ from the other?—A. Not at all, except I would explain the exchange editors. We receive about one hundred papers a week, and they are all read for the information of the Director-General and other departments and officers of the Exposition showing what is being said and done concerning the departments in which they are interested.

PAMPHLETS, ETC.

Q. Now, we come to the estimate for "publishing pamphlets, maps, illustrated articles, sending plate matter to country newspapers and reporters for local press, $25,000;" how long do you expect to continue that line of work, which is estimated for from July 1 to June 30, 1893?—A. We expect to publish pamphlets

and maps as the occasion may arise down to the time or nearly to the time of the opening of the Exposition. The other matter will be continued from that time on.

Q. Are you able to state what amount is to be applied to publishing of maps, pamphlets, illustrated articles, etc.?—A. No, sir; that would be quite impossible so far as pamphlets are concerned, or maps because they are gotten out for the occasion.

Q. Then how do you reach the conclusion that $25,000 is a correct estimate?—A. That is what I want to tell you. Our experience is that a pamphlet costs so much with such a circulation. Each pamphlet calls for a certain amount of circulation, but if we issue a pamphlet for general distribution so many pamphlets will be necessary, say 100,000, where if it was some particular department it might need 5,000, or so on.

DISTRIBUTION, BILL POSTING, ETC.

Q. Another item is for "distribution, billposters, and posting." What sort of advertising is that?—A. Distribution, as the distribution of lithographs and pamphlets or mail matter for the Exposition. Bill posting is a sort of advertising which we will do very little of, but which we will do as the time for the Exbition approaches and during its progress to attract people to the Fair.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

Q. I notice also an estimate additional to the item for reporters of local press of $40,000 for "newspaper advertising." What is the nature of that expense?—A. That is advertising *per se*, advertising direct. It is made up in this way. Advertising up to the opening of the Exposition, $5,000; and then October. November and December, $3,000; from January to May, $12,000; from May to October, during the Exposition, about $19,000 or $20,000; making in round numbers $40,000.

Q. What amount will you expend after the Exposition begins?—A. About $19,000 or $20,000.

Q. Now in your estimate of expenditures from July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893, I notice that $25,000 is carried for "newspaper advertising." This expenditure begins two months after the Exposition is fully under way?—A. Yes—what is the item you asked about?

Q. "Newspaper advertising $25,000."—A. Yes, sir, that is right. I made it out of abundant caution, and the estimate is not founded on such detail as the other features of my estimate. I feel we are under great obligations to the newspapers and we ought to advertise fully. I have given an itemized statement of the $40,000. In regard to this, it was made simply out of abundant caution.

Q. You have no items upon which you rest this estimate?—A. No, sir; simply a matter on which I made an estimate.

Q. You speak of "abundant caution" and of implied obligations to newspapers; are those obligations incurred because of favorable notices of the Fair?—A. No; I mean they are doing now an immense amount of free advertising, and I think it is advisable, when the times comes, to do as liberally by them as possible. I felt after I made my itemized estimate that it would be a small amount of what would be expected of us, and in abundant caution I added this, of course without detail.

Q. Would such advertising, beginning at a period two months after the Exposition is underway, be essential to its success?—A. I think if we could add $100,000 it would contribute immensely to the gate receipts. The more advertising we can do, the better I think it will be for the Exposition. I am satisfied the more money put into such a thing during the progress of the Exposition the more the gate receipts will be. That is my theory.

Q. Among what class of newspapers do you expect to expend this money?—A. My idea is to advertise——

Q. In the metropolitan papers?—A. And in the papers of the country. Take representative cities for occasional display advertisements, but to put the regular advertising among as many papers as possible all over the country.

Q. I asked that question because I hear a good deal of complaint from the local press in my section. They are continually publishing information as they assert for which they receive no compensation. What are you going to do for them?—A. Exactly; that is exactly it, Mr. Chairman; that is why I think it is proper to make as large an appropriation as possible. I am going to ask for a larger appropriation than I have in my estimate.

Q. It is your purpose to advertise through the entire list of country newspapers?—A. If I can get the committee to agree with my views, and I hope also to give them such accommodations on the fair grounds and in the Exposition as can be done.

Q. Upon what theory would you disburse the money?—A. All over the country.

Q. I ask that for the reason there is about seventy newspapers of all kinds in my district alone, and I do not think the appropriation will go very far?—A. I am afraid it will not. I would like to get $200,000 for newspaper advertising.

NEWS LETTERS, ETC.

Q. What is the nature of the expenditure designated under the head of "news letters, and bulletins, $5,000?"—A. That is to supply them with news; to supply them with news of the Exposition, just as the news associations would give them. We propose to have a force on the ground for that purpose, and a number of associations have already requested us to make arrangements of that kind and send them out in plate matter if we can.

Q. That would not be covered by the Associated Press and the United Press.—A. They will send simply news, but in regard to the exposition there are a good many things happening from day to day and we propose to give descriptive letters.

Q. I understood you to state in your former examination that the work of your department had been to some extent duplicated by the division of Foreign Affairs.—A. I say we run somewhat on the same line, but that matter had been adjusted by the chief of that department and myself.

Q. I think you stated that in your opinion the Foreign Department could be dispensed with?—A. No, you asked me in regard to the functions of that department and I referred you to the chief.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TESTIMONY OF WALKER FEARN.

WALKER FEARN sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please give your residence.—A. My actual residence is here. My former residence is Louisiana and my latest permanent residence has been in Greece, Roumania, and Servia.

Q. What was your occupation prior to your connection with the Exposition?—A. I was in the diplomatic service of the United States.

Q. At what point?—A. Athens.

Q. What branch of it?—A. United States minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia.

Q. During what time?—A. From 1885 to 1889, under Mr. Cleveland.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. Now, will you state as tersely as you can the scope of your department?—A. I think as tersely as I can express it it bears the same relation to the Exposition that the department bears to the General Government. In other words, I am the channel of communication with foreign countries, having nothing whatsoever to do with internal affairs.

Q. What are your duties?—A. My duties are to correspond for the Exposition generally; the official correspondence is conducted through me with the commissioners abroad, with the London office, for instance. We have different commissioners on the continent of Europe; we have the diplomatic and consular corps so far as it is needed and correspond with them, and with our special commissioners abroad. The correspondence is very large and growing with the daily extent and development of my office.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Q. How many special commissioners have you abroad?—A. We have one commissioner in London, defined as the official representative, Mr. McCormi

Q. What is his salary?—A. Four thousand dollars, I think he gets.

Q. What other commissioners are there?—A. Then there are two special commissioners in Italy who have recently been appointed. They have been appointed only provisionally, however, Mr. Grant and Mr. Angelo del Nero.

Q. Who made the appointment?—A. The management here on the recommendation of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Higinbotham, who have recently visited Europe as special commissioners.

Q. What officer employs them?—A. The Director-General; he appoints all officers.

Q. Where are these men located?—A. In Rome.

Q. What are their salaries?—A. They get, I think, 10,000 lire for actual expenses, that will be about $2,000.

Q. Is that expenditure under your control and direction?—A. Well, I approve the vouchers. They have 10,000 lire or $2,000 for all special expenses, and six, I think, for traveling.

Q. Are $5,000 actually to the credit of each?—A. Not actually, they are only payable now for six months.

Q. For what term were they appointed?—A. Until the 1st of July.

Q. When did they enter upon that service?—A. They entered some time in January last.

Q. What amount is to be allowed or has been allowed for that time?

Mr. DAVIS. Two thousand dollars each and $1,000 for expenses.

Q. What is the necessity for the appointment of two commissioners at Rome?

The WITNESS. One represents the Fine Art Department and one seeks general exhibits.

Q. What class of exhibits?—A. Everything of Italian manufacture, all the manufactures and textiles produced there, covering this whole field of manufactures; whatever may be deemed worthy of exhibition here like the glasswork of Venice, etc.

Q. What other foreign agents have you?—A. We have one gentleman in Mexico now.

Q. What gentleman?—A. Mr. Payne.

Q. What is his salary?—A. I think his allowance is about $10 a day, altogether.

Q. Ten dollars for salary?—A. Ten dollars for salary.

Q. What for expenses?—A. One hundred for office rent, and he pays, I think, for "entrance to the office," rather a curious item.

Q. He is allowed $10 a day; is that his entire compensation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I did not understand that you completed your statement as to what he was allowed for expenses.—A. He is allowed $100 for rent, and $3 or $4 for entrance. I presume it must be through some entrance room. It strikes me as being a rather peculiar item.

Q. What other expenses are allowed him?—A. I think nothing else.

Q. What other foreign agent have you?—A. We have several consular officers who are acting for us, as Mr. Crawford, of St. Petersburg, Mr. Goldsmith, of Vienna, and Dr. Allen, who is secretary of the legation at Corea.

Q. They are United States officers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they paid a salary by the Exposition?—A. No; there was an allowance made to Gen. Crawford. That was for a particular visit made in the interest of Chief Ives to Moscow. He is consul at St. Petersburg.

Q. Do you remember what that allowance was?—A. I think it was $500 or $600.

Q. You have no other foreign representatives?—A. No, sir. We have two officers now in South America who will be withdrawn; one at the headquarters of the Orinoco River and the other in Peru, who have been ordered home.

Q. What is the compensation paid to these officers?—A. I think as a rule it is $6 a day. The officers were installed before I came into the office; so I am not as familiar as I ought to be, perhaps.

Q. Have you had in your employ prior to this any officers who have been discontinued?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please give a list of those, if you have them.—A. I have not made a list, but I can give you the names of them if you wish me to.

Q. Very well.—A. There is Mr. Goward, who was Commissioner to Japan. There is Mr. Hitchcock.

Q. From what time and the compensation?—A. I could not state, because they were there long before I came in, but I could easily make out a schedule.

Q. I wish you would make out for the committee a list of all foreign agents, covering the time of their employment and the amount of compensation, either for salaries or for expenses?—A. I will do that.

Q. I notice the Latin-American Bureau seems to be under your control?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is chief of that?—A. Mr. Curtis.

Q. What Curtis?—A. Mr. William E. Curtis, who is domiciled in Washington. He is at the head of the American Republics Department.

Q. At what salary?—A. At $3,600.

Q. Is he in the employ of the United States?—A. I think he still has the management of that particular bureau of the American Republics.

Q. The point I want to get at is whether he draws any additional compensation by reason of any other office.—A. That I could not tell you; that is not within the purview of my business; but I know he was connected with that department and I think that led very much to his employment here, as he is supposed to be familiar with the subject.

Q. He is paid by the Exposition Company $3,600 a year.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And allowed office expenses at the rate of $4,000 a year?—A. Yes, sir; I will not be sure, however, for it is very difficult to retain these figures in one's head.

Q. Did you make up this estimate which appeared in Senator Palmer's report?—A. I presume so, if it comes from my department I must have made it.

Q. Did you prepare it?—A. Yes, sir. If you let me see a copy I can answer that with more confidence.

Q. I will ask you to state again in a few words exactly what your department does, so that we may be sure as to the scope of your duties.—A. I say I am the channel of communication between the Director-General and all the officers of the Exposition with foreign commissioners, not only with our own commissioners and with foreign commissioners, but with those who provide exhibits, merchants, and others, people who ask information about exhibits; and in order to cover that as far as possible by form, I made out a circular for the five great nations of Europe which we have circulated very largely in Europe, showing everything we expect to have on exhibition here.

Q. Your work is entirely abroad?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have now an agent at London?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And two in Italy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is the other?—A. We have one agent in Mexico.

Q. Two in South America?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have been recalled?—A. Yes, sir. You are asking about the scope of my office; I may mention it is my business to receive foreigners who come here. I will state I was engaged for an hour and a half not long ago with a distinguished gentleman, Mr. Caubert, who represents the French Government.

Q. Do you have to do with the entertainment of these foreign gentlemen?—A. I presume I ought to do it.

Q. You do not expect to do it?—A. Oh, I hope so. By the way, I omitted to mention two gentlemen in the service, a commissioner of South America, Col. Tisdel, and Mr. Bryan, of this city, whom we are expecting back in a few days. I spoke of him just now as being in Europe. He is temporarily absent, and he is a citizen of this place.

METHODS OF PROMOTION.

Q. Your department has a building on the grounds?—A. No, sir.

Q. You make no exhibits?—A. None.

Q. It is solely a bureau of agitation, is it not?—A. Well, you may call it agitation.

The CHAIRMAN. Abroad?

The WITNESS. Here and abroad, also for newspapers. I try as far as possible not to trench upon Major Handy's province, but to handle the correspondence and do agitation in that way.

DUTIES.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What will you have to do from May 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893, the close of the Exposition?—A. I suppose corresponding with any foreign agents or exhibitors, or representatives in charge, doing all that came our way.

Q. But every exhibitor will have somebody looking after his matters to see where his exhibit is to be put, and the other departments are looking after these things; what is your field of duty then?—A. This is very largely contingent.

Allow me to say I only judge from the experience of others. I understand it takes a very much longer time to close up affairs, for instance, the Centennial, and I know it took a long time to close up affairs at the New Orleans Exposition, with which I had something to do.

Q. You estimate for six months?—A. However, that is merely a supposition.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What does your correspondence average daily?—A. You mean the number of letters?

Q. Yes, sir; the probable average.—A. I suppose it averages thirty or forty letters, sometimes more and sometimes less.

Q. Are these letters from agents abroad?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to invite your attention to section 10 of the act authorizing the Exposition, which says, "That whenever the President of the United States shall be notified by the Commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for, and there has also been filed with him by the State corporation, known as the 'World's Exposition of 1892,' satisfactory proof that a sum not less than $10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of the Exposition herein authorized, has in fact been raised or provided for by subscription or other legally binding means, he shall be authorized through the Department of State, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the Exposition will open and close, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commission for publication in their respective countries, etc." Now, is it your judgment that this provision of law giving publication of the time and place at which this Exposition is to be held, and the regulations under which it will be held does not provide sufficient notice abroad?—A. It might, possibly it does. I have nothing to gainsay, this is largely speculative in any way. I am not responsible for the management of the Exposition at all. Of course the official invitation given is everything. We could not have an international Exposition unless the Government did proclaim it in this way. I know from actual experience that all my time is taken up by people who want to know things, who had not heard or did not learn of them from the proclamation. They require a good deal of minute information which they do not obtain from the legations.

Q. Do you answer foreign applicants?—A. Yes, sir; every one that comes in to my office.

Q. Are not communications relating to foreign exhibits addressed to the Director-General?—A. Yes, sir; and they are referred to me, and I may say to you that the exhibitors who apply from abroad are referred to their Commission. For instance, a German writes here and we give him the particular information he wants; but before he is allowed to exhibit, before that exhibit is offered, he must receive the approval of the Commissioner at Berlin. This is to insure the exhibition of nothing but worthy exhibits.

Q. And you simply furnish the necessary information?—A. Yes, sir; I try to do it.

Q. That is part of your duties?—A. Yes, sir.

CLERICAL ESTIMATES.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What proportion of the clerks and officers you estimated for are now appointed and serve in your department?—A. I have but one.

Q. You are assuming that this force will be able to meet all your wants?—A. No; if the business expands I will need one more clerk and one more typewriter.

Q. Did you not really apply for three new clerks at $1,800 and one at $1,200?—A. Of course these estimates are made as large as I could conscientiously put them so as to cover everything. I think two clerks at $1,200 and a stenographer at $900—I have only one now—and one typewriter and laborer at $480; then I have to have a translator, I could not do all the translating myself, if I did I could not do anything else. He has been employed a month or more, and I think it will be necessary to make him permanent.

Q. Your labors are really more in advance of the commencement of the Exposition than afterwards?—A. I presume so.

Q. After that they will be more social?—A. I do not know in regard to the social part of it. You know very well foreigners coming here expect to be

talked to, and as I am something of a linguist, I can talk to many of them. The foreign commissioners ought to meet some one who can talk to them in their own language; that is our idea. I will say, in order there may be no misunderstanding, that the word "agitation" is used in a somewhat different sense in my department. I may say, in passing, that I have a large acquaintance in Europe, having represented our Government there for some time, and I frequently write personal letters which are sometimes the most effective instruments to people whose efforts will be affected in that way. I have a large correspondence in that way.

MEMORANDUM OF THE DATE OF APPOINTMENT, RATE OF COMPENSATION, AND EXPENSES OF EACH COMMISSIONER OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

[Prepared by the Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs at the request of Hon. A. M. Dockery, Chairman of Subcommittee of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.]

Dr. CYRUS ADLER, Commissioner to the Orient. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee September 24, 1890, began service November 1, 1890. Visited Turkey and the Northern coast of Africa. Services terminated February 1, 1892.

Total allowance for salary and expenses was not to exceed $6,000. When Dr. Adler was commissioned it was not expected that he would remain abroad more than one year. Subsequently his time was extended, and on his return he presented vouchers covering his salary and expenses for the entire term of service (fifteen months), and his accounts were settled for $7,597.80, of which $7,500 was for fifteen months' services at the rate of $6,000 per annum for salary and expenses, and $97.80 for official telegrams as per vouchers rendered.

Lieut. A. C. BAKER, U. S. Navy, Commissioner to Mexico. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee March 31, 1891. Services terminated February 11, 1892.

Total allowance $10 per day for subsistence and also expenses Total amount paid Lieut. Baker, as per vouchers rendered, $5,086.84.

HENRY BALLANTINE, United States Consul, Commissioner to India. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee July 18, 1891. Compensation began August 9, 1891.

Compensation for salary $3,000 per annum, and allowance for expenses at $8 per day.

Mr. Ballantine was furnished with a letter of credit for £600 (approximately $3,000) and $1,000 cash. By the terms of his contract this would have been exhausted on or about April 1, 1892, at which time he cabled from Bombay, offering his services gratuitously. Total amount of drafts and cash advanced, $3,948.67.

Surg. D. N. BERTOLETTE, U. S. Navy, Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee December 31, 1890. He is now on his way home, and his services will terminate and his accounts be settled on his arrival.

Allowance, $6 per day for subsistence to February 6, 1891, and $10 per day thereafter, also expenses. Total amount drawn by Dr. Bertolette up to and including March 31, 1892, $3,836.07.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Commissioner to Australasia. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee July 18, 1891. Services terminated March 16, 1892.

Compensation fixed for nine months at $2,000 for salary, and expenses not to exceed $2,000 for the same time. Mr. Campbell completed his trip in eight months. Mr. Campbell rendered a bill with vouchers for $420.39 above his allowance. This was approved, and the total amount paid Mr. Campbell for his entire services being $4,391.15.

Capt. GILBERT P. COTTON, U. S. Army, Commissioner to Central America. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee January 6, 1891. Services terminated January 31, 1892.

Compensation $10 per day, subsistence, and also expenses. Total amount paid Capt. Cotton, $2,569.85.

JOHN M. CRAWFORD, United States Consul-General, Honorary Commissioner to Russia.

The Foreign Exhibits Committee on March 2, 1892, voted a sum not to exceed $600 for expenses incurred in traveling and disseminating information. No drafts or vouchers on this account have yet been received.

CLAYTON I. CROFT, Commissioner to Colombia. Appointment approved by the Foreign Exhibits Committee, April 8, 1891.

Compensation $3 per day for six months and necessary traveling expenses. Mr. Croft's term of service was subsequently extended, his compensation being limited, however, to $750, of which he had drawn, March 31, 1892, $502.66.

ANGELO DEL NERO, Commissioner of Fine Arts for Italy. Appointment approved by Foreign Exhibits Committee, February 2, 1892.

Compensation $2,000 (approximate) for salary and $1,000 (approximate) for expenses, for a term of six months, commencing January 1, 1892. No drafts had been drawn on this account March 31, 1892.

GUSTAVUS GOWARD, Commissioner to Japan and Corea. Appointment approved by the Committee on Foreign Exhibits, June 2, 1890. Services terminated February 12, 1892.

Allowance $8 per day subsistence and also expenses. Total amount paid Mr. Goward for salary and expenses, $9,640.66.

GUGLIELMO GRANT, Commissioner to Italy. Appointment approved by the Committee on Foreign Exhibits, February 9, 1892.

Compensation $2,000 (approximate) for salary and $1,000 (approximate) for expenses, for a term of six months, commencing January 1, 1892. No drafts had been drawn on this account March 31, 1892.

Lieut. C. H. HARLOW, U. S. Navy, Commissioner to Chile. Appointment approved by Executive Committee December 31, 1890.

Compensation for subsistence at $6 per day from December 1, 1890, to January 19, 1891, and $10 per day thereafter. Lieut. Harlow has just reached Washington and his services will terminate as soon as he has made his report. Total amount paid March 31, 1892, $1,483.28.

Prof. ROMYN HITCHCOCK. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee September 6, 1890. Services terminated January 13, 1891.

Compensation $250 per month for salary, $4 per day for subsistence and also expenses. Total amount paid Mr. Hitchcock for the whole term, $7,209.97.

Lieut. H. R. LEMLY, U. S. Army, Commissioner to Colombia. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee February 4, 1891. Lieut. Lemly has been recalled and his accounts are now being settled.

Allowance, $3 per day for subsistence and also expenses. Total amount paid Lieut. Lemly up to March 31, 1892, $1,483.28.

FREDERICK A. OBER, Commissioner to the West Indies. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee December 17, 1890.

Compensation $6 per day and expenses. Total amount paid Mr. Ober up to March 31, 1892, $5,039.08. Mr. Ober is still in active service in the West Indies, and has a balance on his letter of credit of $1,157.92, which should last him until July 15, 1892 (about), when his services would terminate.

H. C. PAYNE, Commissioner to Mexico. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee December 31, 1890. Services will terminate May 1, 1892.

Compensation $8 per day for subsistence and also expenses. Total amount paid to Mr. Payne up to March 31, 1892, $3,925.17.

Capt. ALEX. RODGERS, U. S. Army, Commissioner to Brazil. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee December 31, 1890.

Compensation $10 per day and also expenses. Capt. Rodgers' services as Commissioner terminated January 31, 1892, at which time he was appointed assistant to William E. Curtis, chief of the Latin American Bureau, with a compensation of $3 per day. Total amount drawn by Capt. Rodgers up to March 31, 1892, $4,385.59.

Lieut. W. E. SAFFORD, U. S. Navy, Commissioner to Peru. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee December 31, 1890.

Compensation $10 per day for subsistence and also expenses. Total amount drawn by Lieut. Safford up to March 31, 1892, $4,682.31, leaving a balance unexpended on his letter of credit of $1,640.19. Lieut. Safford is to return and his services will terminate before the balance on his letter of credit is expended.

Lieut. F. E. SAWYER, U. S. Navy, Commissioner to Brazil. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee December 31, 1890. Services terminated December 1, 1891.

Compensation, $10 per day for subsistence and also expenses. Total amount paid to Lieut. Sawyer, $3,451.15.

Lieut. G. P. SCRIVEN, U. S. Navy, Commissioner to Central America. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee December 31, 1890. Lieut. Scriven is on his way home and his services will terminate and his accounts be settled on his arrival.

Compensation $10 per day for subsistence and also expenses. Total amount drawn by Lieut. Scriven up to March 31, 1892, $4,920.36.

MASON A. SHUFELDT, Commissioner to Africa. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee February 4, 1891.

Mr. Shufeldt was furnished with a letter of credit and cash amounting to $7,000 (approximate). This amount was intended to last him through a fifteen-months' tour of Southern and Central America. Mr. Shufeldt died at Cape Town, February 2, 1892. Total amount paid Mr. Shufeldt, $6,487.95.

E. W. P. SMITH, Commissioner to Colombia. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee February 4, 1891.

Compensation $3 per day for subsistence and also expenses. This account was closed on account of the death of Mr. Smith, July 28, 1891, Mr. Smith having drawn on his letter of credit to the amount of $644.86.

W. P. TISDEL, Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, afterwards extended to include all of South America. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee as Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, December, 31, 1890, with a compensation of $6 per day for subsistence and also expenses.

His Commissionership was extended to include all of South America by the Foreign Exhibits Committee, November 19, 1891, with a compensation of $8 per day for salary and $10 per day for expenses. Total amount drawn by Mr. Tisdel up to March 31, 1892, $8,845.96.

Lieut. ROGER WELLES, Jr., U. S. Navy Commissioner to Venezuela. Appointment approved by the Executive Committee, December 31, 1890. Lieut. Welles is now on his way home and his services will terminate and his accounts be settled on his arrival.

Compensation $10 per day for subsistence and also expenses. Total amount paid to Lieut. Welles up to March 31, 1892, $3,897.75.

Of the above Commissioners, Messrs. Baker, Bertolette, Cotton, Croft, Harlow, Lemly, Ober, Payne, Rodgers, Safford, Sawyer, Scriven, Smith, Tisdel, and Welles received their instructions and have made all of their reports through the Latin American Bureau (Office at Washington) of this department.

Messrs. Alder, Ballantine, Campbell, Crawford, del Nero, Goward, Grant, Hitchcock and Shufeldt reported directly to this department.

All of these Commissioners received their instructions prior to the time I took charge of this department, July 15, 1891, except Messrs. Ballantine, Crawford, del Nero, and Grant.

Respectfully submitted,

WALKER FEARN,
Chief Department of Foreign Affairs, World's Columbian Exposition.

APRIL 6, 1892.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. B. H. PALMER—Recalled.

Mrs. B. H. PALMER recalled and examined.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Mr. Breckinridge had examined these papers, and I have not read the testimony which was given by Miss Couzins since she testified; and unfortunately Mr. Breckinridge has stepped out and I am requested to take charge of this examination. It seems from the brief of the testimony made by the stenographer that Miss Couzins, in giving her testimony, alluded to $100 paid the sergeant-at-arms and $20 apiece to two janitors, all of whom were officers of the City council of Chicago, and that she thought the hall was loaned free of charge. I see you answer that the Board of Lady Managers did not pay $100 to a sergeant-at-arms, nor $20 apiece to any janitors. You do not know what was paid by any other organization?—A. No; I presume that inquiry touches the Commission, and not ourselves.

Q. In regard to the question of the resident members of the board, I see here you have answered for all of them, Mrs. Starkweather, Mrs. Sheppard, and Mrs. Fletcher?—A. They did not receive a per diem on Sunday, except Mrs. Starkweather, who was entitled to and did receive her per diem on Sunday.

Q. Who was the secretary *pro tempore* referred to here?—A. Mrs. Cook; she is now secretary of the Board of Lady Managers. The answer of the Attorney-General is appended, which answers the question of whether the secretary *pro tempore* can draw a salary as a legal officer.

Q. You took the opinion of the Attorney-General before that was paid?—A. The Secretary of the Treasury referred it to the Attorney-General, who made this ruling, and the salary was paid in accordance with his ruling.

Q. What are the duties of Miss Loughborough?—A. She is the engrossing and file clerk of the office.

Q. She is not the clerk who pastes a scrapbook and that sort of work; that is not part of her work?—A. No.

Q. Who is the one who does that?—A. We have a young girl in the office who does that, she is a recent importation.

Q. How much is her pay?—A. Forty dollars.

Q. How many were in the office and doing business when Miss Couzins was secretary?—A. She had two assistants.

Q. Who were they?—A. Miss Crocker and Mrs. Bullene.

Q. At what compensation?—A. Miss Couzins—I presume I have to answer fully—took them there, saying they would work for no compensation until we had an appropriation, but she was really borrowing money to pay them from the vice-president of the Directory.

Q. How many clerks now discharge the duties of the office?—A. I think we have—how many now? (To the secretary).

The SECRETARY. We have six on the pay roll, with Mrs. Barker.

The WITNESS. We have been increasing our force gradually. I presume Miss Couzins referred to the question of the number of clerks at the time she was in office. Her record shows in five months she had written 109 letters and had no filing done or hardly anything else, and considering the service rendered, it was considered extravagant to have had two clerks to perform those duties.

CLERICAL FORCE.

Q. Miss Couzins in her testimony, as I remember it, said that one of the complaints against her was that she was extravagant in the administration of her office; she said the work she did practically herself with a little assistance, whereas now, as you admit, there are five or six in the office. Of course I understand you that the duties have largely increased?—A. Yes, and the office record is very satisfactory for the amount of work accomplished by each clerk.

Q. When she was secretary the work of the secretary of the Board of Lady Managers was in its infancy practically.—A. Yes, sir; and at the time she engaged these clerks they had very little to do, as the record of letters answered showed 109 in five months, which she could have answered herself.

Q. What are the duties of Mrs. Starkweather? You say here that she has charge of the general work of the office. Can you give in any more detail her duties?—A. She takes charge of the general office. Mrs. Starkweather receives everyone who comes, and discusses their business with them, and, if it is required, makes an appointment for myself or Mrs. Cook, and she really meets everyone who comes to the room, and her time is occupied in that way. She conducts a little correspondence, but she is occupied almost all the time in seeing industrial and other people who come to ask questions, etc.

Q. Giving information.—A. Giving information about the work of the department generally.

Q. She gave her services free of charge to May the 13th, 1891?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had she been working up to May 13, 1891?—A. From January 27, I think; some time in January; I am not sure about that.

Q. I see the reason for the dismissal of Mrs. Jackson as given here was because her services were no longer required, and yet it seems additional clerks were employed?—A. At that time we had no additional clerks employed. Mrs. Jackson was on the pay roll of the Government only one month, and that was just at the time Miss Couzins's services were discontinued, and those other two clerks. We retained one of her clerks afterwards.

Q. Which one of Miss Couzins's clerks was retained?—A. Miss Crocker, the stenographer. Mrs. Cook is very anxious that I should state that our force has been increased very gradually up to the present time, and we have only increased our force as the business of the office has required it.

Mr. HENDERSON. There are several other matters here, Mr. Chairman, which are answered very fully, and I do not see any necessity of asking questions about them.

ANSWERS TO POINTS REFERRED TO BY MISS COUZINS.

Question 1. Why was $100 paid to sergeant-at-arms and $20 apiece to two janitors, all of whom were officers of the city council of Chicago? (Hall thought to have been loaned free of charge.) (See page 28 of testimony.)

Answer 1. The Board of Lady Managers did not pay $100 to a sergeant-at-arms, nor $20 apiece to any janitors.

Question 2. Were the four resident ladies of Chicago, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Starkweather, Mrs. Shepard, and Mrs. Thatcher, paid the $6 per diem on Sundays? (See page 32.)

Answer 2. Mrs. Palmer was not paid for Sunday, but was paid for November 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26 (Sunday was the 23d), seven days' subsistence at $6 per day in attendance upon the first session of the Board of Lady Managers, amounting to $42, $25 of which amount Mrs. Palmer gave to Miss Couzins with which to purchase stamps, etc., for the office.

Mrs. Starkweather was not a resident of Chicago, but one of the two World's Fair Lady Managers of the State of Rhode Island, and was entitled to and did receive her per diem for Sunday.

Mrs. Shepard is one of the two World's Fair Lady Managers from the State of Illinois, is a resident of the city of Chicago, and, like Mrs. Palmer, did not receive the $6 per diem for Sunday.

Mrs. Thatcher is one of the members of the Board of Lady Managers from the city of Chicago, and did not receive the $6 per diem for Sunday. The accuracy of the foregoing statement is proven by reference to the triplicate vouchers on file in the office of the secretary of the Commission.

Question 3. Why was James A. Bowen (see Spaulding's ex., p. 4) paid $110 as a reading clerk for twenty-two days' services, three Sundays included? (See page 37; also page 38 in regard to same.)

Answer 3. Mr. Bowen was paid $110 in a lump sum for a large amount of clerical work extending over a period of twenty-two days, although it was not estimated at a daily rate. The employment was temporary. Mr. Bowen has been, previous to this time, getting $200 per month as assistant secretary to a committee of the Commission.

Question 4. Ask about salaries of the two secretaries, Brewer and Hurt?

Answer 4. The Board of Lady Managers has no knowledge of the matter referred to in this inquiry.

Question 5. Ask about Culp's salary, charged by Miss Couzins (see page 45) with drawing two salaries while the Commission is in session. Also see page 46 about two stenographers.

Answer 5. The Board of Lady Managers has no knowledge of the matter referred to in this inquiry.

Question 6. Can the secretary *pro tempore* draw a salary as a legal officer? (See Spaulding's exhibit.)

Answer 6. The vouchers and papers of the secretary *pro tempore* were paid by the United States Treasury under authority of the Attorney-General. We attach hereto a copy of his letter as a part of our answer.

Question 7. Why does Miss Loughborough get $100 as file clerk?

Answer 7. Miss Loughborough, of Arkansas, came to Chicago to fill the position of engrossing and file clerk, and in view of the quality of the services rendered, the salary seems reasonable.

Question 8. Why does Amey M. Starkweather get $1,500 as a clerk to paste a scrapbook and take in a card?

Answer 8. Mrs. Starkweather is a resident of the State of Rhode Island. She came to this office on the 27th of January, 1891, and has had constant charge of the general work of the office. She rendered her services free of charge until May 13, 1891. Since that date she has received a salary of $1,500 per year. A part of her duties is to help receive visitors and confer with people who come on business connected with the department; also to look after the general correspondence, and to render such other assistance as may be necessary. Her whole time has been constantly occupied, and we think that in consideration of the services rendered and the expense of living it is but reasonable.

Question 9. Might ask about Cora Payne Jackson, deposed.

Answer 9. Cora Payne Jackson was employed by Mrs. Palmer for several months at her own expense, prior to the month of April, 1891. For one month after the removal of the secretary, Mrs. Jackson discharged her duties in the office and was the only clerk under pay. At the expiration of the month her services were discontinued when they were no longer required.

Question 10. Was there extravagance in the matter of using fine engraved stamps on paper in sending out circulars, etc.?

Answer 10. Envelopes stamped with the official die were used to send out circulars and printed matter because they called attention to the fact that they were sent from the office of the Board of Lady Managers. The difference between the cost of these envelopes with stamps and the ordinary newspaper wrappers was computed, and found to be only $2.75 per thousand, which was considered insignificant in view of the benefit received.

Question 11. Also printing done for Mrs. Palmer of speeches made at the Fortnightly Club at the expense of the Government?

Answer 11. The printing was not done for Mrs. Palmer, but was done on account of the general information contained in regard to the work of the Board of Lady Managers, and not because it was a speech or address to the Fortnightly Club. There was no other circular prepared at the time on the subject, and was considered useful publicity matter, and was sent to persons desiring the information it contained.

BERTHA M. HONORE PALMER,
President, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1891.

SIR: Your letter of July 30, in relation to making payment to Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke for her services as secretary *pro tempore* of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, with accompanying voucher and other papers, is at hand.

By section 6 of the act of April 25, 1890 (26 Stat., 62), the Board of Lady Managers may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by woman's labor, and beyond this the Board is to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Commission.

The sundry civil act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 965), gives recognition to the Board of Lady Managers, and directs that $36,000 of the appropriation there made shall be used for said Board.

On or about November 20, 1890, the Board of Lady Managers, after meeting and organizing, selected a president and a secretary.

It appears that the Commission April 3, 1891, by its "fifth" resolution then unanimously adopted, prescribed that the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers, or a subcommittee of said Executive Committee, "is hereby authorized and empowered, in the absence of the board, to exercise any and all powers which said board might exercise in session."

It further appears that on the 15th of said April the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers removed the then secretary of said board, and thereafter appointed Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke to act as secretary *pro tempore*; and that thereupon Mrs. Cooke assumed the duties of such secretary and has since duly performed them. It also appears that the validity of the removal of the former Secretary has been affirmed in the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois.

Since the decision by the court the World's Columbian Commission has, by its Board of Reference and Control, directed the secretary of the Commission to certify a voucher to procure payment to Mrs. Cooke for her services rendered as secretary *pro tempore* as aforesaid, which voucher is presented duly certified.

It is my opinion, in view of the legislation referred to, the several acts performed, and the circumstances shown to exist, that there is no law, or regulation having the force of law, that prohibits you from making payment to Mrs. Cooke for the performance of the services designated in the voucher submitted.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., April 7, 1891.

DEAR SIR: Fearing that Mrs. Palmer's replies to one or two of Mr. Henderson's questions did not fully explain the history and condition of our office, I submit the following additional items for your information.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that the work of the office of the Board of Lady Managers was carried on until February 8, 1892, with the same number of clerks previously employed by Miss Couzins. At that time our work had so increased and changed in character, that new departments were inaugurated and we found it necessary to engage three additional assistants.

Trusting that this explanation will prove satisfactory, and asking you to have this fact incorporated in your statement hereafter to be made to Congress, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

SUSAN G. COOKE,
Secretary.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Congressional Committee,
Auditorium Hotel, City.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

TESTIMONY OF H. M. HIGINBOTHAM.

H. M. HIGINBOTHAM sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You may state your official relation to the Expotition.—A. I am chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXPENDITURES.

Q. In the statement of expenses submitted by the auditor up to and including the 29th of February, it appears that there has been expended, under the authority of your committee, $59,580.80. Can you give me a summary of those expenditures?—A. It is largely in service of employés and commissions, I guess, paid for the collection of subscriptions and attorney's fees. I presume we are charged some portion of rent, some portion of printing, stationery, and things of that kind. I have not got the details in my mind about it, but I know those are the principal items.

Q. We have already a statement of the commissions paid on account of the sale of city bonds, commissions on subscriptions, and also commissions on collection, amounting, as I remember, to about $30,000; can you state in general terms what constitute the remaining items of expenditure?—A. I can not, except that it is largely for employés.

Q. Clerical service?—A. Yes, sir.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

Q. I notice on page 100 of Mr. Baker's report that the total estimate for the expense account of your committee is $184,000. Can you give me a summary of this estimated expenditure?—A. The things I have just mentioned.

Q. That includes, then, not only the money already expended, but estimates for the future which make up the $184,000?—A. The estimate for the future is based on the expenses for the past. There is no reason why it should be any different in the future from what it has been in the past. We are not likely to be increasing our force any way until the Exposition is under way. We may need a larger force then to carry out the work we have been laying out in the conduct of concessions and the collection of our proportion.

Q. You have explained the $60,000 already expended, will you give us the items of the $124,000 estimated expenditure for the future?—A. I confess I did not make that estimate and therefore I do not know on what basis it was made except I assume it was made on the expenditures for the past.

Q. Who can explain this estimate?—A. My secretary is here and perhaps he can explain it to you.

Q. Does this $184,000 cover the period from March 1, 1892, to the close of the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the estimate found on page 67 of Mr. Baker's report, appears one item for commissions of $119,500. Will you kindly explain what those commissions were

paid for?—A. There was $112,500 commissions paid for the sale of city bonds—five million bonds—and the balance were commissions given to agents for soliciting for subscriptions to the stock.

Q. That is $7,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is one item of $5,000 for legal expenses; what is that for?—A. That is for a firm of attorneys we have employed to collect the delinquent subscriptions.

Q. Delinquent subscriptions?—A. Yes, sir.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT DELINQUENT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Q. By the way, can you give me a statement of the amount of the subscription list that will be unpaid, or is now estimated to be worthless?—A. I think I can give you a pretty close estimate on that; there will be about $400,000.

Q. You estimate about $400,000 of the subscriptions submitted to the President to be worthless?—A. No, sir; I did not state it that way.

Q. Your estimate, then, includes the additional subscription noted by Mr. Baker in his report. Of that total you estimate that about $400,000 will be worthless, and can not be collected?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Because the parties are insolvent?—A. Some are dead and some are insolvent. There are a great many small subscriptions of people who have moved away, and we can not find them. There are a few, a very few, where it has been contested.

Q. What proportion are dead?—A. I could not give you that; I never ciphered on that at all.

Q. What is the total amount?—A. I should say about $400,000 on $5,570,000, in round numbers.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I find in Mr. Baker's answer that he states the amount of the subscription submitted to the President was $5,051,930?—A. That has been increased.

Q. Of this amount $3,159,337.80 has been paid, leaving unpaid $1,892,592.20. He also states that in addition to the original subscription list submitted to the President there was a further subscription aggregating $712,222?—A. I am figuring on the subscriptions submitted to the President and those taken since, allowing 8 per cent of that amount to be lost. That is about the way it stands on the books.

Q. Do you know whether any of the names on the subscription lists were not bona fide?—A. It is all good; we have not found anything of that kind.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you abandon a claim if a man dies and his estate is good?—A. Not always; sometimes when the estate is good we file a claim. If we have called 80 per cent we could file a claim for 80 per cent and not for 100 under our laws, as advised by our attorneys.

Q. Does counsel advise you, when you make an additional call of 20 per cent, that the estate would not be liable?—A. No, sir; it would be liable if an assessment was made and the estate not settled, and it could not be, under our laws, for two years.

Q. Have not you any account of the amount to be valid against estates?—A. They are not large sums. They are small amounts usually. We have not any large amounts that have to be probated.

Q. The bulk of the $400,000 is from people who have moved away or are insolvent?—A. Some who did not have any property, and where we can not enforce collections.

Q. So the subscriptions certified to the President seem to be good and valid?—A. They were supposed to be, but since we have come to collect we have not been able to get it all.

Q. You could not stop to examine into a man's bank account or look up his property?—A. If you will excuse me, I was not in that work; I took it up afterwards.

INCIDENTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I notice an item for incidental operating expenses during the Exposition and thereafter. What are the items of that estimate?—A. It is for gate-keepers

and a large number of men we will have to have to collect our percentages on the concessions, accountants, and others. We will have to have some cashiers in some cases who will look after the collections of percentages on concessions.

Q. This matter of concessions is under the control of your committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this is for gate-keepers and employés?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you appoint the entire gate-keeping force?—A. We have not yet come to that point, but I presume we will.

Q. Therefore you make this estimate?—A. Yes, sir.

CONCESSIONS.

Q. In this connection I will ask if you will give the committee a statement of the concessions that have already been made and their value, and those that are contemplated?—A. Do you want them in detail as far as they have been made?

Q. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Does that differ from the statement of Mr. Baker in his report?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Did you furnish him the data?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. BAKER. The report is made of concessions regarded as completed up to this time. In the fortnight that has succeeded the making up of this report I do not know but what there may have been others.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the date of your report, and covering what period?

Mr. CRAWFORD. It is exactly the same.

Q. In addition to what is already before you, which appears in President Baker's report, will you state to the committee what other concessions you expect to make, and if so, the probable revenue that will be derived from each one?

The WITNESS. We have the restaurant concession all to let, and the percentage we have fixed in our minds for the general restaurant will be 25 per cent of the gross receipts. In my trip abroad I investigated some expositions that had been held there, and I found that was about the right percentage. I also found that the amount paid for restaurants in the expositions there was just about equivalent to the amount of the gate receipts.

Q. You mean the gross receipts of the restaurant?—A. Yes, sir. If a man pays 50 cents to get into the Exhibition he will pay 50 cents for something to eat during the day.

Q. Can you give in that connection the gross gate receipts of the Paris Exposition or the Centennial?—A. I have not got them in mind clearly.

Q. You can not give the gross receipts at either one of those expositions?—A. No, sir.

TICKETS AND PRICES AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. BAKER. I can tell you what the tickets sold for at Paris. The tickets were all sold for the Paris Exposition before the gates opened. There were 30,000,000 of tickets, and they were sold for a franc apiece, which, so far as the exposition was concerned, is about equivalent to $6,000,000 of our money. They were afterwards sold as low as 7 or 8 cents to purchasers, who bought them from day to day and who were able to buy them at a very large discount. There was a lottery scheme, which is described——

The WITNESS. The number of tickets did not represent the number of people who went into the exposition.

Mr. BAKER. There were about 25,000,000 admissions at the Paris Exposition which paid as much as a single admission ticket; there were 28,000,000 all told; that is, there were 28,000,000 tickets taken up. But there were a great many days where the admission required more than one ticket to get in, sometimes two, sometimes three, and in some cases ten.

Mr. HENDERSON. What do you mean by that?

Mr. BAKER. Just what I say.

Q. Did they exact ten tickets to get a man in once.

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; on some special days.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The total income on account of gate receipts was about $6,000,000.

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Q. And what was the total number admitted to the Exposition?

Mr. BAKER. 25,000,000 or 28,000,000 tickets taken up.

Q. (To the witness.) I understand you to say you could not give us a statement of the gate receipts at the Centennial; is that correct?

The WITNESS. The number of admissions there were a little over 8,000,000; that at 50 cents would be $4,000,000 for gate receipts.

Q. What is the amount of the gate fee you contemplate?—A. Fifty cents.

PROBABLE ATTENDANCE.

Q. Have you made any estimate of the probable attendance at the Fair?—A Yes, sir.

Q. What is it?—A. 20,000,000 of different people admitted 30,000,000 of times. Every man goes once and a half.

INCOME FROM ATTENDANCE.

Q. The income you estimate on account of gate receipts is about $15,000,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I would like to know the basis of that estimate?—A. I draw a line around Chicago with a radius of 500 miles, and in that radius there resides over 20,000,000. I think I am correct in that.

Mr. HENDERSON. Of all ages?

The WITNESS. Of all ages. The one that is farthest away in this radius can come to Chicago and return for $10, and a very large percentage of them are coming. I think we can count on that. The country is threaded with railroads in all directions, lake transportation as well as in other directions. We will get half of the number I speak of out of that radius, possibly two-thirds, and the balance of the 20,000,000 will come from the United States, leaving the balance of the world entirely out of the calculation.

CONCESSIONS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, will you kindly give to the committee your estimate of the contemplated concessions, stating each one separately, so as to show what you propose to do and what revenue you expect to derive?—A. Do you want me to specify each one?

Q. Yes, sir; as nearly as you can.—A. There are some very trifling matters you would not care to have.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You can give that under the head of miscellaneous when you get through.—A. We expect to get from what is usually known as "A street in Cairo, Egypt," $112,500.

Q. What did you call that?—A. A street in Cairo, Egypt; an Egyptian exhibit. In this will be given various entertainments such as are peculiar to that country. Then there is the "Barre," a sliding hydraulic railway, a concession which has been arranged for the mall the full length of Midway Plaisance, a double-track elevated railway, the power being hydraulic and without wheels. We estimate the receipt from that to be $300,000. A concession granted to a firm in Constantinople will be similar to the one for Egypt; this includes Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, and is estimated at $65,000.

Q. You would call that "A street in Turkey?"—A. Well, it is a Turkish exhibit, a Turkish concession; it is a little more than a Constantinople exhibit, comprising both the Turkeys.

Q. What do you estimate the value of that concession?—A. $55,000. Then there is an exhibit from the publishers of Puck, Keppler & Schwartzmann, of New York, estimated at $47,500. An Esquimaux village, $33,000.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Is that to be derived from admission fees?

The WITNESS. In part, yes sir; and part from the sales. There is a glass concession of American cut glass of $137,500; Panorama of the Burnese Alps, $100,000, which will be something which was recommended by the Swiss minister, and scenery is about all they have in Switzerland. Panorama of the volcano of

Kilaua of the Hawaiian Islands, which is a representation of the volcano. Then there is the Captive Balloon Company, $75,000; chocolate and cocoa concessions, $30,000; mineral spring water, $300,000; observation towers, $750,006; water transportation on the Lagoon, $50,000, and lake transportation, $100,000.

Mr. HENDERSON. How do you get the benefit of that concession, on account of dockage?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

The WITNESS. From the city to the park.

PRICE FOR WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. What charge do you expect to make for transportation by water?—A. Ten cents.

Q. For a round trip, or for each trip?—A. For each trip; it may be 15 cents. Of course we can not fix that, as the concession has not been let and we may go higher than that. You have asked for a general estimate.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understood that you were to confine yourself to those that have been let?—A. I have got through with those. The American Glass Company was the last one that had been let; you can draw your line there. Some of the others we have in a contingent condition where we know what we can do with them.

Q. American Cut Glass was the last concession let, you say?—A. Yes, sir; but the contract has not been signed, but it is ready to be signed.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. What per cent of the transportation do you expect to come by water?—A. We figure on 3,000,000.

Q. Transportation by water?—A. Yes, sir; and probably there will be more than that. The next item is "intramural railway."

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How much on that account?—A. $250,000. We have a number of concessions we have not reached yet; I have not even considered them. Now, I want to give you the miscellaneous items in a lump sum, of which I have something of an idea, and that is $750,000.

Q. Now, will you kindly indicate what those concessions are?—A. Pop corn, gum, confectionery, soda water, some foreign concessions to come in, Venetian and Bohemian glassware; catalogues is quite a large item. And an important item is the checking of baggage and miscellaneous parcels, small privileges where people have machines in the Exposition where they will show the process of manufacture and sell the items made. Those are what we call "privileges."

Q. Then "miscellaneous items," as I understand, covers simply those little things to which you refer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you in contemplation any concession for a steamboat landing at the proposed viaduct on the lake front of town?—A. Out here?

Q. Yes, on the lake front here?—A. We have all that in contemplation. All steamboat companies who are figuring on this must land down here.

Mr. HENDERSON. That is included in the $100,000 lake transportation?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas.

Q. I think it will be well to ask if this includes all expected revenues. I understood you a moment ago that you were rounding up those things about which you had pretty definite information, but that there were other things in reserve not wholly defined.—A. I think they will come out of that $750,000 for miscellaneous items.

Q. That covers that?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you taken into account the probable concession on account of intramural water transportations?—A. That is what I call "water transportation on the Lagoon."

Q. And you included in the "miscellaneous" estimate all probable concessions, according to your best judgment?—A. Yes, sir.

SALVAGE.

Q. I will ask you now if you can give us an estimate as to the probable value of the salvage?—A. I never have figured that more than a million and a half dollars.

Q. Would you think two millions would be excessive?—A. I think from a million and a half to two millions.

Q. That estimate takes in the entire range of the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Q. Can you state any source of revenue from items now charged in Mr Baker's report as expenditures, being payments by the Exposition Company, and the money to be returned or covered into the treasury at some time in the future?—A. Items that he classed as expenditures?

Q. That are now properly and temporarily charged as expenditures, but will be returned to the treasury in the future?—A. There is something from the city.

Q. Can you give us the amount that will be covered into the treasury on account of the pumping station and police barracks?—A. I am not familiar enough with that subject to state it.

Q. You could not give us the amount on account of right of way?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are not familiar with any of the expenditures that may be classed as advance payments?—A. I know we have items of that kind, but I do not know the figures.

Q. That does not come within the range of your jurisdiction?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is there any other probable source of revenue of which you have knowledge?—A. No, sir.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Let me see if I understand you about these subscriptions. Mr. Baker in his answer reports from all sources, that is, on stock and on the city appropriations, March 1, $5,106,181.39, and resources of the company on March 1, 1893, from stock subscriptions, $5,713,051.60. I would like you to state how much you expect to realize on the $5,713,051.60.—A. There will be a loss of $400,000 that will have to come out of this latter amount I should imagine.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us an estimate of the probable amount of the additional subscription?

The WITNESS. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. That will be like the past subscriptions, it will be a debt to the stockholders.

The WITNESS. To the stockholders; yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You do not recall any other probable income?—A. No, sir; except a possible appropriation by Congress.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Q. Then, as I have it, the Exposition Company has already received $6,252,404.73, and to that you add the estimated gate receipts, the perfected concessions; the contemplated concessions, the salvage, estimating it at $2,000,000, and $250,000 for additional subscriptions, thus making the total income, exclusive of advances of money to be returned, $35,757,956.33.—A. You have got to deduct out of the $35,000,000, the capital.

Q. Certainly.—A. Then you would be about right. I make the receipts other than capital $24,192,501.

REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. In order that there may be no confusion about this and that we have clearly the views of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, I ask that he file a statement showing all moneys received, and from what sources up to date.

and all amounts that he is likely to receive on stock and from city appropriations and then items he has just been giving from all sources, and make his statement, show what conncessions are let, what contracts give vested rights so to speak, and what is purely an estimate.—A. You will have to give me some of those figures, as I do not carry them in my mind.

Q. I will be glad to do that. I should have thought you would have had an estimate of the cost and——A. We have several times gone over the budget and made estimates of the cost.

Q. I would like you to make an estimate showing that, to be filed hereafter.

THE CHAIRMAN. If you can do that we will be glad to have it.

Mr. HENDERSON. Taking in the cost of construction and all expenses in the estimate.

The WITNESS. I have several times during the work gone over the ground, but I could not give these figures from memory.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like a statement of expenditures to date, liabilities under contract, and an estimate of what is required to complete the construction work, everything covering expenditures to the close of the Exposition.—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. In Mr. Baker's reply to the question "What industries or other interests of the United States have been granted privileges for the purpose of exhibit, and what, if any, have been denied such privileges?" he says, "The White Star steamship line was granted space December 31, 1891, for the erection of a pavillion in which to make its exhibits"; have any other steamship lines applied?—A. No, sir. You will see their space is assigned for the shoe and leather trade. We get $100,000 more or less from the shoe and leather trade. This matter of the White Star steamship line is in the nature of an exhibit.

Thereupon the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, April 6, 1892.

Chicago, April 9, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed I beg to hand you the exhibits of receipts and expenditures as requested by your committee. I regret not being able to hand the same to you before your departure.

I have changed the estimates in two or three particulars, both in receipts and expenditures. The total result, however, is but little different from the figures given you in my verbal testimony.

You will notice that I have added in the items of expenditures, the music hall $100,000, and other incidentals, amounting to $900,000, and that I have deducted from same for intramural railway, $600,000, and a casino building, $70,000, making a net increase of $330,000. I have also added $175,000 for rent and other expenses incident to the closing of the business of the Exposition after October 31, 1893.

I do not think that the other estimates given you have allowed sufficient for these items.

I trust that the information will reach you in time to fully answer the purposes of your committee.

You will notice my estimates showing total receipts $35,029,384.99, and that the total expenditures $22,476,112.99, a difference in favor of receipts $12,553,272. This, as you will see, will pay back the capital as at present subscribed, $10,419,510, and leave a surplus of $2,133,762. This amount would, if these figures prove to be correct, be divided back to the stockholders pro rata in excess of the refund of the total capital. Or, assume if you please, that appropriation of $5,000,000 is made by Congress on the same basis as the present capital, it would make the result as follows: Total receipts, $40,029,384.99; expenditures, $22,476,112.99; or a surplus of $17,553,272. This would enable us to pay the capital of $15,419,510 and leave a surplus of $2,133,762 excess to be divided pro rata among the stockholders.

Or, you may, if you please, assume that the figures are incorrect to the extent of $2,133,782 and still enable us to retain the capital of $15,419,510 in full.

Of course the necessity for the appropriation of $5,000,000 by Congress is in no wise affected by the fact that we are eventually to pay in full the capital subscribed including the appropriation, as fully $17,000,000 will be necessary to make the Exposition ready for the opening May 1, 1893.

I think, however, that the assurance given your committee by these calculations will enable Congress to make the appropriation with a reasonable degree of confidence that the money will eventually be covered back into the Treasury *of the United States.*

Thanking you and your associates for the very careful and painstaking examination of the affairs of the Exposition, I am

Very truly yours,

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

Stock subscriptions:		
Treasurer's receipts to March 1, 1892	$3,551,098.40	
Treasurer's receipts since March 1, 1892	218,806.60	
Due or uncalled for	2,049,605.00	
	5,819,510.00	
Estimated loss by death and other causes	400,000.00	
		$5,419,510.00
Subscriptions anticipated		250,000.00
Chicago city bonds:		
Paid to treasurer prior to March 1, 1892	1,500,000.00	
Paid to treasurer since March 1, 1892	2,500,000.00	
Unsold	1,000,000.00	
		5,000,000.00
Salvage on grounds and buildings		1,750,000.00
To be refunded (Exhibit B 2)		312,292.00
Miscellaneous resources, including interest on deposits and miscellaneous receipts		55,082.99
Gate receipts		15,000,000.00

CONCESSIONS.

Granted and contracts signed:		
Barre sliding railway	300,000.00	
American glassware	137,500.00	
Street in Cairo	112,500.00	
Street of Constantinople	55,000.00	
Keppler & Schwarzmann ("Puck")	47,500.00	
Esquimaux village	35,000.00	
		687,500.00
Negotiations pending:		
Intramural railway	400,000.00	
Lake transportation	150,000.00	
Lagoon transportation	50,000.00	
Observation towers	750,000.00	
Mineral spring waters	300,000.00	
Panoama-Burnese Alps	100,000.00	
Panorama-Volcano, Kilwaua	100,000.00	
Captive balloon	75,000.00	
Chocolate and cocoa houses	30,000.00	
		1,955,000.00
Anticipated:		
Restaurants	3,250,000.00	
Music Hall	200,000.00	
Ceremonies (October, 1892)	150,000.00	
		3,600,000.00
Miscellaneous, including check-rooms, confectionery, soda water, popcorn, wheel, chairs, catalogues, guide books, souvenirs, foreign attractions, etc		1,000,000.00
Total		35,029,384.99

EXHIBIT B 2.

APRIL 7, 1892.

Approximate estimate of salvage as per terms of contracts already let.

Steel rails	$24,000.00
Angle bars	740.00
City pumping works	200,000.00
Hose carts	1,040.00
Hose	2,025.00
Ejectors	20,860.00
Hydrants	15,250.00
Valves	3,377.00
Police barracks for city	45,000.00
	312,292.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Total to March 1, 1892:		
Construction (Exhibit A Z)	$3,161,875.49	
Departments	608,384.38	
Temporary organization	90,674.97	
		$3,860,934.84
Under contract:		
Construction Department		4,692,724.15
March 1, 1892, to close of Exposition:		
Construction Department, to complete Exposition		8,056,759.97
Add Music Hall	100,000.00	
Add extras	900,000.00	
	1,000,000.00	
Peristyle and buildings, decrease cost	70,000.00	
Eliminate Intramural Railway	600,000.00	
	670,000.00	
Total increase	330,000.00	
Construction Department, operating expenses		2,263,905.00
Departmental expenses:		
Executive (increase of $10,000 for incidentals)		80,425.00
Secretary's (increase of $10,000 for incidentals)		55,148.00
Legal		25,520.00
Auditor		51,675.00
The World's Congress Auxiliary		41,350.00
Treasurer		74,125.00
Medical and Surgical		41,248.80
Ways and Means		184,000.00
Press and Printing		7,000.00
Committee on Ceremonies (decrease of $270,000 on account of pyrotechnic displays)		422,920.00
Traffic manager (increase of $3,000 for incidentals after October 31, 1893)		39,415.00
Grounds and Buildings (increase of $2,700 for additional six months incidentals)		13,850.00
Agriculture		85,923.01
Horticulture (increase $7,650 additional help)		112,103.12
Live stock		220,985.00
Fish and Fisheries		25,184.92
Mines and Mining		67,294.92
Machinery		92,986.82
Transportation		68,517.68
Manufacturers (increase $15,000 for export services)		86,787.98
Electricity		84,448.91

Departmental expenses—Continued.		
Fine Arts (increase $15,000 for furnishings and fittings American section)		$244,786.67
Liberal Arts	$100,000.00	
Music	491,966.66	
		591,966.66
Ethnology, Archæology, etc		157,094.00
Forestry		31,808.34
Publicity and Promotion		228,990.00
Foreign Affairs (decrease $48,639.96, general)		50,000.00
Insurance:		
Buildings	$230,000.00	
Accident	6,234.20	
		236,234.20
Rent and other office expenses after October 30, 1892, and not otherwise estimated		25,000.00
Expenses, except rent, and not otherwise estimated		150,000.00
New York Office		5,000.00
Total		22,476,112.99

EXHIBIT A, Z.

Copy of report of auditor for month ending February 29, 1892.

The total expenditures to February 29, 1892, both general and construction, were as follows, distributed by departments:

Executive	$46,898.05
Treasurer	47,103.00
Secretary	35,278.74
Auditor	18,704.87
Construction	3,161,875.49
Grounds and Buildings	10,554.00
Ways and Means	59,580.80
Press and Printing	5,487.44
Traffic	10,381.67
Installation	8,983.89
Legal	9,535.93
Publicity and Promotion	94,850.51
Foreign Affairs	126,190.82
Electricity	9,638.39
National and State Exhibits	2,593.26
Ethnology	26,614.62
Fish and Fisheries	5,940.91
Mines and Mining	6,772.85
Ceremonies	3,709.27
Fine Arts	11,306.11
Agriculture	8,283.52
World's Congress Auxiliary	8,560.32
Live Stock	1,271.25
Forestry	1,558.65
Horticulture	5,034.52
Manufacturers	4,785.51
Transportation Exhibits	6,220.91
Liberal Arts	6,492.93
Machinery	4,026.56
New York Agency	11,616.09
Insurance Auxiliary	10,408.99
	3,770,259.87
Preliminary organization expenses, as heretofore stated	90,674.97
Total	3,860,934.84

CHICAGO, *Wednesday, April 6, 1892.*

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor, this day met at 10 a. m., Hon. A. H. Dockery in the chair.

All the members of the committee were present.

PRESS AND PRINTING.

TESTIMONY OF A. H. REVELL.

A. H. REVELL sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your office?—A. I am chairman of the Press and Printing Committee, Publicity and Promotion, which includes Press and Printing.

Q. Your are chairman of the Press and Printing Committee?—A. That is the title.

Q. Do you control or audit the expenses for the Department of Publicity and Promotion?—A. Yes, sir. How did you make that question?

AUTHORITY FOR EXPENDITURES.

Q. Do you direct or authorize the expenses made by the Department of Publicity and Promotion?—A. Well, I do not understand that I do. I sign the vouchers; they all come before me before they are paid.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURES.

Q. In the auditor's report it appears that your expenses to the 1st of March, 1892, were $5,487.44; that is, the expenses for the Committee on Press and Printing. What are the principal items of that expentiture?—A. I suppose that is for salaries; for the rent of the Department of Press and Printing.

Q. That is a department separate and distinct from the Department of Publicity and Promotion?—A. We endeavor to keep it so, not entirely separate.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. Will you explain in as few words as possible the exact scope of the duties of the Committee on Press and Printing?—A. Well, the Press and Printing Department is for the purpose of getting out the printed matter for all the departments, and we get out this printed matter on requisitions from the department chiefs. For illustration, if one of the departments wanted a lot of special matter, special pamphlets, or rules or other material, it goes to that department and they received bids on the work, five or six bids from a good many different men, and gave it to the cheapest and charged it to that department.

Q. But this item which appears in the auditor's report is for the salaries of your clerical force, alone?—A. Yes, I would say they were for salaries, and touching the general matters as are chargeable to the rooms occupied by the Committee on Press and Printing, rent, etc.

PRESENT FORCE.

Q. What is your present force?—A. In press and printing?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I want to keep them separate. I think it is four persons.

Q. What is the average compensation?—A. Well, I will give that right from this. It runs from $26 a month to $208. The secretary of that department receives $208. Then there is a bookkeeper, etc.

ESTIMATE TO CLOSE.

Q. Now, on page 68 of Mr. Baker's report there is an estimate which includes the entire expense of your department to the close of the Exposition, amounting to $7,000. Among the items I notice an estimated expenditure of $1,600 for six months after the close of the Exposition. What is the necessity of continuing

that department after the close of the Exposition?—A. Well, I intended to find out a little about that item, and I confess——

Mr. BURNHAM. I think I can explain that.

Q. Just in a moment——

The WITNESS. I have not found it out, for I have not inquired.

Q. Did you make the estimate?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who did make it?—A. I imagine the auditor made it. I am told by the secretary of the department that Mr. Ackerman made it, but I do not know he did personally.

Q. You do not know the necessity for this contemplated expenditure?

Mr. BURNHAM. It is for money needed for work that will be required in the taking down and getting rid of material in my department, in the way of advertising, circulars sent out, and all that class of work which will have to be done in order to get rid of the stuff and getting the work cleared up. I presume that is the item. It strikes me that is like this. After the close of the Exposition there will, of course, have to be a great deal of work of that kind.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Where is your residence?—A. Chicago.

Q. Have you been a resident of Chicago for some time?—A. Yes, sir; I was born in Chicago.

Q. Previous to this time what was your occupation?—A. I am a merchant in a general store, and have been for twenty years.

REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Revell, I wish you would furnish the committee with a statement, which you can file hereafter, showing the total printing which has been ordered by each one of the departments.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

CHICAGO, ILL., *April 8, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: In response to the request of your committee I have the honor to hand you the within statement as to the province and work of the printing and stationery branch of the Press and Printing Committee. That committee, of which I am chairman, has jurisdiction of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, and also has supervision of all printed matter and stationery furnished on requisition to the various departments of the Exposition, whose expenses are defrayed by the Board of Directors.

Authority for all expenditures of this character is represented in the files of this office by requisitions signed by the heads of departments, with the authority of the several committees of the Exposition.

It has been the practice to divide the purchases on account of printing and stationery as fairly as possible among the firms who are subscribers to the capital stock of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the number of firms thus patronized is about one hundred.

In the case of important orders, say $100 and over, bids are invited and contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the privilege of rejecting any or all bids being reserved.

A transcript of all requisitions is made in the requisition ledger, which shows the date of order, its number, the department ordering, the article purchased, the bidding firms, the estimates, to whom awarded, the amount of bill rendered, and disposition of goods.

A stock of stationery of an average value of $300 is kept on hand to fill important or urgent orders.

The transactions of this branch of the Press and Printing Committee up to the present time aggregate a disbursement of about $56,000, which amount is charged respectively to the several offices and departments of the Exposition, a ledger account being kept of each firm and also with each department.

The following figures exhibit the amount of goods ordered on requisition from the organization of the Exposition Company, early in May, 1890, to March 1, 1892:

Auditor	$1,461.16
Agriculture	372.56
Forestry	42.22
Live Stock	395.84
Auxiliary	1,206.69
Construction	6,639.83

Committee on Ceremonies	$144.74
Executive	559.33
Electricity	145.06
Foreign Affairs	378.64
Fine Arts	222.11
Fisheries	108.33
Grounds and Buildings	278.41
Horticulture	348.01
Installation	2,500.20
Liberal Arts	276.28
Legal	43.95
Latin-American	125.00
Machinery	278.64
Manufactures	378.80
Mines and Mining	342.94
Publicity and Promotion. (Expenditures for this department include the publication of pamphlets and other printed matter, and lithographs, for the general purposes of the Exposition)	31,222.67
Secretary	3,661.64
Assistant secretary	166.75
Transportation exhibits	362.38
Traffic manager	641.53
Ways and Means	534.81
Press and Printing Committee	485.51
Treasurer	2,753.07
Total	56,077.60

To illustrate the great differences in prices and the advantage of submitting orders to several firms for their estimates before awarding work, the subjoined partial list of firms asked to bid on contracts is given, and is self-explanatory:

May 21: 10,000 Welsh pamphlets for International Eistfeddod:	
Rand, McNally & Co	$183.00
William Johnston Printing Company	205.00
Awarded to Rand, McNally & Co.	
June 4. 15,000 copies of French pamphlet:	
Franz Gindele & Co	148.00
Stromberg, Allen & Co	149.00
Jno. Anderson Publishing Co	160.00
Awarded to Franz Gindele & Co.	
June 22. 5,000 prints, each of ten cuts of buildings:	
Leavell & Rodgers	210.00
Hy. O. Shepard & Co	230.00
R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co	258.00
Awarded to Leavell & Rodgers.	
July 17. 10 pounds rubber bands for stock:	
Shea, Smith & Co	16.00
Geo. E. Cole & Co	16.50
Jno. Morris Co	18.00
Thayer & Jackson	20.00
Pettibone, Wells & Co	22.50
Awarded to Shea, Smith & Co.	
August 27. 1 zinc etching of Horticulture Building:	
A. Zeese & Co	15.00
Geo. H. Benedict & Co	16.80
J. Manz & Co	24.00
Awarded to A. Zeese & Co.	
Sept. 5. 10,000 Rules and Regulations:	
C. H. Blakeley & Co	333.50
Stromberger, Allen & Co	216.00
J. C. Winship & Co	235.00
J. M. W. Jones & Co	197.00
Awarded to J. M. W. Jones & Co.	

October. 35,000 pamphlets of general classification and 15,000 each of departmental classifications:

Donohue & Henneberry	$4,749.00
Poole Bros	5,090.00
Knight, Leonard & Co	5,129.30
John Anderson & Co. (informal)	2,224.00
M. Umbdenstock & Co	5,805.61
Rand, McNally & Co	5,566.50
Stromberg, Allen & Co	5,653.75
J. M. W. Jones & Co	5,900.00
R. R. Donnelly, Sons & Co	6,038.25

Awarded to Donohue & Henneberry Co.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL,
Chairman Press and Printing Committee.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

COMPLAINT OF METHOD OF LETTING CONTRACTS.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to read the following letter:

LINDGREN-MAHAN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY,
Chicago, April 5, 1892.

DEAR SIR: We desire to call the attention of your committee to the manner of letting contracts by the chief of construction of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, and particularly to his methods of procuring fire apparatus. We feel satisfied in our minds that contracts are not fairly and honorably let. We feel satisfied that an investigation by your committee, where papers can be brought into the committee room, will unearth methods in disbursing money not at all in the interest of the stockholders or the Government. Our Mr. F. M. Mahan and others will meet with you to-morrow, the 6th, at 10 o'clock, to give you all the information in their possession on the above subject.

Respectfully,

LINDGREN-MAHAN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE Co.
By F. M. MAHAN, *General Manager.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Congressional Committee, Auditorium Hotel.

FIRE APPARATUS—LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

TESTIMONY OF F. M. MAHAN.

F. M. MAHAN sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You may state, if you will, what knowledge, if any, you have touching the letting of contracts which involves any unfairness or any methods you desire to criticise.—A. Well, I will state to the committee that my company has put in bids for apparatus for the World's Fair on several occasions, and we followed as near as we could the conditions of the advertisement for the bid. In every single instance that came to my mind awards were made to parties who were not entitled to them under the usual mode of letting contracts. And from the fact that sealed bids were asked for, the object of it is to get at the lowest possible basis for goods advertised for, so as to give a man, a man of experience, a man of knowledge in that line of business, a chance to sell his goods upon their merit, and in the question of fire apparatus I am satisfied in my mind as an old engineer, who has had years of experience in letting contracts, that the business has not been fairly conducted, to put the most charitable phrase upon it possible.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do not give us conclusions; give us facts.—A. I am only giving my convictions.

Q. Your facts are what must lead all of us to convictions. If you have any facts bring them right out.—A. Now, to get at that I will have to read a proposition which I made on an invitation for certain supplies.

Q. Have you the advertisement of the chairman of the Committee on Construction? Begin and start with the first step and show us any proposition coming from the Exposition authorities.—A. It was an oral proposition from Mr. Burnham, or rather from Mr. Burnham through Mr.—well, it is a gentleman whose name I can not remember distinctly—he was at the head of the department at the time; he is not connected with the World's Fair now.

PROPOSITION FOR FURNISHING EXTINGUISHERS.

Mr. COGSWELL. Have you the bids?

A. I bid on a certain class of goods they wanted. This is my proposition:

CHICAGO, *July 22, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your call for proposals to furnish 14 hand fire extinguishers of about 3 gallons capacity, and 1 mounted extinguisher of not less than 30 gallons capacity, we make the following proposition, to wit:

We will deliver to you at the Fair grounds, free of freight, 14 3-gallon Lindgren hand fire extinguishers at $8 each, and 1 of our No. 1 village chemical fire engines, of 60 gallons capacity, equipped with 1 reel of 100 feet best chemical fire hose and nozzle, 1 pressure gauge, 2 brass replenishing pumps, 50 feet drag rope and reel, 1 brass fire lantern, 1 axle trip gong, 1 fire ax, 1 crowbar, etc., complete, for the sum of $400.

This includes charging of the extinguishers and engine with chemical ready to fight a fire. In making this proposition we do not consider the question of profit to us, as we make the price on the engine $100 less than we have ever sold one, and the hand extinguishers $1 each less than we sell them to railroad companies by the hundred.

If this proposition is accepted we hereby agree to keep the machines, both large and small, fully charged with chemical free of cost to the World's Columbian Exposition Company from the day we deliver them at the grounds until the Exposition is over.

We also hereby agree to furnish all extinguishers of above capacity, both large and small, that may be hereafter required by the Exposition Company at the above prices and with the same conditions.

We can deliver the engine and the hand extinguishers at once on receipt of order.

Should any of the above machines show a defect we will replace said defective machine with a new one free of cost.

Respectfully submitted,

LINDGREN-MAHAN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE CO.
By F. M. MAHAN, *General Manager.*

D. H. BURNHAM, Esq.,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. That is your proposition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it accepted?—A. I will read.

REPLY TO PROPOSITION.

CHICAGO, *July 29, 1891.*

GENTLEMEN: Your proposal of July 22 for hand fire extinguishers and a mounted extinguisher, is received, and we are inclined to consider same favorably. There is one proviso, however, which we would like to have embodied in a letter to us over your signature, viz:

That the World's Columbian Exposition is to have the right to test these extinguishers occasionally, as it is claimed by competitors that the chemical used corrodes the apparatus; and further, that your company recharge free of cost any extinguishers which we may empty in making these tests.

Yours, very truly,

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction.

LINDGREN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY,
124 Illinois street, Chicago.

The WITNESS. Now, I wrote on the same letter——

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. You mean you wrote on this letter?

The WITNESS. I wrote on the same paper, and sent the same paper back and *then copied the whole in my letter book.*

AGREEMENT FOR TESTS TO BE MADE.

Referring to the above request, we hereby agree that the World's Columbian Exposition may at any time test any or all of the extinguishers, as well as chemical fire engines we may sell to them, and after said tests we agree to recharge them free with chemical of cost to the Exposition. Notice to be given us as soon as any of the machines have been discharged.

Respectfully,

LINDGREN-MAHAN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE CO.,
By F. M. MAHAN, *General Manager*.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS ON SAME SUBJECT.

Now, I followed that up with this letter to Mr. Burnham:

CHICAGO, *July 29, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: The request you make in regard to testing our extinguishers is granted on the same sheet. If you will kindly look over the letters in the inclosed circulars, you will see that our machines stand two and three years and then work as well on a fire as if they just been charged. Our competitors say all sorts of things about us, but our machines are the best fire protection in the world, all the same. We can send the engine and extinguishers down to the grounds at once upon receipt of your order, and we will stand by them, no matter "what the wild waves are saying."

Thanking you for your consideration, we are,

Yours, truly,

LINDGREN-MAHAN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE CO.,
By F. M. MAHAN, *General Manager*.

D. H. BURNHAM, Esq.,
Chief of Construction, 1143 The Rookery, City.

Then I wrote another letter on the 4th of August:

CHICAGO, *August 4, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: Referring to your request that the superintendent at Jackson Park be allowed, under our proposition and agreement to test our Lindgren extinguishers occasionally to see if they are in working order, we would say that for the convenience of the superintendent we have sent down an extra cask of our extinguishing fluid, and will this week send down a replenishing pump and pressure gauge with the proper attachments. So that whenever the superintendent has occasion to use the extinguishers on a fire, or wants to discharge them to test their working qualities, they can be recharged in a moment by any of the men in charge. Of course the pump and extra chemical is furnished at our own expense. Will you please notify Mr. Alexander and Mr. McHarg.

Thanking you for your consideration and awaiting your further favors, which shall always have our best attention, we are,

Yours, very truly,

LINDGREN-MAHAN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE CO.,
By F. M. MAHAN, *General Manager*.

D. H. BURNHAM, Esq.,
Chief of Construction, the World's Columbian Exposition,
Room 1143, the Rookery.

ORDER FOR EXTINGUISHERS.

Mr. HENDERSON. Had you sent down any of your machines?

A. Yes, sir; the machines had gone down in the mean time and here is—I have an order for the goods:

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION,
ROOM 1143, ROOKERY,
Chicago, July 29, 1891.

M. LINDGREN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE CO.:

Please furnish for Construction Department at Jackson Park:

14 3-gallon Lindgren hand fire extinguishers, at $8	$112
1 village chemical fire engine of 60-gallon capacity equipped with 1 reel of 100 feet best chemical fire hose and nozzle, 1 pressure gauge, 2 brass replenishing pumps, 50 feet drag rope and reel, 1 brass fire lantern, 1 axle trip gong, 1 fire ax, 1 crow-bar, etc	400
	512

Ship to Dion Geraldine, general superintendent, at your expense.
Send bills in duplicate to this office quoting above requisition number.
Ordered by E. R. Graham.

Approved: D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction.

Now, then, after these goods were delivered quite a little while I noticed in the official paper of the World's Fair, the following.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What paper is that?—A. The Tribune.
Q. The Chicago Tribune?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is that the official paper of the Fair?—A. That is probably not the proper word to use.
Q. Then why do you use it?—A. This refers now to fire apparatus. I cut this out of the paper.

[Extract from Chicago Tribune, October 5, 1891.]

At a meeting of the grounds and buildings committee yesterday the chief of construction was authorized to rent one 100-gallon fire extinguisher at $12 per month, and one double cylinder 60-gallon extinghisher at $25 a month. Also one hundred 6-gallon chemical extinguishers at 30 cents per month. These machines were rented because the committee found it was cheaper to get them that way than to buy them outright. It is estimated that 1,500 extinguishers in all will be needed on the grounds.

RENTAL PROPOSITION.

Q. Had any propositions been submitted to you to rent?—A. No, sir; that is what I wish to follow right along. I went immediately down to see Mr. Burnham and asked him if that was true. He said: "Yes; it was." Well, I said to him: "Mr. Burnham, I presume it will be nothing but fair to advertise for bids to see who will do the work cheapest, and that is the usual way to do things." Well, Mr. Burnham was in a great hurry and tried to put me off by saying it was all over, and it could not now be done; that it was all settled. I remonstrated with him and told him it was not a fair way—it was not the right way—to do business; and finally I stated, as a stockholder of the World's Fair, wishing it to be a success, that I objected to my money being spent in that way. I asked if he had figured out what he had done. I do not remember what he said. I gave him this sum: "You have rented these machines at 30 cents a month; and taking out the number of months that will be required there—I had got that from some one before I had this conversation with him—the rental amounts to $1 more than the purchase of my machine, and there is nothing in the contract about furnishing extinguishing fluid."

CAPACITY OF MACHINES.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Does that relate to machines exactly of the same kind?—A. No; it is a different principle and different make.
Q. Of the same capacity?—A. The same capacity.
Mr. BURNHAM. The same number of gallons?
The WITNESS. No; the same capacity.
Q. What do you mean?—A. I mean this; this extinguisher I manufacture is a thirty' years improvement upon the old system of carbonic acid gas machines.

and the chemical used by this company is 50 per cent, to be charitable, stronger than the other. In other words, one gallon of this fluid will do more execution on a fire than two gallons of the other.

Q. That is your opinion in regard to its efficacy: but as regards the quantity, how do they compare? In regard to the extinguishing power that is largely a question of opinion, but in regard to contents I suppose each concern would claim it has the greatest extinguishing power, as far as that is concerned, but as regarding the cubic or gallon capacity, how do they compare?—A. This 30 cent machine holds more fluid than mine.

Q. How much more?—A. I presume two gallons more.

Q. How much does yours hold?—A. Three and a half gallons; we call it three.

Q. What will theirs hold?—A. Probably five, or four and a half.

Q. What was the purchasing price for the article that you asked?—A. I do not know——

Q. You gave your figures.—A. I was going to ask the committee not to give those figures, as I do not want to make them public, but I have done it.

Q. We have got to get the facts?—A. The regular price——

Q. What price did you offer to give them to the Exposition Company?—A. Eight dollars. I said that.

TIME TO BE USED.

Q. Now, how many months would they want to use them down there?—A. I think twenty-eight or twenty-nine months.

Q. When was it going to begin?—A. Right then.

Q. That was last fall?—A. Yes. They were put in at that time, last summer. Of course they would be in longer than the others, and in regard to those put in then the inference was they might be in about twenty-eight months. I figured it up that it would be two and a half years.

Q. Eight dollars and forty cents is the rental they would pay for the use for the longest period?—A. I think it is two years and a half here.

Q. You offered yours at $8 outright?—A. Yes, sir; and further——

Q. I do not want to go further yet. They were giving $8.40 for twenty-eight months, of course it would be less for a shorter period or more for a longer, for an article you would charge $8 when the other article contains a larger percentage?—A. It contains a gallon and a half or two gallons more fluid, but not so valuable in suppressing a fire.

Mr. COMPTON. How do you know the difference in the cost of the fluid?

The WITNESS. I do not know anything about the cost of their fluid, but I presume that the cost of the two fluids are pretty nearly the same thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to add?

APPEAL TO COMMITTEE.

The WITNESS. Then after finding I could get no justice from Mr. Burnham, I went and brought the matter before the Governing Committee.

Mr. HENDERSON. Who was chairman of that committee; the chairman of the Construction Committee?

The WITNESS. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings; they call them the governing committee. I brought this matter before them. I think at that time Mr. Schwab was in the chair—on several meetings there were different men in the chair—but I brought it to the committee, and I pointed out to them the damage that was being done to our company and the reckless expenditure of money, and I said to them, "I would like to have this matter kept quiet because I want the thing to be a success." They said they knew nothing about these things, and that they listened to Mr. Burnham, and finally they sent for him and he came over and the whole question was gone over.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. In your presence?—A. Yes, sir. They said to Mr. Burnham, "We can not allow any exclusive privileges at the World's Fair; we can not give any one company exclusive privileges of furnishing supplies and you must undo what you have done." They asked how many had been delivered and he said, one machine delivered on wheels and 100 small ones. Well, they said, "Leave those there."

Q. Those were your machines?—A. No, the others. "When there are any more machines wanted, why Mr. Burnham in charge of the ground will have to make requisition and we will give you notice and give you an opportunity to bid on them." Well, that was satisfactory, and in the mean time they said, "We know very little about this and we will leave this with the Auxiliary Insurance Company which placed all that insurance." They left it to that committee to examine and report upon what machine they would recommend for use upon the Fair grounds; and may I read their report?

Mr. COMPTON. Certainly, read it.

APPROVAL OF COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, *November 7, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: Replying to your request of the 28th instant, the Ætna, Babcock, and Lindgren-Mahan chemical fire extinguishers are approved of by this committee.

Yours respectfully,

INSURANCE AUXILIARY COMMITTEE.
Per B.

Mr. D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction.

This is the report of the expert that this committee appointed to make this investigation of extinguishers.

REPORT.

CHICAGO, *November 5, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: As requested by your committee, I have examined the chemical hand fire extinguishers manufactured by the Lindgren-Mahan Chemical Fire Engine Company and the Ætna Chemical Fire Engine Company.

The Lindgren-Mahan extinguisher is of metal, the interior coating of which is claimed to be impervious to the action of the fluid with which it is charged. Ammoniacal gas appears to be generated when the liquid strikes a fire, the propelling force being compressed air.

The Lindgren-Mahan Company advertise that the liquid may stand "for years without losing any of its extinguishing qualities, and is made to stand a temperature of 20° below zero." To support this statement Thos. Huggert, superintendent of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., writes me under date of 2d instant, W. F. McLaughlin, roaster of coffee, under date of 31st October, 1891; and Orr & Lockett Hardware Company, each stating that they have found their extinguishers in good working order and the extinguishing ability maintained after standing respectively two and three years. (Herewith please find these letters, Exhibit 1.)

The extinguishing liquid contained in the hand machine is the same as that contained in the chemical fire engine manufactured by the Lindgren-Mahan Company, for which the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association allowed or have allowed a rebate to property-owners when buildings have been equipped with it in accordance with the rules of the Fire Underwriters' Association.

The hand extinguisher of the Ætna Chemical Fire Extinguisher Company is of metal, the liquid chemicals being in two glass bottles which are broken at time of fire by turning the top handle and mixing with the water already in the extinguisher, generating a nitrous-oxide gas both for propulsion and extinguishing. The Ætna Company claim that corrosion of the machine is prevented by the chemicals not coming in contact with the interior of the machine until necessary for fire use; this would appear correct, as the water is simply nonfreezing.

I have conversed with several gentlemen who were present at a test of its merits made some weeks ago on the World's Fair grounds, Jackson Park, and they approve highly of its power as an extinguisher, but state that it would be advisable to have them of greater capacity.

Secretary Marshall, of the Underwriters' Association of Cincinnati, indorses the Ætna very highly for its simplicity and power in quick extinguishment of fire, and under date of 28th of February, 1891, advised the manager of the company that the Ætna chemical fire extinguisher had been approved of by the

Cincinnati Underwriters' Association "and allowed to take the place of barrels and pails of water in risks requiring such protection against fire."

Herewith returned letter to you of 29th ultimo from Howard L. Butler, general manager.

Respectfully,

DAVID BEVERIDGE,
Assistant Secretary and Inspector.

FRED. S. JAMES, Esq.,
Chairman Insurance Auxiliary Committee.

Now, after that report was made I went to see Mr. Burnham. He said he had not changed his mind at all; that he would have nothing but the Babcock extinguisher. Well, I went over that ground with Mr. Burnham again, and I went from Burnham to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings and told them what Mr. Burnham had said and all that, and then they said, "Mr. Mahan, you rest assured there shall be no more extinguishers put on the ground until you have a chance to bid on them." I went back to my office and wrote this proposition, and I will ask your permission to read it:

ADDITIONAL PROPOSITION.

CHICAGO, *October 28, 1891.*

GENTLEMEN: If it is the wish of your committee to change the mode of procuring chemical fire extinguishers for use at and in the buildings at the Fair Grounds from purchasing to renting, we desire to make the following proposition, to wit:

We will make and deliver to the superintendent at Jackson Park all the small fire extinguishers that may be wanted during the Fair, and as long thereafter as your board may decide that they will be needed, at a rental of 20 cents per month.

We will also deliver one or more double 60-gallon tank Lindgren chemical fire engines, equipped with two-reel hose, so that two streams of chemicals can be thrown on to a fire at the same time. Said engine to be supplied with all the equipments specified in our catalogue, rental of said engine to be $20 per month.

Chemical for said engines and hand extinguishers to be supplied by us at the grounds during the term of rental free of cost to the Exposition Company. We also agree to keep said engines and hand extinguishers in complete order for fighting a fire during the continuance of the rental period, unless damaged by bad usage. Should any engine or extinguisher be damaged by bad usage, then the cost of repairs is to be paid by the Exposition Company.

Should your board decide to purchase our small extinguishers, we will furnish them at $8 each and keep them supplied with chemical free. We also agree to purchase back at the close of the Exposition all the extinguishers and pay the company $3 for each extinguisher, or we will take charge of the extinguishers at the close of the Exposition and repaint and redecorate them, charging actual cost for same, and sell them for the company, charging a reasonable commission therefor.

Respectfully,

LINDGREN-MAHAN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE CO.,
By F. M. MAHAN, *General Manager.*

COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
Room 509, Rand-McNally Building, City.

That proposition is down in a pigeonhole somewhere over in Mr. Burnham's office.

DATES OF PROPOSAL AND REPORT.

Mr. COGSWELL. What is the date of that?
The WITNESS. October 28, 1891.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What is the date of the report of that committee?—A. The date of the report is November 3, 1891.

Q. I understood you say after that report you went and had a talk with Mr. Burnham, and submitted that document which you last read?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But this is dated November and the other was dated October.—A. This report was not made for quite a time after this committee was raised for that purpose, I do not know just the date.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was your proposition subsequent to the action of the committee approving your fire extinguishers?—A. For the sale?

Q. That last proposition for rent?—A. Probably I am a little in error here. I think when I went to see Mr. Burnham it was on the ground he had rejected our machine without cause and——

Q. Thereupon you secured the approval of the committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the date of the approval of that committee?—A. November the 7th.

Q. Thereupon, as following and subsequent to the approval, I understand you to say you submitted this last proposition?—A. Yes, sir; October the 28th.

Q. October 28, 1891?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, in fact, your proposition was made before the approval of the committee?—A. Which proposition?

Q. I mean this last proposition was made before the approval of the committee?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. That is the one relating to the rental?—A. Yes, sir; but I can not say just what date this committee was raised for that purpose, all I can get is the date of their report.

Q. You have given us your rate of renting per month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have given the rate of the other company per month?—A. Yes, sir.

COMPARATIVE RENTALS.

Q. Now, how much is that per month for a gallon of fluid for your machine, and how much per gallon of fluid of the other company? Have you figured on that basis?—A. Well, on the small machine the space per gallon in my machine——

Q. How many gallons is yours?—A. About three and a half, and if the pressure is pushed up in the tank it will be a little more. There are tanks which will measure in about 4½ gallons of measurement, but of course the air space takes up considerable of that.

Mr. HENDERSON. You charge 20 cents a month and they charge 30 cents a month.—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. They claim 6 gallons of fluid and you claim 3½?—A. Three gallons is all I claim. I call it 3 gallons, but they put in sometimes between three and a half and four.

Q. Take the commercial claim, you call yours 3 and theirs 6?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You put that on the market on that basis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Theirs would be 5 cents a gallon and yours would be nearly 7 cents a gallon?—A. The question now is in regard to the power of the two machines. The extinguishing power has been tested time and time again.

Q. That is a little different element of inquiry from this.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. While on that will you pursue the same inquiry in regard to the large machines. One is 5 cents a gallon and the other 6½ on the small one.—A. My proposition was first for two 60-gallon tank engines, that is 120 gallons of chemicals, for which I asked a rental of $20 a month.

Q. For two machines?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Ten dollars apiece?

The WITNESS. Two 60-gallon tank engines, that is 120 gallons.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. And you wanted $20 rental.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Was that one or two tank engines?—A. We have different sizes. One of my machines down there now holds 60 gallons, a single-tank engine. According

to this item, which is true—Mr. Burnham told me it was—they rent one 100-gallon fire extinguisher at the rate of $12 a month, and one double-cylinder 60-gallons extinguisher at $25 a month.

Q. Have you a single tank?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you charge for that?—A. Well, I only bid on the double 60-gallons; that is the only one I bid on.

Q. Have your machines been tendered back to you in any way?—A. No, sir.

Q. Does that conclude the general statement of this matter?

The WITNESS. That is not all; there is something else.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Has Mr. Burnham or any of the officers of the Exposition said you would not have any orders?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Burnham told me himself he would not use any extinguisher or chemical engine except the Babcock. Those were his own words, and from that I appealed to the Governing Committee.

Q. Was there any public invitations for bids, or was it simply oral?—A. When they first commenced they did not follow the old line of publishing for bidders.

CHARGES FORMULATED.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Let me see if I can not formulate your charges. You claim that in pursuance of oral instructions from Mr. Burnham you made a proposition to sell your machines. Soon after, through the papers, you ascertained that Mr. Burnham had gone to work and rented machines without giving you an opportunity to bid. You say you could have rented your machines at a lower rental, which machines would do the same effective service as those rented by Mr. Burnham. Is that your proposition?—A. That is so; yes, sir.

Q. Is there anything else in your charge?—A. Well, I wanted to state——

Q. I mean in what you have now presented.—A. In this particular line of fire apparatus I want to state, notwithstanding the assurances I had that no exclusive privileges should be allowed or granted about furnishing this apparatus, and if more were needed they would advertise——

Q. You charge favoritism in the selection of this apparatus without regard to the service?—A. Yes, sir; I make this charge.

Q. And you support these charges upon what you have submitted here in writing and in the shape of testimony?—A. Yes, sir; and I believe the papers, when brought into this committee, will bear me out.

EXTENT OF USE OF MACHINE.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. How long has your machine been in public use?—A. Five years.

Q. What cities or towns are equipped by it?—A. Well, I would have to qualify——

Q. I mean the same machines under discussion.—A. The small ones. I will state, I have them scattered all over the United States by the thousands.

Q. Name some of the cities in which they are employed?—A. They are generally used by individuals, warehousemen, railroad companies, etc.

Q. Is there any city using they?—A. No, sir; cities do not use that kind.

Q. What railroad companies use them?—A. All the railroads running into Minnesota, except—I can not call their names over from memory. I think, probably, I have 2,000 of the machines——

Q. Does the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy or Rock Island use them?—A. Let me see if I can remember the companies. There is the Great Northern, and the Sioux, and the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis; St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Louis; Chicago, St. Paul and Missouri, and the Northern Pacific. Those are all I think of from memory, but we have got about two thousand of these machines in their cars there. I do not remember whether the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy have or not, but I do not believe they have. Now, the cities that use wheel engines and villages—I can not think of all of them now, but I can remember Tacoma, Wash.; Spokane Falls, Wash.

Q. Are these double tankers that you speak of on wheels?—A. Yes, sir; large department engines and then smaller engines, village engines, which are used at dozens and dozens of places I can not think of.

Q. Are any of them in use in this city?—A. No, sir.

Q. New York?—A. No, sir
Q. Washington?—A. No, sir.
Q. Philadelphia or St. Louis?—A. No, sir.
Q. Cincinnati?—A. No, sir.
Q. Boston?—A. No, sir; but in all those places I want to answer that we build stationary fire engines and put them in factories, hotels, and distilleries and breweries, and they are scattered all over the United States from Philadelphia to Tacoma, Wash., and San Francisco.

CAPACITY AND RENTAL.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understand your small extinguisher contains 3 gallons?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And that the Babcock extinguisher contains 6 gallons?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. You offered to rent your extinguisher at 20 cents a month?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And the contract price under which the other is used is 30 cents a month?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, as to the large engine; what is the capacity of your large engines?—A. My large engines?
Q. I mean the large one they would use.—A. They have only one of my engines, and that is a $400 engine.
Q. What other engines have they down there?—A. They have quite a number of Babcocks: I do not know how many.
Q. What is the gallon capacity of that engine?—A. I do not know.
Q. What is the capacity of yours?—A. This advertisement states that they had rented one 100-gallon machine, single tank, and also one double 60-gallon tank of the other make.
Q. Do you know what is the capacity of these large Babcock engines they employ there?—A. No, sir; I do not know further than is stated here in this advertisement.
Q. What is the capacity of the engine you proposed to let them have?—A. Two 60-gallon tanks, making 120 gallons.
Q. One hundred and twenty gallons to the engine?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. At what rental?—A. Twenty dollars a month.
Q. Do you know what rent they are paying for the others?—A. The advertisement says $25 a month.
Q. You do not know the capacity of the large engines?—A. Only what Mr. Burnham told me.
Q. Can you state what is the annual value of the contracts these parties have, the rental contracts they have?—A. Well, no; I can not, I never figured that out, but it counts up to thousands of dollars.
Q. You do not know what is the difference between the rental contract as you offered it and the existing rental contract?—A. Well, I say this; the Exposition Company if they took a thousand of these small machines, are paying just double what it would cost if they used my machines. I agreed to take my machines back for $3 apiece; I offered to sell them for $8 and to take them back for $3.
Q. Is there any provision in the existing contract for the return of the machines?—A. They are rented.
Q. I am speaking of the rental contract.—A. If they are rented it is not necessary to have a return clause, because the nature of the contract allows their return.
Q. You do not know the difference in the aggregate?—A. No; I do not.
Q. I mean between the contract as you proposed it and the existing contract?—A. I do not know the actual dollars and cents, but it amounts to thousands of dollars.
Q. Do you know how many small extinguishers they are using now?—A. I do not. There was a report made a short time ago by one of the departments, as I read in the papers——
Q. We do not care about that.—A. (continuing:) to the effect there were 500 or 600 of them.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. It appears by one of the letters you have read that the Governing Committee approved of your machines?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And it further appears that they approved of them upon letters from parties who had used your machines?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTS APPLIED.

Q. Did you know whether they applied any other test or sought any other sources of inquiry as to the fitness of your machines except to write to two or three parties who had used them?—A. I think Mr. Beveridge went around to different places where these machines had been in use for years and asked the people to give their experience. One of the greatest arguments I used with Mr. Burnham was. I said: "Mr. Burnham, let me tell you about this machine. You may see a stream of water as big as your wrist from one chemical engine, and you may see another stream from another chemical engine as big as your little finger that will suppress more fire than the other;" and I said, "Now, the best way is to try them, and all I ask of you is to test them."

Q. Did they do that?—A. No, Mr. Burnham didn't.

Mr. COMPTON. Is this gentleman who made the report an expert?

The WITNESS. He is an expert insurance man.

Mr. COGSWELL. Have you in any way, by committee or by expert commissions, had any official recognition based on competitive tests of your machines with others?—A. Personally I have not, but I have had letters from parties who have; chiefs of fire departments have made tests with the two machines.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, in regard to these small extinguishers you proposed to sell them—what was your bid?—A. My offer was to sell them for $8 and take them back for $3.

Q. Eight dollars for what?—A. Apiece; and keep them in order until they were through with them and keep them provided with chemicals free of cost, until the World's Fair was over and the buildings abandoned.

Mr. COGSWELL. Which you claim is less than what they are now paying.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir, very much less.

COMPARATIVE RENTALS.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. When you say more or less, you have in mind always your opinion as to the merits of the fluid?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For my part, I can not pass any opinion upon that at this stage of the inquiry, but when you come to the matter of rental and view it from the quantity point of view, your proposition is to rent the 3-gallon concern at 6.66 cents a gallon, and the other party offers to rent a 6-gallon concern at 5 cents a gallon per month. On the large machine yours is 16.66 cents and their 120 gallon concern is 20.8 cents?—A. I have not figured that out.

Q. So the discrepancy between your rental and their rental, viewed from the standpoint of gallon average, does not seem to bear out the calculation that what they pay now for rental is more than the purchase price, because what they pay for rental is less than what you charge for rental?—A. That may appear on the face of it, but when you get to work it is very far superior.

Q. I am going upon the gallon measure, and upon the other you state you have never had any official test?—A. Oh, I have tested it myself time and time again.

Q. But you give that as your opinion. Now, in regard to this approval of your machine I believe in this letter of approval they also approved of certain other designs?—A. Yes, sir; they approved of three different makes.

Q. And they did not give one any preference above the other?—A. The committee did not. No, sir, they recommend three makes for you.

Q. There are three good ones?—A. Yes, sir, and there is only one used.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Did they pay for those delivered?—A. The first order delivered was paid for.

Q. And that is the only order you got?—A. Yes, sir; they never let anybody else have a chance to bid.

Mr. COGSWELL. How large an order was that?

The WITNESS. Only a small order, five or six hundred dollars.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you rented any of your extinguishers to any other parties?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never have rented them?—A. No, sir; we sell them; we do not rent them.

Q. This is the only offer of rental you have ever made?—A. Yes, sir; it is an unusual thing, and if you will allow me I will make just one remark——

Q. I only desired to get a direct answer.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

TESTIMONY OF D. H. BURNHAM—(Recalled).

D. H. BURNHAM recalled and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. We want, in as few words as you can put it, your reply to the specific charges made involving the question of sale, your determination to rent without advertising, and then a comparative exhibit of the rental cost of the large machines and the small machines.

The WITNESS. We bought fourteen machines, as appears here in evidence. These were bought upon an emergency and without an investigation.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. By whom?—A. From Lindgren & Mahan.

Q. How much did that amount to?—A. Fourteen machines, at $8.

METHOD OF OBTAINING EXTINGUISHERS.

Q. A small amount?—A. Yes, sir; about $112. When we came to go into the matter further with a view of investigating it thoroughly and see what course we must pursue, I saw Mr. Mahan and had a good many talks with him, not one, but many; and he finally went before the committee, and all that he has discussed here to-day, all he has said, the principal points he has made here, were made there before the Grounds and Buildings Committee, and long before any final action was taken. Mr. Henry B. Stone, a member of the committee, was the special man who was designated to take this matter up, and he did take it up. We all asked questions of Mr. Mahan, as you did here to-day, and he knew then before this thing came up in the paper all about this rental business and the offer of these other people. It was discussed in his presence. He did not discuss this thing in private, and he came in afterwards with a rental offer himself, after he knew that a rental proposition had been made by the others.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say Mr. Mahan discussed this question of rental with the Grounds and Buildings Committee?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHAN. In your presence?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. Did he ever offer to make a proposition to rent?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; and said he could do better than that if he had an opportunity. That is what he went before the committee for, because he knew this matter was coming up from them. I will not undertake to say how he did. Possibly I told him; very likely I did. All my matters went before the committee and this went before them in the same way.

Mr. COGSWELL. I understand that, before you rented machines of anybody, you discussed in the presence of Mr. Mahan before the committee that proposition?

The WITNESS. My memory is specific to answer that, that this very advertisement that he speaks of, this notice in the paper, was in consequence of a meeting held at which he was present himself, at which it was discussed, and after he went out the committee took that action.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. You know they discussed it in his presence before action was taken?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was present?—A. Mr. Stone, Mr. Ketcham, and Mr. Schwab. I can not state that fully, but their minutes will show.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is either of those gentlemen now present?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Up to this point when you rented, you did not have the proposition from Mr. Mahan, although he had opportunity to make a proposal; is that correct?—

A. No, that is not true. This notice in the paper was the action of the committee. Now, I did not close anything with those people until a long while after that.

Q. You did not understand my question.—A. Pardon me.

Q. My question was whether or not it is true that at the time you did rent Mr. Mahan had the same opportunity as the others to make a proposal to rent?—A. It is true I did not make that bargain, and did not close that bargain until after I had his proposal.

WHY EXTINGUISHERS WERE RENTED.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Why did you rent?—A. Because I regarded it as far cheaper for the company than any other proposition made, much better for the company.

Q. You regarded that 30 cents rent was cheaper than the 20 cents rent?—A. Yes, sir, there is no question about that.

TEST OF MACHINES.

Q. Why?—A. I tested the two machines myself. Mr. Geraldine, Mr. Graham, and myself took the two machines which had been delivered by the parties, one of Mahan's fourteen and one of the other Babcock's that is up there. We took them on the platform in front of the construction building, and I tested them myself. The 6-gallon Babcock machine played nearly five minutes and this machine played one hundred and five seconds.

Q. What was their throwing capacity?—A. The Babcock machine threw 10 feet further than this did.

Q. Was the velocity of the stream tested?—A. One throws a mist-like steam and the Babcock machine absolutely throws a stream of solid matter.

Q. Did you test it on fire?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not test it on fire to see whether the vapor was not more destructive to fire than the solid stream?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you made a contract with the Babcock people for all the extinguishers required in the Fair?—A. No, sir, I have not. I have been buying them as I go along. I have got probably now 300 to 330 or 340 machines.

Q. Well, you have practically made a contract by which they supply the Fair grounds?—A. No, I have not made an agreement with them exclusively.

NUMBER OF EXTINGUISHERS TO BE USED.

Q. How many extinguishers do you expect to use?—A. We will use 1,000 probably.

Q. So you have got there about one-third of what will be required?—A. You may figure 1,000 at a year and a half will be the very outside of what we will require. I will say there was never a specific advertisement for these machines, that is, the rental basis, and it is under a clause that anything under $5,000 I can buy direct under the by-laws.

Q. Two thousand dollars, is it not?—A. No, sir; not in my department. Under the by-laws, of course, important matters have to be submitted to the Grounds and Buildings Committee and approved.

AUTHORITY UNDER BY-LAWS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You act under the by-laws, which allow you to make an expenditure not to exceed $5,000?—A. All other committees have $2,000 and ours has $5,000.

Q. And you submitted this contract to the Buildings and Grounds Committee for approval?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Formally?—A. Yes, sir; formally, I think. I am not sure of that, but I have not any question in regard to it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. They have never complained of it?—A. No, they are cognizant of every move. Mr. Mahan has been before them several times.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Who keeps a record of that committee?—A. Mr. Sawyer is secretary.

Q. Who is chairman of the committee?—A. Mr. Gage.

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY OF MACHINES.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. You say you did not test the extinguishing power of these machines; did you make inquiry in regard to them?—A. Yes, sir; I did. I made inquiry of the gentleman whom Mr. Mahan has mentioned here as being appointed for a certain purpose, but that of course is not true. Mr. Beveredge, the assistant of the Auxiliary Committee on Insurance, is on that committee. I made inquiry of him as to the relative value of the different chemicals used. He said one was no better than the other.

Q. They considered, as far as that was concerned, that one was as good as the other?—A. That is his opinion. I took the opinion of a good many men, and I brought people here, the city fire marshal, who reported directly against every other machine, but in favor of the Babcock machine.

Q. Did I understand you to say that gallon for gallon you considered one as efficient as the other?—A. I do not myself believe that the Mahan machine is as good as the other.

Q. I ask in regard to the opinions given to you?—A. The opinions were all pretty much from expert men that gallon for gallon one was worth about what the other was. Some of them, of course, believe Babcock's is better, because it throws a solid mass instead of a mist.

Mr. COGSWELL. Do the records anywhere show that you rented these Babcock machines at a date subsequent to the receipt of Mr. Mahan's proposal to rent his machines?—A. Yes, sir; I can give you the date of the contract itself, as far as that is concerned.

Mr. HENDERSON. I wish you would do that.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. Now, as a matter of fact, you have really developed everything there is about this. I want to deny in a general way the conversations which Mr. Mahan has ascribed to me in a half a dozen cases, which are thoroughly a matter of fiction.

TESTIMONY OF F. M. MAHAN—Recalled.

F. M. MAHAN recalled and examined.

The WITNESS. Mr. Burnham touched upon a point I would like to explain. He says he tested these two machines on the platform, and one threw a spray and the other threw a stream. Now, I would like to explain the principle upon which those two machines——

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. I suggest that we do not go into that, because we are bound to take expert testimony if we do so.

The WITNESS. I just want to explain——

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. That is exactly what I do not care to go into; this is a scientific question and we are not judges of it, and we would have to go and see the experiment.

Mr. HENDERSON. You admit the fact that one throws a spray and the other a solid matter?—A. Yes; what does the work is the gas.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you know anything about this, was this frequently talked about?—A. No, sir; there was never a word said or even intimated before I saw this piece in the paper.

Q. Did you ever talk to any member of the Grounds and Buildings Committee?—A. Never until after I went to Mr. Burnham with this newspaper report to see if it was so, and then I appealed directly to the committee.

Q. Did you appeal to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds before the letting of the contract?—A. No, sir; it was afterwards. I went to see Mr. Burnham to see whether it was true or not, and he said it was not.

IMPUTATION OF RECORD.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Mr. Burnham says his record shows that the contract for the rental of these machines was made subsequent to the receipt of your proposal to rent your machine and you impute that record.—A. I do.

Q. If there is any such record you say it is not true.—A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you explain that your proposal is dated October 28, 1891, and the approval of your machine is November the 3d? I understood you to say that your last proposition was submitted after this approval.

Mr. HENDERSON. I suggest we can get the date of the contract which will be brought here. (To Mr. Burnham) Bring the contract here and we will take the date of it.

Mr. COGSWELL. And the proposal of Mr. Mahan, too.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. (To the witness.) Have you any other matter you wish to present?

The WITNESS. Before I commence on this other matter, Mr. Burnham has stated a question of veracity here in regard to these conversations, and I want to repeat here what I said.

LETTING OF HOSE, REELS, ETC., CONTRACTS.

Now, I want to call your attention to a letting that took place later on, which, if anything, looked a little worse than the other.

Q. Can not you give the facts without reading a mass of letters?—A. I hardly think I could. This is for 1,000 wall reels attached to a standpipe, and 5,000 feet of hose.

Q. What is the issue you desire to raise; did you bid on that contract?—A. Yes, sir; my bid was $6,260 under any other bid, and I did not get the award, and I am trying to find out why we did not get it. On March 5th the chief of construction sent out this proposal for bids.

PROPOSAL FOR BIDS.

[Notice to contractors.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
ROOM 1143, "THE ROOKERY" BUILDING,
Chicago, March 5, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received by the chief of construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until 1 p. m., Monday, March 14, 1892, for furnishing one thousand (1,000) hose reels, more or less, and fifty thousand (50,000) feet of hose, more or less, with valves and nozzles, according to the specifications now on file in the office of the chief of construction, room 1143, "The Rookery" building, Chicago.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished at the said office and addressed "D. H. Burnham, chief of construction," at the same place.

Proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for furnishing hose reels," and must be accompanied with a certified check for five thousand dollars ($5,000) on some responsible bank doing business in Chicago and payable to the order of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The chief of construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Now, the specifications following—if I can make the committee understand them it will be more than I expect. I never saw an advertisement for sealed bids that contained as much ambiguous language.

Q. Let us have the facts without comment.—A. Excuse me, gentlemen.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR HOSE REELS, HOSE, AND APPURTENANCES FOR BUILDINGS IN JACKSON PARK.

General condition—The chief of construction reserves the right to accept any part of a bid for not less than fifty (50) reels with the specified hose and appliances.

Hose reels—Each bidder shall submit a sample of the reel which he proposes to furnish, wall reels or otherwise, winding or folding, and will have an opportunity *to set forth the advantage of his apparatus;* ordinary reels and automatic reels will each be considered.

Hose—Hose shall be standard-lined double rubber-jacketed hose, capable of standing a test pressure of 250 pounds per square inch. The size of hose shall be 2½ inches inside diameter, except that this may be modified by condition set forth hereinafter in the matter of salvage.

Hose nozzles and valves—Nozzles and valves shall be subject to the approval of the chief of construction.

Salvage—Each bidder *may* name in his proposal or otherwise terms upon which he will receive any or all of this apparatus on or before the 1st of November, 1894.

Setting—Each bidder shall include in his proposal the cost of *setting and fixing his apparatus complete and connecting same to standpipes which will be furnished ready for connection in the buildings in Jackson Park.*

Variation in size of hose will be considered and each reel shall be provided with fifty feet (50) of hose with hose nozzle and valve, but the quantity of hose may be increased or diminished by the direction of the chief of construction.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

GENERAL CONDITIONS FORMING A PART AND PARCEL OF ALL SPECIFICATIONS.

Plans.

(1) The person or persons undertaking work under these specifications and drawings are herein designated as the contractor, and the person or persons employing the contractor are designated as The World's Columbian Exposition—hereinafter referred to as the owner.

(2) General and working drawings, showing material and principal dimensions, will be furnished by the Bureau of Construction, except for iron work, for which general drawings only will be furnished.

(3) The decision of the chief of construction shall control as to the interpretation of drawings and specifications, and as to the material and workmanship, and his decision to be final and binding on both of the contracting parties.

Change of plans.

(4) The chief of construction reserves the right to make any changes in the plans or specifications that he may deem desirable. Should any additional labor or material be involved in such changes, the contractor shall be paid for supplying the same; on the other hand, should such changes reduce the amount of labor or material in the structures as designed, the contractor shall sustain an equivalent reduction in his contract amount. Said chief of construction shall be the sole arbiter in determining rates of increase or reduction that may be herein involved. No claim whatever shall be allowed for extra labor or material over and above the contract amount, unless the same shall have been ordered in writing, stipulating remuneration, by the chief of construction.

Erection.

(5) The contractor will furnish all false-work, tools, and appliances, and remove all materials and débris after the erection; be responsible for the work until the same is finished and accepted by the chief of construction; be responsible for accidents to his men or other parties; observe all ordinances of the city, and laws of the State and of the United States Government; also comply with all rules and regulations of the Directory and the Bureau of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Alien labor.

(6) The contractor will not employ any person or persons other than native-born or naturalized citizens, or those who have in good faith declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. The contractor will in all respects in doing said work be governed by and comply with the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to protect the labor of native and naturalized American citizens, and of those who have in good faith declared their intention to become naturalized American citizens," approved June 1, 1889.

position might be by law held liable to answer in damages. And the contr hereby binds himself to truly defend, indemnify, and forever save harmle World's Columbian Exposition from any and all claim or claims for dar which shall be set up by reason of any such injury or damage sustained as said, including the costs of suit and reasonable attorney's fee by the W Columbian Exposition expended in necessarily and unavoidably defending a any such claim or claims.

Patents.

(8) All royalties for patents or for any infringement thereof that may volved in the erection of these structures, or in the use thereof, shall be inc in the contract amount if ascertained, and the contractor shall satisfy a mands that may be made at any time for such, and be liable for any damag infringement thereof.

Removing incompetent men.

(9) The chief of construction reserves the right to require the remo any particular workman or workmen on the work, if, in his judgment, it be for the best interest of the work that such particular workman or wor should be removed.

(10) Eight hours per day shall constitute a day's work on the grounds.

Extra inspection.

(11) Should the preparation of the material for this structure be widel tributed, or should unnecessary delays in getting out the same, or delay i required date of final completion occur, the cost of extra inspection sha borne by the contractor; the chief of construction being sole judge of what be deemed extra inspection.

Preserve drawings.

(12) All drawings and specifications are the property of the owner, and be preserved and returned to the chief of construction before the certifica final settlement is issued.

Color of materials.

Subcontractors.

(15) In no case shall any part of the work on the buildings be sublet without the approval in writing of the chief of construction.

Estimates.

(16) The chief of construction, or his authorized assistant, will make monthly estimates of the work erected, and 85 per cent of the amount of the estimate will be paid on or before the 15th of the month following the month in which the work was done. The remaining 15 per cent to be paid within 40 days after the completion and acceptance of the whole work included in the contract. No payment will be made on material not erected in place. Further, that no oversight or error in the making of estimates or certificates shall relieve the contractor from his obligations to do and complete the work according to the true intent of the drawings and these specifications.

Time of completion.

(17) The contractor will be required to begin work immediately upon signing contract, and complete and deliver the same free of all liens and charges on or before ———, and, if during the progress of the work the contractor shall allow any indebtedness to accrue for labor or material, to subcontractors or others, which may become liens upon the said work, or the building, and shall fail to pay and discharge the same within five days after demand made by person or persons furnishing such material or labor, then the World's Columbian Exposition may withhold any money due the contractor until such indebtedness is paid, or apply the same toward the discharge thereof, or at its option declare this contract rescinded, and resume possession of the premises, and in the latter event the contractor shall be liable to pay whatever it may cost to complete the work under this contract. In case the contractor shall fail to prosecute the work with the necessary means and diligence to insure the completion thereof, in the opinion of the chief of construction, within the time limited, the said chief of construction shall notify the contractor by written notice to that effect, and order the said contractor to employ more men, tools, and machinery, as he may direct to be put upon the work, specifying therein the additional force required, and if said contractor shall fail to comply with such written demand within six days from the date thereof, or within such time as the chief of construction may in writing prescribe, then the said chief of construction shall have the right to employ such means as he may deem necessary to complete the work within the time required, and such additional cost, either by the employment of additional men, machinery, or otherwise, shall be deducted from any moneys or funds due or that may become due the contractor on account of said contract, or if no such funds are available, said contractor and his bondsmen shall be held responsible for reimbursement under the bond furnished.

Forfeit.

(18) The sum of ——— per day shall be deducted from the contract price, as liquidated damages and not as a forfeit, for each and every day the work is delayed in completion after above specified date, which sum shall be over and above the expenses of extra inspection already mentioned. If, however, the progress of the work shall be delayed by any causes beyond the control of the contractor, an extension of time may be made by the chief of construction, but claims for such extension must be made in writing at once by the contractor at the time of such delay, and the decision of said chief of construction thereon shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Other contractors.

(19) The contractor shall at an early date put himself in communication with other contractors whose work may affect his, so as to promote harmony of work, any difference of opinion being arbitrated by the chief of construction or his duly authorized agent.

Insurance.

(20) The contractor must keep the work and the material involved in this contract fully insured at all times against loss by fire in favor of The World's Columbian Exposition, with a responsible fire insurance company, to be approved by the chief of construction; and before any estimate is paid to him, he must satisfy the chief of construction that all material and work already placed in the work is so insured, to at least the amount of all the estimates issued up to the date and to be issued at that date.

Bond.

(21) The contractor will be required to furnish a good and satisfactory bond for such amounts and with such sureties as prescribed by the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, and satisfactory to the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Bids.

(22) All bids shall be made out upon blanks furnished by the Bureau of Construction, and with each bid there shall be deposited a certified check, payable to the World's Columbian Exposition, upon a responsible bank doing business in Chicago for —— dollars, and should the bidder to whom the contract is awarded fail to execute the contract and bond within ten days of its award, then the certified check so deposited shall be retained by the World's Columbian Exposition as liquidated damages.

Amount of bid.

(23) Each bidder must state in his proposal, in writing and in figures, without any interlineations, alterations, or erasures, the sum of money for which he will supply the material and perform the work required by the drawings and specifications, and he must make a separate item of each branch of the work, and be prepared to accept a contract for the whole or any branch for which he has submitted a proposal. He must sign his proposal with his full name and give his address. In cases where a firm or corporation submit proposals, the proposals must be signed by the president and secretary of the corporation in addition to the firm or corporation signature with official corporate seal thereto, and their address must be given.

EXPLANATION OF WALL VALVES.

Now, I will have to explain what these wall valves mean.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. It is not necessary for us to know that.

The WITNESS. It is the gist of the whole thing. The advertisement for the wall reels state these reels shall be connected with standpipes. There is only one reel in existence. It is a mechanical impossibility to attach a reel to a standpipe that has not got a universal valve inside the reel, and no other reel can be connected with a standpipe. No other reel can be connected with a standpipe except that reel, and that is the reel I bid on. I ignored all this romancing in the advertisement for sealed bids. I put that aside and I bid on the thing they thought they wanted, and that is a reel attached to a standpipe. Now, I will just pass that by and I will read my bid.

TO THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

PROPOSAL FOR FURNISHING AND PLACING HOSE REELS, HOSE, AND APPURTENANCES IN JACKSON PARK.

In response to advertisement therefor, bearing date March 5, 1892, the undersigned proposes to furnish all the labor and material that will be required and necessary to complete the work in accordance with the plans and specifications.

For the sum of $42,260.00 we will furnish one thousand (1,000) hose reels, more or less, each fitted with 2½-inch standpipe valve, and a 2½-inch reel, wound with fifty (50) feet of 2½-inch internal diameter woven cotton, rubber lined [illegible]

jacket) fire hose, warranted to stand the pressure called for in the specifications (250 pounds to the square inch), also to stand the service of your department for three years, said hose to be fitted with 2½-inch automatic screw couplings, and also one 12-inch nozzle with each reel outfit. Thread on couplings and nozzles to be same as that now in use in your department. Each hose reel to be securely placed in position and connected with the standpipe ready for service, for the sum of forty-two thousand two hundred and sixty ($42,260) dollars, or forty-two and $\frac{26}{100}$ ($42.26) dollars for each reel and outfit, as specified.

Sample of hose and model of reel, etc., exhibited herewith:

We have examined the plans and specifications of the work above mentioned, and we hereby agree that in case the whole or any part of said work be awarded to us, to enter into a contract with the World's Columbian Exposition to furnish the material and do the work so awarded to us in accordance with the plans and specifications hereinbefore mentioned, and that we will execute to the said World's Columbian Exposition a bond with good and sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the said World's Columbian Exposition, said bond conditioned for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of said contract, and we hereby further agree that in case of failure on our part to enter into such a contract, if awarded to us, or in case of failure to furnish the bond as required, the amount of five thousand ($5,000) dollars herewith deposited shall be retained by the World's Columbian Exposition, as compensation agreed upon for such default.

In witness whereof we have set our hand and seal this 14th day of March, 1892.

Address: LINDGREN-MAHAN CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE CO.,
By F. M. MAHAN, *General Manager.*

LOCKPORT, N. Y., *March 12, 1892.*

E. A. TAFT
(Care Linderen Chem. Fire Eng. Co., 124, Ill.):

We are willing to give bond to furnish double-jacket hose per our letter tenth. See letter to-day.

EMPIRE M'F'G CO.

[Office of the Empire Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton belting, rubber-lined hose, cotton webbing, and elastic bandages, supporters, and trusses. Dictated by C.]

LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A.; *March 10th, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of 8th inst., would say, we send you by express to-day a sample of our 2½-inch double-jacket fire hose without couplings, and trust it will reach you by Saturday.

Our best price for a quantity is 46c. per foot net to you, without couplings. It would be the better way to have some good house, as you speak of, to put in the bid, as we could not look after it ourselves. This price which we have named you is very low, but we, of course, should not expect to get the whole order. If we should get an order for 2,500 or 5,000 feet we would be well satisfied. Of course a larger one would be acceptable in proportion. We hope you will be able to make a deal that will be profitable to us both.

This price which we have made you is very much lower than we have before sold our hose for, and we only make it in the hopes of having a share of the World's Fair trade.

We have about 1,500 feet of the double-jacket hose on hand which we could deliver at once, and deliver about 2,000 feet more in about two weeks, or as soon as we could get it lined, and after that about 500 feet weekly.

Very truly, yours,

EMPIRE M'F'G CO.,
By G. R. C.

E. A. TAFT,
Chicago, Ill.

SALVAGE.

Now, the question of salvage is stated "may be considered," and I wrote a letter addressed to the committee, a copy of which I haven't got here, stating we would, at the expiration of the Fair, take back all those reels and hose we might furnish them, if they were in fair condition, for $10 apiece.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Why didn't you put that into your letter?—A. I overlooked it.

Q. Why didn't you make it a part of your proposal?—A. They would not let us do that. They compelled them to be put in separate. They have those filed away and nobody can see them, and I want this committee to call for them if they can.

Q. Now, go on with your statement?—A. I was not there at the opening of those bids, but I had our representative man to go there, and I would like to have him testify as to what was said and done, if the committee will do it. He is here, and I was not there at the opening.

TESTIMONY OF E. A. TAFT.

E. A. TAFT sworn and examined:

OPENING OF BIDS.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Were you present at the opening of Mr. Mahan's bids?—A. I was.

Q. State what was said and done, if anything, and whether he got the bid or not?—A. These bids, as they were brought out by one of the gentlemen present, were opened and read, and as I took the memorandum at the time, I considered Mr. Mahan's bid the lowest.

Q. That is an opinion; state the facts: your bid was so many dollars and somebody else's was so many.—A. Here is a list of the bids. Crane Brothers' bid was opened and there was no check in it. "One thousand or less, 2½-inch hose valves, $2; 24-inch swivel handles, each, $5.50." E. D. Preston & Co. bid on four distinct things.

Q. If you have any bids that compared with Mr. Mahan's bids to furnish the same thing then state that, by whom made, and what the figures were.—A. Preston's bid, $48,000.

Q. Preston & Co. proposed to do the same thing Mr. Mahan did at $48,000. Did he get the bid?—A. There were no awards made at that time, and the point that I wish to get at in my testimony is, simply that we were not allowed to know who the lowest bidder was. I made a demand on them that all sealed bids should be opened; that they had no right not to do it; that I was there representing a bidder, and demanded to know what the lowest bid was at the time, and they declined to give it to me.

Q. How did you get at that bid?—A. These are partial bids; these are the ones they read out, but the part where the salvage came in they declined to read.

Q. Were there representatives of other companies present?—A. Yes, sir.

PROTEST MADE.

Q. Did you make a protest?—A. I made a protest.

Q. Did the others join in making a protest?—A. Yes, sir; I heard a good many voices talking.

Q. How many did they open and declare in your presence?—A. Eight.

Q. Then they opened the others?—A. They opened these bids and declined to open the ones referring to salvage. They held that that was confidential with the bidders.

Q. Were all bids opened in your presence except the proposals in regard to salvage?—A. Yes, sir.

LOWEST BIDDERS.

Q. In reading these bids, who was the lowest bidder?—A. I will say as regards that, at the time it could not be determined who was the lowest bidder. As it appeared, I thought Mr. Mahan was the lowest bidder.

Q. You say that all bids for this work were opened and read aloud?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From that reading, who was the lowest bidder for the same kind of work Mr. Mahan bid for?—A. Mr. Mahan was the lowest bidder.

Q. Who got the bid?—A. No one at that time.

Q. Who got it since?—A. When I say who got it since I simply state what I hear; of my own knowledge I do not know.
Q. You know that Mr. Mahan——A. Has not got it.
Q. And he was the lowest bidder.—A. Yes, sir; at that reading.
Q. You are quite sure that there was no one bid on the same kind of work that Mr. Mahan bid on who was lower than Mr. Mahan?—A. That's right. I will explain after the bidding was read I made this protest in regard to this salvage business. I have been in a great many lettings of public contracts, and when I see any secrecy about a paper that is held from the public knowledge I am very well satisfied that there is an arrangement in there where the figures can be put if needed.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. To perfect the bid?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And bring it to a winning point?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who opened those bids?—A. I think Mr. Graham.
Q. Who is Mr. Graham?
Mr. BURNHAM. My assistant.
Q. Who else was present?
The WITNESS. Mr. MacHarg.

WHEN NOTIFIED BID WAS REJECTED.

Q. Were you notified at the time your bid was rejected?—A. No, sir.
Q. Were you ever notified?—A. No, sir. We were simply notified that these bids would be considered and a decision arrived at in a few days.
Mr. COMPTON. When was your check returned?
The WITNESS. Personally I have no knowledge.
Mr. MAHAN. I will have to answer that.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You do not know what contract was finally put out?—A. Not of my own knowledge, but I have from report and hearsay.

TESTIMONY OF F. M. MAHAN—Recalled.

F. M. MAHAN recalled and examined.

PROTEST AGAINST ACTION.

The WITNESS. Now, gentlemen, I will finish up that part of it. After waiting around the room there quite a number of days I had occasion to send my engineer away on business and I went down, I think the fifth or sixth day after the bids were opened to find out something about it, and I went into the office and I said to Mr. Graham that I would like to make some inquiries in regard to that letting. Well, he said, "I will have your check in a few minutes." "But," said I, "I do not want my check, that check is going to stay here until I make a bond; my bid being the lowest, of course I will have to leave the check until I give a bond; of course I will be awarded the bid, being so much the lowest bidder." He said, "No, your bid is not the lowest, and your check is ready for you." I protested that my bid was the lowest.
Q. How did you know that?—A. Because I had a list of those bids which were opened and read out at that time, and my own man took them down, and, according to that list, my bid was the lowest. I said to him, "How is this?" "Well," he says, "it is a question of salvage which fixed the award." Well, I insisted that that was something unheard of and wanted to see the list. He said: "That's what I can not let you have." I told him that I was entitled to it and demanded it, but I didn't get it. I see by advertisement that E. B. Preston got it, and, by the way, Mr. Graham told me at the time that E. B. Preston & Co. got the award for five hundred reels and hose attached, and a company called the Birdsall Company got the other five hundred. There was either a mistake in reading out that name of Birdsall & Co. or Birdsall & Co. did not bid, but some of my friends seem to think that in reading out the bids they got the name of Virgel and Birdsall mixed; I do not know how that is, they can explain that. No doubt the awards were given as Mr. Graham notified me, one to this company and the other to E. B. Preston & Co.
Q. What was the amount of those bids?—A. I do not know what the Birdsall Company bid was.

Q. What was the amount read out?—A. All bids were made in detachment, so much for this piece, so much for that piece, and so much for that piece. I did not bid in sections, so much for this screw, so much for this bolt, and so much for that valve, and let them pick them out and put them together and see who bid for each thing the cheapest. I did not bid that way, and the specifications did not call for it. Mr. Graham gave me back the $5,000 check, after having had the use of it for five or six days, with the understanding that I could not get a copy of the awards. That is the whole thing.

Mr. BURNHAM. This negotiation was carried on by my chief of the department and engineer, Mr. MacHarg.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM S. MACHARG.

WILLIAM S. MACHARG sworn and examined.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. You have heard the testimony of Mr. Mahan and his assistant in regard to the opening and the awarding of the bids for hose, etc.—A. Yes, sir.

OPENING OF BIDS.

Q. Have you anything to state in regard to this letting of bids, etc., and awards of same; if so state it.—A. The bids were opened and read, with the exception of the salvage, but each bidder was informed at the time of getting the bidding sheet that specifications should be confidential. We have found it to the advantage of the Exposition Company to use that method, as people selling apparatus of that kind do not care to have their competitors know how much money they are willing to sacrifice to sell the goods to us.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. How was that notification given?—A. Verbally, sir.

Q Who gave it?—A. I gave it.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. To all?—A. Yes, sir, with the exception of one man who was bidding on hose alone who got his specification without seeing me, and I informed him, but it was a bid that does not enter into this question.

Q. Did you inform Mr. Mahan, when he got his specification?—A. Yes, sir. We opened the bids and read them with the exception of the salvage bids, and Mr. Mahan's representative made a demand that we open the salvage bids. We told him that was strictly confidential and the other bidders present, each of them protested against the salvage bids being opened.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. How many were present?

The WITNESS. There were four or five besides; the Birdsall Company, E. B. Preston & Co., the Columbia Rubber Company, and some others. I could tell by referring to the bidding sheet.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Were the men who get the bids the men who protested?—A. All of them; yes, sir.

Q. The proposals for furnishing the material and the proposals for salvage were kept separate because you found in your experience that it is the general desire of those who propose for salvage that it should be kept confidential, and all parties were so informed verbally by you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the lowest bidder for materials to be furnished?—A. On the face of the bid as read?

BIDS.

Q. Yes, sir.—A. For the automatic reels we selected the Birdsall automatic reel. Let me make this point, if you please, it is a point you are getting at. For the ordinary reel E. B. Preston on the face of it was $260 lower than Mr. Mahan's bid. Mr. Mahan's bid was $42,260, and Preston & Co.'s bid was $42,000.

Mr. COMPTON. Covering exactly the same type?

The WITNESS. Exactly the same type.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. He got the award?—A. He got one-half; we chose one-half automatic reels and one-half ordinary reels.

Q. He got the whole bid so far as you took?—A. Of that class.

Q. Of that material?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, then, who got the other?—A. The Birdsall Company, of Auburn, N. Y.: that is, the automatic reels.

Q. How did their bids compare with other bids for the same automatic reels?—A. There were other questions which came into the settlement of that point. There was a question of patent right to start with, and the construction of their reels was superior to the others submitted. I would have to look the question up to find out just what it was.

Q. You can answer me in awarding the other half of the material who was the lowest bidder?—A. I can give you the bids on automatic reels; there were only two, one Preston & Co. and the other the Birdsall Company. Preston's bid for automatic reels was $48,500, and the Birdsall bid was $60,000.

Q. Who got the contract?—A. The Birdsall people.

Q. Why?—A. Well, sir, it is a question of salvage in connection with these other points I mentioned, the question of patent right.

Q. How does the question of a patent right affect you?—A. That we would be enjoined from using them.

Q. Then you did not think the other people qualified for want of a title or something of that kind?—A. We had that in connection with the question of salvage.

Q. Then in those two bids, in selecting the higher bid, the lower bid was thrown out because there was a dispute in regard to the title?—A. Yes, sir, with the salvage included, and there was no appreciable difference between the bids.

Q. Then did the question of patent right come in?—A. Yes; and overcame that slight difference.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What was the difference in salvage?—A. I do not recollect exactly, but I would like to say in regard to that matter Mr. Mahan's representative threatened us with everything, and finally said he would eventually discover the salvage, and I would like to ask that it be made privately to you gentlemen if it is consistent with what is right.

REASONS FOR ACCEPTING BIDS.

Q. Now, before we leave this matter: There are two bids of Birdsall and Preston for automatic reels?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You took the higher bid because you considered the proposal for salvage, and the title of the lower bidder to a patent being in dispute you thought that made the other a more favorable and better bid to accept?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, then, I want to come to this matter of salvage. Did you in your proposals consider yourself authorized to take A, the lowest bidder for material, and B, the highest bidder for salvage; did you have the right to do that?—A. I do not understand the question, sir.

Q. If you took his proposal to furnish materials were you bound also to take his proposal for salvage?—A. Yes, sir. The proposal for salvage and the proposal for furnishing were relating to a single proposal only.

Q. That being so, how could these discarded bidders ever know whether they were dealt with exactly and justly?—A. There is no method except our own reputation for telling them the truth.

Q. What is the advantage of a proposal for the lowest bidder if the important element in the consideration of that is to be kept secret?—A. I do not understand that question, sir; what is the advantage to the bidder?

Q. Well, what is the fairness of a proposal with the understanding, all things being equal and satisfactory, the lowest bidder is to receive the contract if an element in determining who is the lowest bidder, that is the salvage, is to be kept secret?—A. The fairness is, the World's Columbian Exposition gets what it wants for the least money.

Q. But there is no way in which the bidders can know whether they have been the victims of favoritism or the victims of their own bidding. The cause of the award of the other reel to Mr. Preston instead of Mr. Mahan you say was *that Mr. Preston's bid was a few* hundred dollars lower that Mr. Mahan's?—A. *Yes, sir; on the face of* the bid.

SALVAGE.

Q. Was there any difference between them as to the matter salvage? I am not asking for figures.—A. There was a material difference.

Q. So that actually Mr. Preston's was much the lower bid?—A. It was a much more favorable bid.

Mr. COMPTON. What element constituted it more favorable?

The WITNESS. Mr. Preston's bid was an unqualified bid; Mr. Mahan's bid, as he stated, was he would take back such material as was considered to be in good condition.

Mr. COGSWELL. In dollars and cents there was a material difference.

The WITNESS. Well, it leaves the whole question to be settled after the Fair whether it was in good condition or not.

Mr. HENDERSON. Did you promise these bidders in advance that the proposals as to salvage should be kept confidential from the public?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom did you notify?

The WITNESS. Those gentleman.

Mr. COGSWELL. When you opened the bids and did not open the salvage proposals, were there any protests that you know of?

The WITNESS. From none, except Mr. Mahan's representative, Mr. Taft.

NOTIFICATIONS IN REGARD TO SALVAGE CLAUSE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Taft, were you notified by Mr. MacHarg that the proposals as to salvage would be held confidential?

Mr. TAFF. Yes, sir; and I protested at the time when I received the blanks upon which bids were to be made.

Q. You say you were notified?

Mr. TAFT. I was notified that probably would be the way; probably would be the way.

Q. You made your bid with that understanding.

Mr. TAFT. When I went into that letting I supposed everything would be read because it was——

Q. You w ere notified the proposals for salvage would be probably held confidential and you made your bid with that understanding?

Mr. TAFT. That possibly it would.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. And you protested?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any response to your protest at the time?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, sir; there was a kind of laugh.

Mr. MACHARG. Allow me to say I do not think there was any laugh at the time; it was a matter of business and he was so informed.

PUBLICATION OF PROPOSALS.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Was this advertisement for proposals published in the papers?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; invitations for proposals.

Q. Was it your desire to receive bids from all parts of the country?—A. Yes, sir; from any point in the country.

Q. Have the leading manufacturers of these articles representatives here in Chicago?—A. Well, a good many of them have; I do not know the exact number.

Q. What means did you take to bring your invitation for proposals to the notice of the other manufacturers than those who read the city papers?—A. We advertised in the usual method. I do not know what it is, but I know it involved the city press. I do not know whether it did anything more or not.

Q. So far as you know, no effort was made beyond inserting an advertisement in the city papers?—A. I do not know.

Q. In your advertisement inviting proposals you stated, did you not, that the item of salvage would be considered in that connection?—A. It was in the specifications, not in the advertisement.

Q. Those seeing the advertisement would send for the printed specifications?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you not put in your specification some statement relating to the probable secrecy of the salvage item?—A. It was merely an oversight. The question was in some way raised, as we had found it advisable with parties furnishing us other materials. We had bought, in my department especially, a large amount of material upon which we make a contract, to avoid expense and avoid delay and possible dead loss, whereby the parties furnishing us at certain prices agree to take the material after the Fair at a certain price fixed, and the contract is so made.

SECRECY OF SALVAGE BIDS.

Q. Was it customary in your printed specifications to give this information about the secrecy of the salvage?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was that an oversight in every instance?—A. It was not an oversight, because it did not occur until after we had made two or three of our bargains and we were informed by the bidders that they did not want to have the amount they were willing to repay us made public, because it would be to the advantage of their competitors.

Q. Did it occur to you at the time the specifications were made out that anybody would desire secrecy in regard to the salvage?—A. I expected all would require secrecy, but it is not a customary thing to put in a specification.

Q. Do you put it in specifications that have been made out since that time?—A. I have made no specifications for such materials since that time.

REVIEW OF ACTION.

Q. What review has such an action as this—to what committee is it subject?—A. The Grounds and Buildings Committee.

Q. Who is chairman of that committee?—A. Lyman J. Gage.

Q. So your action in this particular has been under the supervision of this committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they carefully review this whole matter before the contracts were consummated?—A. I was not present at the time, and I do not recollect; but I made my recommendation to Mr. Burnham and he to the committee, and they took action.

Q. The limit of your disbursement is $5,000 without authority from the committee?—A. Yes, sir,

Q. Therefore it follows that the committee had to consider this whole matter before you could close the bargain?

Mr. BURNHAM. It did; it went before them.

Q. All the papers and proposals.

Mr. BURNHAM. Yes, sir. There is a regular form which goes before the committee.

Q. I see that the granting of this contract was upon an investigation made by a committee.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, this is a statement of the question; I understand you are in the habit of making up, when you submit to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, bids upon any given subject.

Mr. BURNHAM. Yes, sir.

Q. And this is a list of bids, etc., in regard to this contract.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir [illustrating on large sheet handed Mr. Breckinridge].

Mr. HENDERSON. In that connection, were the original bids themselves as well as that statement submitted to the committee?

Mr. BURNHAM. Yes, sir; they were sent altogether.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Of course it is presumed the committee would require them to be brought forward, so you do not let these contracts except as you are authorized by the committee?

The WITNESS. By the Grounds and Building Committee.

TESTIMONY OF D. H. BURNHAM—Recalled.

D. H. BURNHAM recalled and examined.

SALVAGE PROPOSITIONS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do I understand that in a general way the salvage under all contracts in your department is held to be confidential?—A. No, sir, it is not always so, but it has been in the main, because it has been requested of me.

Q. To what extent?—A. There is not very much of that, there are a few cases of that sort.

Q. Fifteen million five hundred and forty-five thousand dollars is the estimated expenditure in your department. Now what proportion of that amount will carry salvage?—A. I guess not over $250,000.

Q. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the contract would carry confidential salvage causes?—A. Yes, sir, perhaps $100,000 would do it.

Q. Then the salvage carried by contract aggregating $250,000 is in fact a source of revenue and should appear at some point along the line of the statement of assets as an income of the company?—A. Not on the statement we have made to you, because we have always figured what these things would cost. For instance, Mr. MacHarg makes up his statement of fire protection and water sewerage and they figure what the actual cost would be.

Q. Do you mean that from the items of expenditure as they appear in Mr. Baker's report, you have deducted the salvage and given the net expenditure?—A. Yes, sir, that is my answer.

Q. Has that been done in every case?—A. It has been done in this case, I think.

Mr. MACHARG. No, sir; I made——

The CHAIRMAN. In that connection, then, will you specify any items of salvage that have not been estimated in the exhibit of the expenditures.

The WITNESS. My report of $15,100,000 is the actual net cost to us finally. I do not propose to show in that the possible salvage; I make a statement of what it will actually cost us.

Q. Let me illustrate what I desire to know. Suppose Mr. Preston is awarded a contract at $42,000, and the salvage carried by the contract is $10,000. In fact, then, the expenditure would only be $32,000 instead of $42,000.—A. That is correct; so in making up our statement hereafter we would make it on that basis.

Q. Taking into account the salvage.

Mr. MACHARG. I did not understand I was to have salvage in a separate item.

SALVAGE CONTRACTS.

Q. It seems in this case that the deduction has not been made. You control an expenditure amounting to $15,545,000. Now, we desire to know what is to be covered into the treasury as salvage.

The WITNESS. All right, sir; I will give you that in writing.

Mr. COGSWELL. Right here I want to put in the record the members of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

The WITNESS. Lyman J. Gage, Edward F. Lawrence, Charles H. Schwab, Henry B. Stone, Col. R. B. Cloury, William B. Ketcham, and George W. Saul.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understand that this committee under the by-laws approves all contracts where the amount is in excess of $5,000?—A. Even then, whatever I do I carry it to the committee.

Q. I understand, then, that this committee passes upon every contract?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF F. D. MAHAN—Recalled.

F. D. MAHON recalled and examined.

The WITNESS. I want to explain as an engineer about something in regard to these reels. Mr. MacHarg explained to you about a patent reel and all that. I just want to state——

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Just wait a minute. If you have anything to show in regard to the selection of these reels other than you have shown, it might be well; but if there is

anything which involves expert testimony I do not think the committee want to go into it.—A. I simply want to explain that my bid was on an automatic reel, just the same thing that he is talking about here.

EXPLANATION OF AUTOMATIC REEL.

Q. That you can explain.—A. This automatic reel we bid on is a reel that is manufactured by ourselves, and it is a standard reel.

Q. They say you did not bid on it.—A. No, they do not say that.

Q. Do I understand you to say that Mr. Mahan did not make proposals on the automatic reel.

Mr. MACHARG. No, sir; it has a separate valve, a valve to be opened by hand.

Q. He is now proposing to show he bid on the same thing Preston bid on.

Mr. MACHARG. He did bid on one or more items Mr. Preston bid on.

Q. What items?

Mr. MACHARG. A reel with a valve between the reel and the standpipe to be opened by hand.

Q. That is not what you mean by an automatic reel?

Mr. MACHARG. No, sir.

Q. Did you state in your testimony that he did not bid on what you call an automatic reel?

Mr. MACHARG. That is my belief.

Q. Now, let Mr. Mahan explain, if he can, that he did.

The WITNESS. In regard to the reel I bid on, I attempted to explain to you the necessity for a reel attached to a standpipe, and said it could not be done except with an automatic reel.

Q. Wait right there a moment. There ought not to be any contention between you as to what is and what is not an automatic reel?—A. There ought not to be, but it seems there is.

Q. You state you bid for what you understand as an automatic reel?—A. Yes, sir; the automatic reel I bid on is a reel to be attached to a standpipe, and no other reel can be attached to a standpipe except an automatic reel.

Q. Is that what Mr. Birdsall bid on?—A. I do not remember whether that is what he bid on or not.

Q. Is the reel that Mr. Birdsall bid on the same reel that you bid on?—A. There can not be anything else. We can not attach any other reel—I tried to explain to the committee before—that it is impossible to attach a reel to a standpipe with pressure in it, except by an automatic reel, and that is what I bid on.

Q. Does your proposal show that you bid on what is called an automatic reel?—A. My proposal sets forth that I will attach it to a standpipe, all ready for service. That can not be done, of course, unless it is an automatic reel. This advertisement here states that each party will be required to exhibit the reel they bid on. I sent my reel, and they would not let it come in the room; and they have never seen it from that day to this.

Q. Then you claim your reel is the same thing as they accepted in Mr. Birdsall's bid?—A. Yes, sir; exactly the same thing, only one may be made of iron and the other of brass.

Q. Are they known to the trade by the same name?—A. Yes, sir; I am selling them all over the country.

Q. What you proposed to give is what Mr. Birdsall did give, and it is one and the same article and known to the trade by the same name?—A. It is one and the same thing. It is what is called the universal reel joint. It is an engineering impossibility to connect a reel with a standpipe with pressure in it and have it ready for service in any other way. That is the point I want to raise.

Q. I want Mr. MacHarg to state in his testimony if the automatic reel accepted from the Birdsall Company is different from the reel Mr. Mahan bid on.

Mr. MACHARG. The Preston and Mr. Mahan's are the same; the Birdsall is different.

Mr. COGSWELL. I do not want Mr. Mahan to understand he is excluded because the committee does not desire to go into this.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask with the consent of the committee that Mr. MacHarg bring those original proposals for use in executive session to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

W. S. MACHARG—Recalled.

W. H. MACHARG recalled and examined.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. I would like to ask what your experience has been in matters of fire protection?—A. My experience is generally in reference to water supply.

Q. What does that embrace?—A. All apparatus through which water is conveyed.

Q. Are you an engineer by profession?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just state briefly what your professional course has been.—A. I have been a hydraulic engineer for twenty-three years and a little over probably, in this city. I have been connected principally with the water supply and sewerage work and distribution through towns and buildings.

Q. What work of that sort have you had in charge?—A. Well, I have been in charge of the sewerage work, engineer in charge, at New Haven, Conn. I have had charge of work in this city in the engineering department, and for the last eight or ten years I have been practicing largely independently on large buildings and on town works. At the present time I am engineering the sewerage and water works of the village of Winnetka, about 20 miles out.

Mr. COGSWELL. Mr. Burnham, is this practice of confidential proposals maintained throughout all your contracts?

Mr. BURNHAM. No, sir; this one particular case is the only one where it has been done in this way.

REASONS FOR TAKING CHARGE.

Mr. TAFT. In regard to this fire protection matter I took charge of this business of Mr. Mahan's for the reason it was reported in our trade it was utterly useless for any firm to bid on selling goods to the World's Fair people. That was my feeling at the time, and that is what has brought us into this. Now, out of sixteen firms that should have been represented there in this matter there are only five.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Represented how?

Mr. TAFT. By bids.

Q. Only five put in bids?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, sir. A number of houses were barred from that feeling. Now, I will say this, it would have been a matter of economy to the Fair. There is no doubt the manufacturers of this class of apparatus would have gladly contributed all its material for the sake of having it on exhibition.

Mr. COGSWELL. Well, the rumor prevailing did not deter you from bidding?

Mr. TAFT. I notified these gentlemen when I came in with this bid that I came in because everybody said I could not get a smell, and I came in to follow it out and see if I could or not.

Thereupon the committee took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

AFTER THE RECESS.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTALLATION.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH HIRST.

JOSEPH HIRST sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas will conduct the examination.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Where is your residence and what is your occupation?—A. When I am at home I live in Philadelphia. I am a mechanical engineer.

Q. Philadelphia is your place of business?—A. Yes, sir; and has been for a number of years.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. What is contemplated in regard to the installation business of which you are at the head?—A. The office as it is now constituted is part of the Director-General's office, and all application for space, all letters of inquiry for information, and everything of that character, are referred to me, and I take charge of those applications and have a record made of them, classify them, and assign them to the different departments where they are to be installed.

Q. Your office, then, is a division of the work to the offices of the department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. All communications relating to space are referred to you for classification?—A. And also for replies. In other words, it is a bureau of information to all intending exhibitors on that subject. I get up all the rules, regulations, and forms of that kind.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURES.

Q. You have spent eight thousand and odd dollars; what has been the general nature of your expenditures to this time?—A. Salaries and printing.

Q. Mostly clerical hire and printing?—A. Yes, sir; altogether, in all these different forms.

ESTIMATED NEEDS.

Q. What are the estimated needs of your office for the balance of the time of the Exposition?—A. I have not a record of it. I think it is somewhere about $8,000.

Mr. HENDERSON. You are under the Director-General?—A. Yes, sir; it is a division of his office.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. It is a separate account.

Mr. HENDERSON. In the auditor's statement it is given.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. The auditor states what has been spent, but not the estimate for the future.—A. That was turned into the Director-General, who told me he had incorporated all my accounts.

Q. Your work will be comparatively light after the Exposition opens?—A. Yes, sir; my estimate was made to close in May, 1894, on the 30th of May.

Q. How much do you estimate it will require from now until the 30th of May, 1893?—A. I do not recollect, but I am under the impression it was about $8,000. Until this bureau was organized, I assumed charge of giving information to all the departments, distributing all this information.

Q. Now, when an application comes for space you assign it to what you consider the proper department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that subject to revision?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is over you?—A. The Director-General. If there is no department it is referred to the Director-General.

Q. And if there is any further dispute?—A. It goes to the Board of Reference and Control.

Q. That is your supreme court, so to speak?—A. Yes, sir; but there has nothing of that kind occurred.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Each building has a different installation staff, has it not?—A. That is the installation when they get ready to receive the exhibits, then they will have a staff to put the exhibits in their place.

Q. Is any of this staff at work simultaneously with your work?—A. Sir?

Q. You close up when the Exposition opens?—A. We close up this part of the work.

Q. Then the other portion begins?—A. They begin before that.

Q. Then there is a time when the building installation staff and your office staff are at work simultaneously?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not say to any exhibitor "you can have so much space?"—A. I do not assign space, I only classify exhibitors.

Q. Really, you are representing all the installation bureaus until they get going?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What did you say your name was?—A. Joseph Hirst.

Q. I do not see your name in the report of Senator Palmer.—A. Because I am under the pay of the Local Directory, not of the Commission.

NUMBER OF CLERKS AND COMPENSATION.

Q. How many clerks have you in your bureau?—A. Two, sir, a recording clerk and a stenographer.

Q. What is their compensation?—A. The recording clerk gets $75 and the stenographer $50 a month.

Q. And what is your compensation?—A. Two hundred and fifty dollars a month.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Does your term expire the 1st of May?—A. I do not know when it expires.

Q. I understood your work expired in May.—A. That part of it; but there may be other work assigned to me.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S AND SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

TESTIMONY OF BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Henderson will conduct the examination.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Will you state what your connection with the World's Fair is and what your office is?—A. I am solicitor-general in charge of the Law Department and secretary of the World's Columbian Exposition, which is the Illinois Corporation.

Q. Your office is defined by the by-laws?—A. Yes, sir, the usual office of secretary so far as that part of it is concerned, and keeping an account of all work in that department which comes in the Executive Department as well.

DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

Q. Outline the duties required of you in the two offices, taking them separately.—A. Yes, sir. First, it is to take charge of the records of the proceedings proper of the various committees, Executive Department of the Exposition. The work of the Exposition is carried forward, as you are aware, by dividing it among certain committees, a list of which, I believe, Mr. Chairman, you have. The record of this work and what is done is kept in such form that it can be reported to the Executive Committee and acted upon, and from that committee to the Directory for such action as may be necessary; and then a general record which will enable one to trace any particular action from its final conclusion to its source, as well as the superintendence and general charge of the correspondence and other matters pertaining to the Exposition so far as the World's Columbian Exposition has jurisdiction. Other matters, when they are received, which appertain to the Exposition, and which are not within our jurisdiction, are referred to the Director-General or Secretary Dickinson of the committee, as may be.

FORCE EMPLOYED.

The force of the office is used alike for the secretary's office, the Law Department, and the President's office. That is, we have the same stenographers and clerks. We find it more economical and advantageous to manage it in that way, so when the stenographers are through with one job and work we can put them at another.

Q. Pardon me. I find the names of Kingwill, Healey, White, and Cadwallader reported on the secretary's force who do not seem to be reported in the Legal Department, and I find the name of W. K. Carlisle in the Legal Department not appearing on the roster in the secretary's department.—A. Healey has been in immediate charge of the stock department. As you are aware, there are twelve or possibly fifteen thousand stockholders, and it requires very considerable book-

keeping to keep the status of the stock account in shape; and prior to each election there is an immense system of proxies, representing over $5,000,000, held by this vast number of stockholders, which has to be gotten up and put in such shape, so as we can determine who have been authorized to vote in their individual rights, and so we can determine in regard to the proxies; so he is kept very busy in that department of the secretary's office.

Q. He is the chief clerk?—A. I think he is called a chief clerk. Mr. Kingwill is chosen as assistant secretary. He has had charge of issuing the stock. As payments are made upon the stock Mr. Kingwill has charge of issuing the stock to stockholders, as payments are made in full, under the jurisdiction of the treasurer. That was found to be more economical, to have him assigned there. The business of the Ways and Means Committee is so enormous that one secretary or clerk, if you please, was required there constantly. He is busy looking after the business of that department. As you are aware, that committee has charge, as its name indicates, of the ways and means. It lets concessions and privileges, makes contracts in every behalf between the Exposition and parties desiring to illustrate their industries and where they pay some consideration for the privilege of selling the output of the industry upon the ground. Mr. Crawford, who is a very competent man, is in charge of that, and is a stenographer, and Mr. Cadwallader keeps the records of that committee and is a very busy man. The work there is very voluminous. In regard to Mr. Carlisle, the business of the law department of the secretary's office is more than one man can do, and I think something more than two men can do well, and he was appointed when I was selected to go as one of the commissioners to Europe in behalf of the Exposition, being designated by the Commission and the local corporation and the Secretary of the Treasury, and while I was called away, Mr. Carlisle was then appointed as attorney and as my assistant in the Law Department, to attend to such other matters as might devolve upon him or be devolved upon him by the President and members of the Executive Department. All the force we have for the use of the President and the Legal Department, including those just mentioned, is Mr. Edmunds, stenographer in charge of the rest of the force, and some three or four stenographers and typewriters which constitute the force for those three departments.

Q. Will you outline somewhat the duties of the Legal Department; but before you leave the Secretary's office let me ask if you have to keep the record of the proceedings of the Board of Directors?—A. Yes; all the records which are kept.

Q. And of the committees appointed by them?—A. Oh, yes; every act of a committee of which a record has to be made, whether by full committee or a subcommittee, there has to be a perfect record kept, and then we index them so they can be readily found.

DUTIES OF SOLICITOR-GENERAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Q. Now, about the Legal Department; tell us what the duties of that department are in a general way.—A. The Law Department has charge of every legal question arising between the Exposition and its departments and those who have business with it, whether they be from abroad or at home. The first question arising was as to the right of employing, for instance, the labor here. Whether or not exhibitors might bring employés from other States to install their exhibits, and a construction of the statutes, and questions arising under the treaty of Paris, for instance, exhibitors having patents in other countries and patents in this country and their right as exhibitors; and the right of each, whether they would be estopped from exhibiting here; rights under trade-mark law; rights under the law of labels; and as to their right of placing an exhibit here and in using it to supply an excess of power they might produce, or light they might produce from an electric plant, whether they would be called upon to pay duty; the question of riparian rights of the Exposition along the Lake where they have the right to use Jackson Park or the Lake Front of this hotel; questions as to the jurisdiction to make contracts and give exclusive privileges.

Q. Do you have to draw the contracts?—A. All contracts made by the Exposition are drawn by our department. We have drawn contracts involving, I suppose, $25,000,000, prepared ordinances for rights of way, prepared contracts of purchase, prepared all contracts or concessions and privileges, exhibitors who illustrate the output of their industries, rights of sale; in fact, I think, we have every question that has yet arisen in human affairs except in relation to divorces and criminal law.

NECESSITY FOR PRESENT FORCE.

Q. I see one-half of your salary and some of the force are divided between the two offices?—A. That is an arbitrary division. Of course I do not divide my salary up any more than I divide myself up. We have endeavored to economize the force and often work in the night when it is necessary. We had that understanding with them when they came.

Q. Are you clear that this entire force is needed in your office?—A. I am not only clear it is, but I think advantageously we could use a couple more persons, but there has been a disposition to criticise and we have endeavored to be economical in the matter of force.

SUITS.

Q. Have you had anything to do with suits of the corporation?—A. We have not had many suits. Those suits as stated yesterday in regard to collections we have not looked after; if we had, we would have done nothing else. Those are collected by a firm in this city who have supervision of it, for a per cent or a stipulated price. Those are collections which are made necessary by the number of stockholders. All important suits where contests are made in regard to the right of recovery, we take part in those cases, but in these little suits we do not pay attention except to exercise the general supervision, such as leading counsel does over matters. We have, however, a suit pending between two railroads, in which we are under the hay. We have obtained the right of way from one railroad and we had to cross the tracks of another, and a controversy has arisen to our right under that contract.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

Q. I call your attention to an expenditure entitled "Legal expenses up to March 1 last, $11,439.80," referred to on page 19 of Mr. Baker's answer. Do you know anything about those expenses; were they incurred under your office?—A. I do not know what is the interpretation of that, Mr. Henderson, unless it be part of the amount paid to Matz and Fisher for their collections. Whether the salary of our legal department is included in that or any part I have no means of knowing, for I did not make up this statement.

ESTIMATES.

Q. Is the estimate submitted on page 62 of the Baker report made up in your office?—A. No, sir; I think that is based on information the auditor has. I have no knowledge of how it was made up.

Q. You can throw no light on that?—A. I can not; I have not looked it over even. I suppose, however, you have the facts upon which you can form a rather correct estimate aside from the clerical force and salaries in the office.

LEGAL EXPENSES, WAYS AND MEANS.

Q. Passing to page 67, tell me if you can give us any information of the legal expenses of $5,000 for the Ways and Means Department referred to on that page?—A. No; I apprehend that refers to Matz and Fisher, who have charge of the collections on the stock.

RULES, AGREEMENTS, AND COMPACTS.

Q. Will you submit to the committee all rules, agreements, or compacts entered into between the World's Columbian Exposition, the local corporation, and the National Commission?—A. I think they are very readily obtained.

Q. I wish you would file with us a brief calling attention to where they may be found in documents, giving the page, etc.—A. You speak of all contracts; do you mean any contracts we have drawn?

Q. I said compacts. I want everything bearing on the jurisdictional agreement between the local corporation and the National Commission, and if there is anything in regard to the Board of Lady Managers or World's Auxiliary Congress, I want any agreements or compacts that have been entered into, and I would like you to file this with the briefs stating what they are and giving the page of any documents they are to be found in?—A. They are all in print, I think.

Q. You being in charge of the Legal Department will be able to turn to all so none will escape our notice?—A. Very well, I will do that and call attention to each page of the document.

Q. If there have been any opinions filed by yourself or by any committee, legal committee or otherwise bearing on the jurisdiction question, we wish those?—A. Well, opinions have been rendered at the inception, when there were some questions where the two jurisdictions merged into each other, if I may use that expression; there were questions arising, and I think opinions were rendered both by counsel retained for that purpose and by a committee, I think, of the two bodies. I think there was a committee composed of Judge Turnbull, Wilson, and Judge Lindsay, and, I think, Col. McKenzie.

APPOINTMENT OF POLICE.

Q. Just indicate in the brief to be filed the page and name of the document, so we can readily turn to everything of that kind that has been considered?—A. Yes, sir; I will do so. There is another thing I would like to speak of, which the President possibly fell into error in regard to through my fault rather than his own. The question was asked as to the appointment of the police force of the grounds. My inquiries led me to believe that the law held that the appointee to be eligible for appointment had to be a resident of the State of Illinois for two years. I could not get the information entirely satisfactory, and so I looked it up, and I find it is a constitutional provision, and also in the charter of the city.

Q. In the constitution of the State of Illinois?—A. Yes, sir; under section 6, article 7 of the constitution of 1870, where it is provided that any officer appointed or elected shall be an elector of the State, which requires a residence of two years. The city charter contains the same provision, following the constitution, and the supreme court has held these peace officers come within this definition, and hence that rule is adopted.

Q. That will apply, you think, to watchmen who are clothed with police power?—A. Under the city authorities here, and hence they were compelled to adopt that rule. It is a year, however, and not two years, as erroneously stated.

Q. Must they be citizens of Illinois?—A. They must be electors.

Q. Then they would have to be citizens of the United States?—A. Undoubtedly, unless the State of Illinois permits them to become electors without being citizens of the United States.

Q. I want to be clear, because I received a letter last night from a gentleman who writes me, signing his name, that foreigners who have come right in here and only been here a short time have been appointed to the police force at the Exposition grounds, and citizens have been denied appointment?—A. Well, in my connection with this enterprise I have not found the slightest disposition to disregard the law and disregard any legal or moral obligation.

Q. Your examination of the law is to the effect that a man must be a voter in the State of Illinois before he will be eligible as a policeman?—A. Yes, sir; I will call attention to and put the language in the same paper I am to furnish you.

SECRETARY WORLD'S AUXILIARY CONGRESS.

I ought to say I am also secretary of the World's Auxiliary Congress, but I have not been, as a brother stated about religion, I have not been doing much at it lately.

Q. That is the Scientific Department?—A. I think it is an important part, but I confess Director Bonney has done the work.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. You stated just now there was a case pending between two railroads in court?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you said that the Exposition in regard to it was under the hay. Just then some gentleman came in and I lost the concluding remarks?—A. It is this: The transportation facilities between the city and points at Jackson Park are not adequate. In endeavoring to enlarge and make adequate that service we secured a right of way between a point of one of the leading railroads and Jackson Park to connect with our tracks in the park. That right of way crossed the tracks of another road, and those tracks being laid in the public streets, we were all enjoined, and we are the sufferance.

Q. You are a party to the suit?—A. Yes, sir; we are parties to the suit.

CHICAGO, *April 1, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: In response to your request I have the honor to hand you herewith the opinions that have been rendered with reference to the jurisdiction of the two agencies, designated by Congress to carry out and into effect the act approved April 25, 1890. Also blank form of contracts used: Compacts entered into by the Directory and Commissioner, etc.

You will observe that in construing the law, except upon a few points, there is no very wide difference of opinion.

Judge Lyman Trumbull, Judge Goudy, and Mr. Wilson, are confessedly among the best lawyers in the country. Judge Lindsay, as you know, is also a lawyer of great ability; Mr. Carlisle, though younger, is a very thorough and careful lawyer. I mention this in order that the committee may place a proper estimate upon the opinions that are rendered.

I hand herewith, also, my opinion, prepared a year ago by me, as counsel of the Directory.

Very respectfully,

BENJ. BUTTERWORTH,
Solicitor-General.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:

As requested, I beg to submit the following opinion touching the jurisdiction and duties of the two agencies selected and designated by Congress to carry out and into effect the act of April 25, A. D. 1890.

The opinion which I had written, and which was on file, embraced matters foreign to the question you ask. I have expunged all extraneous matter. I submit:

First. The enterprise known as the World's Columbian Exposition is national and international: that quality is imparted to it by the act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, said act declaring that said Exposition shall be national and international; it is not made nor does it become national or international by reason of the agents or agencies selected and employed to execute the law.

This becomes obvious if we supply the simplest test. For instance, if the Exposition had been merely a Chicago fair or State exposition, not being authorized or sanctioned by Congress, it could not have been made national or international by selecting a couple of gentlemen from each State in the Union to take charge of it; nor would it denationalize the Exposition authorized and made national and international by Congress if every man employed to execute the law had been selected from New Mexico. In other words, the enterprise is national by reason of the act of Congress and not because of the individuals selected to execute it. This would seem to be too plain to need argument.

In construing the act it will be observed the act of Congress provides for holding a national and international exposition. It fixes the time and place. It creates one board, known as the National Commission, and recognizes the World's Columbian Exposition, a corporation organized for the express purpose, as the agencies for carrying out and into effect the purpose of the act. It confers upon the National Commission a supervisory power, and in addition thereto devolves upon it certain specific duties. It has no authority not expressly conferred upon it by the act. It is not authorized to incur a liability beyond the sum appropriated.

The line of demarkation between the two agencies is, in large measure, defined by the language of the statute, which divides the duties of the Commission into two branches, one supervisory and the other specific; that is, in any case in which the duty in not merely supervisory it is in express language made specific, and is to be performed by the Commission, the Federal Government defraying the expense. Nothing is left to intendment.

There are duties and obligations enumerated and limitations fixed by the act which devolve upon and limit the power of the World's Columbian Exposition. The duties of neither board are limited or broadened by the mere fact that the Exposition is national. The language of the act recognizes the two agencies mentioned to carry out the purpose of Congress, and for the object of the law and as appertaining to its duties each organization is national in its functions, the Illinois corporation being, by act of Congress, charged with certain duties. The duties of the respective organizations are fixed with reference to their character and the special adaptation of the means to the end sought.

First. What are the supervisory powers conferred and what the specific duties devolved upon the Commission?

Section 4 provides for the appointment of the Commission and its organization. Concerning the officers they may elect, the language of the section is: "The said Commissioners at said first meeting will organize by the election of such officers and the appointment of such committees as they may deem expedient, and for this purpose the Commissioners present at said meeting shall constitute a quorum." So that it is plain that the Commission was authorized to appoint such officers and committees as it might deem expedient, and it follows that it might give the officers so appointed any designation it saw fit. The designation of such officers or committee neither enlarges nor restricts their duties which may be prescribed by the Commission within the jurisdiction fixed by the statute.

Section 5 provides that said Commission be empowered, in its discretion, to accept for the purpose of the "World's Columbian Exposition" such site as may be offered, etc. The section has two provisos, limiting the exercise of the discretion of the Commission in the matter of accepting the site tendered.

The Commission shall be satisfied that certain things have been done by the Directory before they may accept the site; said section in conferring supervisory power points out the manner and the condition of its exercise.

Section 6 charges the Commission with the performance of certain specfic duties, which are named. It says: "Shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare classification of exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the Exposition, shall appoint all judges and examiners for the Exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations," etc.

Section 7 confers a supervisory power, with a qualified veto power. It says that after the plans for said Exposition shall be prepared by said corporation and approved by said Commission, "the Commissioners—or rather a majority of them—may modify the rules and regulations formulated by the corporation for the government of the Exposition."

The right to modify does not confer the authority to originate or wholly annul, but to modify, this being a supervisory power. The rules and regulations are to be executed by the Directory, which has charge of the conduct of the Exposition, unless by arrangement or compact that jurisdiction is shared by the Commission.

So, to recapitulate, it seems clear that the Directory is to select and tender a site and also to prepare and submit plans and specifications of buildfngs to be erected by the World's Columbian Exposition, and before they are accepted the Commission shall be satisfied that in all $10,000,000 will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use, during the prosecution of the work, for the complete preparation for said Exposition, the sum named being by Congress deemed ample to complete the work of preparation.

Section 7 enumerates certain duties that shall be performed by the Directory or corporation. It says: "That after the plans for said Exposition shall be prepared by said corporation and approved by said Commission, the rules and regulations of said corporation governing rates of entrance or admission fees or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, and interests of the exhibitors or of the public shall be fixed or established by said corporation, subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said Commissioners."

A careful reading of this section makes it clear that the plans for said Exposition are to be prepared by said corporation and submitted to the Commission for approval, the Commission being authorized (section 6) to determine whether the plans so submitted are adequate in scope, etc.; and further, the specific duty is devolved upon the Directory to formulate rules and regulations governing rates of entrance and admission fees or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, and interests of the exhibitors or of the public. These may be modified, not by the Executive Committee nor by the Commission, but by a vote of the majority of the Commissioners.

The rules and regulations of the corporation (section 7) formulated by the Directory and approved by the Commission will constitute the law governing the preparation and administration of the Exposition, and within the limits fixed by the statute will govern and control the rights, privileges, and interests of exhibitors and the public, the only parties who could be affected thereby. That the rules and regulations of the corporation for the conduct of the Exposition are to be administered by the corporation or Directory is obvious, since the act of Congress confers no jurisdiction upon any other body to perform that duty.

A question has been raised touching the construction of the sixth section as pertaining to exhibitors. The language appears not entirely free from ambiguity, but is clear if read without change in punctuation or language. It seems clear that "the said Commission shall and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations."

The Judiciary Committee of the National Commission in giving the section quoted a construction, changed the punctuation and language by inserting a comma after the word "exhibitors;" the elimination of the word "the" preceding the word "exhibitors," and inserting the word "with" between the words "and" and "the," which palpably changes the meaning of the statute. It is a rule of construction that where the language of the law as written, giving the usual and ordinary interpretation to each word and punctuation mark, is free from ambiguity and consistent with the context, it is not permissible to change or modify the meaning or effect by reading words or punctuation in or out of the statute. Punctuation and even words may be read in or out when it is necessary to express the real or obvious intent of the legislature or to correct a patent ambiguity of language, but never for the mere purpose of changing an intent which is plain and consistent with the context.

In my judgment, the insertion of a comma and the striking out of some words and insertion of other words, as the Committee of the Commission did, is not authorized, since it changes the law and its plain intent; it confers a jurisdiction not suggested in the law; that is, it confers upon the Commission all intercourse with all exhibitors, those of the United States as well as foreign, whereas the statute in plain terms limits the jurisdiction to "intercourse with the exhibitors and representatives of foreign nations." And such construction leads to conflict of jurisdiction which need not otherwise occur.

In order to confer jurisdiction over all exhibitors, domestic as well as foreign, the statute must be rewritten and the punctuation changed and words inserted. It can hardly be suggested that the addition of a comma and a change in the language is necessary in order to express the intent of Congress as disclosed by the context. There is nothing in the context which requires or warrants the elimination of words and the insertion of others or changes in punctuation in order to ascertain the intent of the legislature. The Directory is, in plain terms, charged with the duty of securing the site, preparing the plans and specifications of buildings, the presentation of plans for the Exposition, and the formulation of all rules and regulations governing its preparation and conduct. They are also required to bear the expense within the limit fixed in the act, incident to the discharge of duties devolved upon them, while the specific and supervisory duties devolved upon the Commission will be paid out of the Federal Treasury. The supervisory duties of the Commission, in the main, involve the expense of meeting and approving, with or without modification, the work devolved upon the Directory and hereinbefore referred to.

The specific duties devolved upon the Commission embrace a large and important field, and consequently larger expenditure. The Commission is to have charge of all intercourse with the foreign exhibitors and representatives. The jurisdiction of the Commission attaches where foreigners become exhibitors or representatives of foreign nations, and the act of Congress provides for paying all the expenses incident thereto, provided the liabilities contracted by said Commissioners in the discharge of duties devolved upon it do not exceed $1,500,000.

Section 18 provides for paying the entire expense legally incurred by the Commission in the prosecution of its work. Wherever the "World's Columbian Exposition" is called upon to defray the expense the act either specifically says so or it becomes obvious from the context.

I am asked who has charge of domestic exhibits. I answer, the Columbian Exposition, for reasons before stated, has charge of all exhibits. The duties of the National Commission are defined and they are limited to intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations, and that intercourse relates to arranging for foreign exhibits and their reception and delivery for installation in the space allotted to them. So far as the protection of the revenue and the admission of those exhibits which are dutiable under the customs laws are concerned the Secretary of the Treasury will in this Exposition, as he has in all others, detail officers of his Department to take charge of and have supervision over the reception at port of entry and exportation.

The World's Columbian Exposition is both by national and State law the operative machinery for preparing and conducting the Exposition. The preparation of a site, the construction of the buildings, the advertising in America and else-

where, which will be a large item of cost, will devolve upon the Directory; the payment of agents to look after transportation and the printing of the classification, programmes, prospectuses, etc., will be the work of the Directory. The law makes it clear that the expense invariably follows and attaches to the jurisdiction, and that whether the duty is performed by an officer or employé of the National Commission or the Directory. The amount necessary to meet that expense was designated and that amount the Directory was to raise and did provide. The fact that an officer, agent, or employé of the Commission discharges duties within the jurisdiction of the Directory does not create any liability which can become a charge upon the Government appropriation, nor will the Government fund become liable for any expense incurred within the jurisdiction of the Directory, even in matter of intercourse with foreign exhibitors, unless the Commission shall make the officers, agents, or employés of the Directory the duly authorized agents of the Commission.

The Government will undoubtedly make appropriation, if it has not already done so, to pay the expense of the Commission in the discharge of duties devolving upon it.

The disassociation of the Illinois corporation from the National Government as an agency in the preparation and conduct of the Exposition is not warranted by the act, since the fact is that the more onerous and important duties, and by far the larger expense, is developed upon the Directory.

The act divides the work between the two bodies, puts them in a certain relation to each other, and gives the Commission supervisory jurisdiction to see that the Exposition is made, in scope and plan, to meet the requirements of Congress and so as to properly comport with the dignity and honor of the nation.

Now, let us see what the construction contended for by the Judiciary Committee of the Commission would lead to.

First. It abrogates the statute of Illinois, which requires the Directory to exercise the specified and implied powers necessary to carry out and into effect the object and purpose of the charter of the corporation, a duty the stockholders have a right to require. They provided the funds, and could not, if they chose, legally consent to abdication by the corporation of its powers and duties with reference to the disbursements. But the act of Congress (section 21) provides in express terms that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any State, etc.

Section 10 provides that the Directory shall provide a sum not less $10,000,000 to be used and expended, not by the Commission but by the Directory, for the purposes of the Exposition authorized by the act.

Said section by no means limits the use of money to be raised to the preparation of a site, plans, and specification for, and the construction of buildings, but that it shall be for the purpose of the Exposition, which covers every purpose for which an appropriation has not been made by Congress, and must relate to every duty not specifically devolved upon the Commission by the statute. The Commission has no authority to disburse or create a charge upon the funds provided by the Directory. If they have where is the limit? How could the Directors, who are trustees selected by the stockholders, legally abdicate their functions in favor of strangers? Clearly they could not. If that is so by whom and under whose supervison will the money be expended for purposes other than those which are embraced in merely selecting a site and preparing the buildings? For instance, printing, advertising, and the thousand and one items indispensable in the preparation and conduct of the Exposition, and yet clearly not embraced within the limit of jurisdiction conceded by the Commission to the Directory. These duties all relate to and are a part of the intercourse with the exhibitors. They are indispensable to the preparation for and the successful conduct of the Exposition.

Attention is called to sections 15 and 20.

Section 15 is as strong as language can make it, to the effect that the United States shall not, under any circumstances nor in any manner, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of said corporation—its officers, agents, servants, or employés—or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever, attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same. And yet it is claimed that the funds of the corporation are subject to the control of the Commission and its officers may create liabilities to which the Directory must respond. And this is claimed, although it is obvious that no obligation or liability to pay will be recognized by the United States unless it is clearly authorized by the act of Congress and created by the Commission in the discharge of its enumerated duties.

Now, what is embraced within the words, "have charge of all intercourse with exhibitors?" Does it mean that the corporation must bear all the expense of calling the attention of the world to the Exposition, give information as to the time of opening, the terms, the rules and regulations, and generally begin the intercourse? But that is intercourse with exhibitors—the preliminary intercourse—the important part, for without it there would never be closer or more intimate relations.

Who shall publish and send to exhibitors classifications and other desired information?

If the Commission have charge of all intercourse with domestic and with foreign exhibitors, these duties devolve upon them, and if the duty, perforce of that, the expense and provision must be shown to have been made for it in the act of Congress.

Section 18 arranged for paying certain obligations and other contingent expenses, with this proviso, "*Provided*, That the United States shall not be liable on account of the erection of buildings, expenses of the Commission or any of its officers or employés, or on account of any expenses incident to or growing out of said Exposition for a sum exceeding in the aggregate $1,500,000." And it has devolved specific duties and provided for payment of liabilities on account of Federal buildings enough to consume the sum appropriated. This does not, of course, settle anything beyond this. Congress marked out the work of the Commission and plainly indicated what was left to be done by the Directory. It made an appropriation to meet the demands based upon the performance of the duties enjoined. So that it occurs that neither the language of the sixth section as it was written, nor the intent as gathered from the context compels the Directory to abdicate the functions imposed by the statute of Illinois, which the act of Congress plainly recognizes. The Commission can not render the Directory liable unless it is its agent. It can not become its agent without its consent.

There is the fullest and amplest room within the jurisdiction conceded for both organizations to do all they can do, and more than they will do well. There is the amplest opportunity for the two organizations to work together, but much embarrassment will be likely to result if one proceeds upon the idea that the other has only the privilege of footing the bills. It may well be doubted whether subscribers would pay up their subscriptions on such a showing. They did not intend to supply money to be disbursed by persons who are not of their choosing, and who are not accountable to them; but to do the work devolved upon the corporation, the officers and directors being responsible to the stockholders and to the nation, the disgrace of a failure would rest upon them.

It is obvious that the construction of the statute, herein set forth, does not prevent the Commission from utilizing the services of an officer or employé of the Directory, and *vice versa*; but a fair line of demarkation between the respective jurisdiction must be had in order to fix the liability of each and avoid confusion and controversy about debts incurred. Harmony may be impossible under any construction. It is equally possible under either construction if the methods and manners of the officers of such body are worthy the position they occupy. In case of doubt a spirit of accommodation, leavened by a desire to promote the enterprise, will put aside all strife and conduce to results satisfactory to the country.

The surest possible way to bring about troublesome entanglements and vexatious crossing of jurisdictional lines is to leave questions of law undefined, permitting courtesy and happy-go-lucky intendment to take care of the results.

BENJ. BUTTERWORTH,
Solicitor-General.

The World's Columbian Commission, created by the act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, owes its existence and all its powers to that act. It is charged with no duties and can exercise no powers, except such as are expressly imposed and conferred by the law creating it. This is such a self-evident proposition that no argument need be made nor no authorities be cited to sustain it. It has never been disputed.

The express powers of the World's Columbian Commission are:

First. In its discretion to accept for purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition such site as may be selected and offered and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purposes at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organization under the laws of the State of Illinois.

Second. To allot space for exhibitors.
Third. To prepare a classification of exhibits.
Fourth. To determine the plan and scope of the Exposition.
Fifth. To appoint all judges and examiners for the Exposition.
Sixth. To award all premiums, if any.
Seventh. Generally to have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations.
Eighth. To appoint a Board of Lady Managers and to fix the number and duties of said board.
Ninth. To modify the rules and regulation of said (Illinois) corporation governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors or of the public fixed or established by the said (Illinois) corporation.
Tenth. To provide for the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition in the city of Chicago, on the 12th day of October, 1892.
Eleventh. To determine the time at which said Exposition shall close, not later than the 30th day of October, 1892.

Some of these powers must necessarily be delegated by the Commission to its officers and representatives, and some of them certainly can not be. In the latter class may surely be placed the power to modify the rules and regulations of the Illinois corporation, governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors or of the public, fixed or established by said corporation, as it is expressly provided that such modifications may be imposed by a majority of the Commissioners.

If the World's Columbian Commission were a corporation created by act of Congress it might be contended, with considerable plausibility, that it had some powers not expressly conferred upon it, as all corporations have certain powers which are necessarily incidental to their existence, but the Commission is not a corporation, and there are no general laws under which any commission can rightly claim any incidental powers.

In determining the extent even of powers expressly granted one may fairly appeal to and be guided by the purposes for which these powers are granted, as the granting power may very well be presumed to have infringed upon the powers of others only to the degree necessary to carry out those purposes.

The declared purpose of Congress, as shown by the preamble of the act creating the Commission, was to give to the Exposition a "national and international" character, and therefore to give it the "sanction" of the Congress of the United States. That it should have this sanction it was necessary that Congress should not simply authorize the Exposition to be held, for that would have been an idle act, as Congress could not prevent the Illinois corporation from holding an exposition nor interfere in its management without its consent, but provide for the participation in it by the governments of the United States and of the States and Territories to a sufficient extent to give it a national and international character. That the Exposition should justify this sanction and participation, Congress was compelled to prescribe certain conditions which would enable the United States, through the Commission, to prevent the Illinois corporation from holding, under its sanction, an exposition which would not comport with the dignity of the sponsor. These conditions are limitations upon the powers of the Illinois corporation, consented to by it, for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of Congress.

The intention of Congress was then to give its sanction to the Exposition and to confer on the Commission the power to see that this sanction is not extended to an exhibition which in general scope and character is not worthy of it. To accomplish this result it is not necessary to extend the significance of the language conferring powers on the Commission beyond its plainest meaning.

It may be said that the powers of the Commission above enumerated include all that were claimed in the report of a Special Committee of the National Commission submitted and adopted at a regular session of the National Commissioners Friday, November 21, 1890. It is true that this report, in that part of it which relates to the powers and duties of the Illinois corporation, says:

"The general conduct and orderly management of the Exhibition during the time it may continue will be in the Illinois corporation, but to be exercised in accordance with the rules and regulations to be approved by a majority of the Commission and under the general supervision of its Director-General."

From the use in this connection of the words "rules and regulations to be approved by a majority of the Commission," it is evident that the committee contemplated that the "general conduct and orderly management of the Exhibition

during the time it may continue" would be under the "rules and regulations of said (Illinois) corporation, governing rates for entrance and admission fees or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors or the public," which rules and regulations are, under the act of Congress, subject to modification by a majority of the Commissioners. Whether the rules and regulations will be all that will be necessary for the "general conduct and orderly management of the Exposition during the time it may continue" it would be difficult to say at this time, but even if they are all, there is nothing in the act of Congress to justify a claim that they are to be administered "under the supervision" either of the Commission or its Director-General, and no such power is claimed by the committee in that part of the report relating to the powers of the Commission. Certainly any other rules and regulations, not mentioned in said act as subject to modification by a majority of the Commissioners and which may be found necessary for the general conduct and orderly management of the Exposition and adopted by the Illinois corporation, are not subject to modification by any power and are not to be administered under any supervision.

The rules and regulations governing rates for entrance and admission fees, etc., are expressly recognized by the act of Congress as the rules, etc., "of the said (Illinois) corporation," and remain in the rules of said corporation, not of the Commission, though modified by a majority of the Commissioners, else why should the act refer to the said rules and regulations "of the said corporation" in addition to providing that they shall be fixed and established by said corporation? Surely, this meaning should be given to these otherwise unnecessary words. Why should not a corporation administer its own rules, when there is no express provision forbidding it to do so or conferring the power elsewhere?

As to the rules of the corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, it may be said, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that it has all the powers necessary to enable it to maintain and conduct an Exposition in all its varied departments, except such as it has, by accepting and acting under the act of Congress, consented should be exercised exclusively by the World's Columbian Commission. To enumerate its powers in detail would be impossible. The powers it has surrendered or agreed to exercise under the supervision of the Commission have already been enumerated as the powers of the Commission.

The act of Congress confers no power on the Illinois corporation. The only part of the act which bears any resemblance, even in form, to a grant of power is section 7, which provides that after the plans and specifications have been prepared and approved certain rules and regulations shall be fixed or established by said (Illinois) corporation, subject, however, to such modifications, if any, etc. But the corporation would have had the power to fix or establish these rules and regulations if there had been no act of Congress, and the only object of the permission is to designate the time when said rules and regulations shall be fixed or established and to confer on a majority of the Commissioners the power to modify them. It is a distinct recognition of the power of the Illinois corporation to make these rules and regulations and the imposition of a certain limitation on that power.

Thus far no reference has been made to the report of the "Conference Committee on Jurisdiction of the World's Columbian Exposition and the World's Columbian Commission" adopted by both bodies. Very little need be said of this agreement. It expressly disclaims to be based on legal rights, and purports to be a conventional arrangement in the interest of a harmonious administration of the affairs of the Exposition. In this agreement, so far as I can discover, no change is made in the relative powers of the two bodies. Methods for the exercise of their respective powers are provided, but the powers to be exercised by each are not enlarged or diminished.

This is a statement of what I conceive to be the strict legal rights of the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition.

Respectfully submitted.

W. K. CARLISLE,
Attorney.

INSURANCE AUXILIARY.

TESTIMONY OF O. W. BARRETT.

O. W. BARRETT, sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Cogswell will conduct this examination.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Where is your residence?—A. Chicago.

Q. Are you a member of the committee?—A. I am secretary of the committee, the Insurance Auxiliary Committee.

Q. What are the duties of that committee?—A. We are appointed to protect the Columbian Exposition Company against loss by fire and by any claims that might arise from accidents. There is no expense so far as our department is concerned.

Q. But there is an expense of $10,408.99?—A. That is insurance, paid for insurance policies.

Q. I understand you are chairman of the committee which looks out that the general property of the Exposition is properly insured?—A. I am secretary of that committee. The chairman is at home sick in bed.

EXPENSES INCURRED AND AMOUNT INSURED.

Q. And any expense incurred up to the present time, or to be incurred, is wholly for the payment of premiums?—A. Entirely so; as a committee we are of no expense whatever to the World's Columbian Exposition.

Q. The expense up to the present time is ten thousand and some odd dollars. About how much of the value of the property have you got covered by this in round numbers?—A. It is $2,640,000 of fire insurance and $50,000 of casualty insurance, to protect the Exposition against any claim to be made by accident.

Q. For this premium of ten thousand and odd dollars insurance has been provided on property, including the casualty matter, of over $2,000,000?—A. Yes, sir; $2,640,000, up to the 1st day of March. This, of course, is chargeable pro rata to the contractors while they have any interest in it.

SALVAGE.

Q. Then there is a sort of salvage?—A. Yes, sir; we cover as fast as any advances are made to the contractors; we are notified by the chief accountant. These policies protect the contractors' interests, and the contractor is charged pro rata for his interest in that until it ceases.

Q. All you have paid and all you expect to pay out in the shape of premiums is returned to you?—A. Only a part of it.

Q. What is expected to be reimbursed?—A. During the construction probably 30 per cent, and after that of course there will be nothing back, for then it becomes the property of the Exposition.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. That is the case where the Exposition furnishes the materials and the contractor contracts to do the work?—A. Just as fast as any money is paid to these contractors, just so fast is effected the insurance to protect the World's Columbian Exposition money interest. As far as the committee itself is concerned we have no expense whatever.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES C. BONNEY.

CHARLES C. BONNEY sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Henderson will conduct the examination in chief.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Tell us about this World's Auxiliary Congress, what it is, and explain it. First, before you do that, give us your residence and occupation.—A. My full name is Charles C. Bonney, and residence Chicago.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Occupation, a lawyer. Shall I proceed now to state briefly——

Q. Yes, sir. Did you send a report to Mr. Baker, which was filed with this committee?—A. Such parts of it as relates to the World's Congress Auxiliary.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. Now, tell us what this World's Congress Auxiliary is?—A. With great pleasure. The origin of the World's Congress Auxiliary was first the idea that many persons would come here to see the Exposition who would be interested in various scientific, literary, and other subjects; that it would be a becoming thing to provide the means of bringing them together for the mutual exchange of views. The second idea was that there were many persons scattered in different parts of the world who would have no particular interest in a material exposition, and therefore would not be inclined to come unless some other inducement were offered to them. For that reason the original idea was enlarged, and a plan conceived of providing a series of conventions or congresses to induce persons to come here to the Exposition who would not otherwise come. They would come to attend them, and in coming, would also visit Jackson Park. As the idea was dwelt upon it was enlarged to the present idea of a World's Auxiliary Congress, which is simply for us to bring together here in Chicago in 1893, in a series of connected and harmonious congresses, representatives from every country in the world in all departments of human progress.

The plan is to commence in the early part of May and continue in consecutive order until the last of October. The organization of that work with these three items was then taken in hand. And first, before the organization of the Exposition Corporation or appointment of the Commission, there was a committee of the primary organization, of which I was chairman, which did the preliminary work. As the work enlarged it became apparent that no committee could manage so extensive and complicated scheme as that. What was called the World's Congress Auxiliary was then organized in this manner. The Directory specially authorized me and my associates to enlarge our organization, and to proceed with the execution on the plan of holding a succession of congresses during the period of the Exposition.

Q. That is the Directory of the local corporation?—A. Yes, sir; of the local corporation. The first step taken by that new organization of which I became then and have been since the head, was to issue what we have since termed our original announcement of this great scheme of having connected, harmonious, and comprehensive congresses to fill the whole time of the Exposition, say from the midst of May to the last of October.

WHERE TO BE HELD.

Q. Your place of meeting, I understand, is to be in front of the Auditorium, where this building is to be put up?—A. I will come to that in a moment, if you please

Q. I just wanted to locate it.—A. That is the idea.

Q. How many congresses do you provide for?—A. Will you allow me to state——

Q. Tell me how many congresses you have provided for, and we will get along a little faster.—A. We have organized 15 great departments such as scientific, philosophic, literature, labor, agriculture, and other matters. Of these departments there are 15. Of those 15 departments there are 127 general divisions. Of these general divisions, 106 of them are of such a nature they have been committed to special days which have been carefully selected in reference to the work, and we will have 106 separate congresses, each one, in a specific sense, a congress of its own.

LENGTH OF EACH CONGRESS.

Q. How long will each congress last; are they limited by regulations?—A. The regulations would be these: The Art Palace, to which you have referred, will have, as it is planned, two large audience rooms which will seat 3,000 people, and, crowding in the stage, etc., we can seat at one time two audiences of 3,500 people. In addition to that, there will be on the two floors thirty rooms provided, so that at least twenty different congresses, scientific, philosophical, etc., can meet.

Q. You mean different congresses running at the same time?—A. Yes, sir. In that way twenty congresses can meet at the same time, with two large public meetings going on at a time. In that way we have assigned a week or ten days to a given department, which is as much time as perhaps three or four weeks would be if there were only one place of meeting.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEES AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

Q. How many committees have you organized?—A. We have organized 106.
Q. Do these committees work without compensation?—A. Yes, sir; they work; no committee up to this date has had any compensation.

HOW COMPOSED.

Q. Are these committees composed of local citizens?—A. The local committees are all constituted with that view. The rule is to constitute the local committee of persons residing in Chicago.
Q. Do you take in men and women?—A. There are no mixed committees appointed. If the subject be suitable for the participation of women, a woman's committee is appointed.
Q. Women are not excluded from any of these committees?—A. They are not excluded in any respect, but no mixed committees are appointed. If the subject be suitable there is a committee of women appointed.

ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE.

Q. What responses have you from the world at large as to the attendance of these conventions? I want to tell you frankly I have not much faith in the great number of people who are coming to a great show to perform work. The poorest place to come to perform brain work is at a fair. What information have you as to what people are coming to attend these scientific congresses?—A. May I make one additional statement here which I think is necessary?
Q. Yes, sir.—A. The Local Committee consists mainly of persons residing in or near Chicago. Then there is a nonresident branch, and there have been and are in process of being formed advisory councils, consisting of persons selected to coöperate with the committee and located in all parts of the world. These committees will vary from twenty-five to some hundreds, and they are selected from all parts of our country as far as possible and from all the countries of the world. These advisory councils coöperate with the Local Committee. Then we have an honorable and corresponding membership, consisting of foreign ministers, etc., in different countries who coöperate in this work.
Now, in reply to your question what reason we have to believe there will be any considerable attendance here, I will say, first, I have myself been continually surprised at the numbers which may be expected here. In a conversation with some of the members of the Public Press Committee they say we may expect here eight or ten thousand editors and persons connected with the public press. We have no doubt we shall have at least a few of the leading editors of the world here, that from every village from Oregon to Florida we will have different country editors who for that purpose will have——
Q. Passing that point—the newspaper men ought to be here and will come, no doubt, but what in regard to the other branches?—A. I will take the Department of Medicine, the homeopathic physicians alone, say we need not expect less than three thousand of them. The dentists say they will certainly have three thousand here.
Q. Who are the people who say this?—A. Members of the committees, delegates who come to wait on me, as they do from time to time.
Q. You will pardon me for crowding this, as we have not much time. Please go on as rapidly as you can with the others.—A. The Commissioner of Education has made the statement that we will have more than thirty thousand teachers in the Educational Congress, and I think there will be no question about that. The most extraordinary success has been met with in a department which at the outset they said we could not have a success in, and that is the Department of Religion. What the attendance will be you can form your own opinion, but it is expected to be extremely large, I should say more than fifty thousand.
Q. Take the labor matter; in order to find out about that do you deal with the local committees in the cities, or have you corresponded with the heads of the labor organizations?—A. We correspond with the heads of these organizations in all countries as rapidly as we can reach them and ask their suggestions and estimate.
Q. They necessarily have been confined largely to this country; how about foreign countries?—A. Mr. Kuntz, who had charge of the purchase of precious stones for one of our large firms in this country, Tiffany & Co., was traveling in Europe last year, and wrote from Munich that it was perfectly surprising at the

large numbers of literary and scientific persons who never dreamed of visiting America before are now talking of coming to America in 1893 to attend the World's Auxiliary Congress.

Q. You have no correspondence from leading scientific men abroad indicating they are to come, have you?—A. Oh, more and less, and from conversations with gentlemen who have traveled all over Europe.

Q. That is just an estimate, but how about prominent and conspicuous scientists and people of that class; have they written to you to say they are coming to the United States?—A. Will you allow me to add something there? Mr. Corchell, chairman of the Engineers' Committee, thinks we may expect not less than five or six thousand engineers, and he traveled through Europe last year and put himself in communication with the leading engineers in Paris and in the various countries, and he gives his judgment, based on that personal examination. Prof. Ely, of Johns Hopkins, was in Europe last summer, and took especial interest in our work.

Q. Is Prof. Ely coming here himself?—A. Yes, sir; he will be here himself. He will certainly be here to take part in the congresses in which he will find himself most at home. My secretary calls my attention to the fact that the chairman of the Engineers' Committee addressed thirty-seven associations, and thirty-seven have been invited and twenty have accepted.

Q. Has the French Academy, any of these foreign scientific associations corresponded direct by saying that they will send representatives?—A. Not at this date, for a reason which I can very quickly give you. We have not quite reached a point to send out formal official invitations to those societies. You ask who have written to us. Dr. George Ebers, one of the greatest Egyptarians, whose name is almost as familiar in America as in Europe, wrote me that if his life was spared he expected to see this wonderful country in 1893. Cardinal Manning expected to send two papers.

Q. Do you mean to say there are men pledged to come and read papers, and that on leading topics?—A. No; and this is the explanation I desire to make. Having set out the World's Congress Auxiliary and arranged this plan, it took me two consecutive years of constant labor, almost literally night and day, to bring this preliminary organization down to its present point. We have sent to persons selected, as I mentioned, as advisory councils, asking their suggestions in regard to topics of all kinds and the manner of conducting the congress. From this time on we shall proceed to gather in all subjects and the names of our men, and we expect about the 1st of July following to be in a position to assign and select out of a hundred topics fifteen or twenty to be considered, and to select out of the names proposed the names of those who can be heard in the allotted time.

Q. As I understand the work is largely being done by the coöperation of Illinois people here in Chicago free of charge?—A. Yes, sir.

AMOUNT FOR BUILDING.

Q. At the same time I see that the sum of $200,000 has been provided to help build this building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is one item we know about. On page 64 of President Baker's answer I find an item of "rent and janitor's service, $2,500;" what is that for? Have you any other buildings you are renting?—A. Two hundred thousand dollars is given to provide a place to be ready next May.

Q. We know all about that.—A. Perhaps you do not know; perhaps you never heard that the $200,000 put into the Art Palace would put more money in the Exposition than any expenditure made anywhere else in the entire range.

Q. I must limit you a little because we have so much to do.—A. I first occupied one of the Secretary's rooms: then there is no expense. As this work commences and these numbers of committees increased, we will be compelled to get an office.

Q. That is rent you have paid out heretofore?—A. Between now and next May, it is our office rent.

SALARIES BY ESTIMATES.

Q. There is an item of salaries $15,000; what is that for?—A. That is an estimate of the salaries to be paid, including mine—the clerical force.

Q. What is the total amount?—A. The total amount for the year ending this April was $10,000, which covers my salary, one secretary, and the messenger.

Q. What is your salary?—A. Five thousand dollars.

Q. Here is an item of "general department documents;" tell us about that.—A. In each department there is what we call a preliminary publication, which sets forth the nature of the department, the scope which it embraces, and that sort of thing.

Q. The next item is "committees' publications;" that is the same nature?—A. Yes, sir; of the same general nature.

Q. The next item is "traveling expenses;" what is that for?—A. I have paid myself up to this date, and I think there ought to be an allowance for traveling expenses, because it is necessary when learned societies meet at Chautauqua and elsewhere that some one should make a visit to these and invite their coöperation.

Q. You have been doing that mostly?—A. I have been, sir. I have done some at my own expense, and I think I ought to have some fund out of which to pay those expenses.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Q. I see there is a women's branch in this?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that under the management of the women?—A. It is under the general management of myself. That is composed of women committees, of which there are twenty-nine, and they coöperate in regard to the congresses with which women are concerned.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

TESTIMONY OF E. JAYCOX.

E. JAYCOX sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Cogswell will please examine this witness.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Are you a member of a committee?—A. I am not.

Q. I understand you are chief of the Traffic Department?—A. Yes, sir; traffic manager of the local corporation.

SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT.

Q. I do not find any statement of the expenses except on page 70 of Mr. Baker's report. What is the general scope of your business as traffic manager; what do you have to do?—A. To arrange with all transportation lines throughout the country for reduced rates both on freights and passengers. I have charge of customs duties, warehouse, and for accommodation of transportation to the Exposition, not within the Exposition grounds.

Q. How is this business conducted up to the present time; mostly by correspondence?—A. Yes, sir; mostly by correspondence.

EXPENDITURES

Q. I see you have expended ten thousand and odd dollars up to the 1st of March. Can you tell me what that expenditure is made up of?—A. A majority of the expenditure is for the salary of the traffic manager, one clerk, and office expenses.

Q. How do you communicate with the exhibitor, if you do?—A. By instructions in pamphlet form or notice or advice to the various Commissioners, who distribute that information to the intending exhibitors abroad and the various Commissioners in the various States.

METHOD OF ESTIMATING.

Q. I see an estimate from November 1, 1892, to October 31, 1893, of over $8,000 for printing, postage, traveling expenses, and incidentals. How did you get at that data?—A. That data is for fare on railroads, printing circulars, etc.

Q. I know what it is, but I want to know how you know it will cost $8,000 instead of $6,000.—A. I made the estimate as nearly as we could possibly estimate.

Q. How did you get at that sum?—A. Well, you take the general run of traveling expenses for a railroad traveling passenger agent and it will average about

$10 a day, including his expenses; the general traveling expenses including his fare. I have arranged in this estimate or budget for ten clerks: possibly four or six out of the ten would be employed for passenger traffic alone. Their expenses are included in that $8,150; also the traffic manager's traveling expenses, of which there will be a great deal of that nature.

Q. Six out of the ten clerks will be traveling a great deal of the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would much of your own time be given outside of the city traveling about?—A. Yes, I could state that probably one-third of my time I will be absent.

DUTIES.

Q. In what way would you be able to employ six clerks? You say your work is chiefly correspondence. Do you think you will have to employ six clerks to correspond about the rates that the railroad will charge after November 1, 1892?—A. Fully that. It is necessary to keep on file in the office a duplicate copy of every bill of lading and waybill. All records of the traffic office must be complete as to the reception of articles for exhibition, and there is a great deal of clerical work to be done.

Q. You arrange rates; do you have anything else to do?—A. The traffic manager is supposed by the by-laws to have charge of the transportation of all exhibits, and he will have to have records of books, copies of waybills, and keep a record of all exhibits that have been forwarded to the Exposition.

Q. Very well; but you stated at the beginning your duties were to arrange rates?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now you state your duty is not only to do that, but to see that the rate is complied with and settled; is that so?—A. That is so; that is the duty of the traffic manager.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your salary?—A. Five thousand dollars.

Q. What was your business heretofore?—A. I have been connected with the traffic department of the Northwestern Railroad.

Q. I notice the item of "traveling expenses;" you pay for traveling expenses on railroads?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Do you know whether this item could be reduced without detriment to the Exposition?—A. No; on the other hand it ought to be increased.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD C. CULP.

COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES.

EDWARD C. CULP sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please state your official relation to the Exposition.—A. I am secretary to the Committee on Ceremonies, of the joint committee, and also of the two committees. There are two committees—one national and the other local.

PREVIOUS BUSINESS.

Q. In what business were you engaged before you entered upon this work?—A. In connection with a western farm mortgage company at Selina, Kans.

Q. I understand from the auditor's report that you have expended $3,709.27 up to March 1, 1892. What are the principal items of that expenditure?—A. My salary.

Q. What is your salary?—A. Two hundred dollars a month from the Exposition Association up to a year ago last January.

Q. Are you paid anything else by anyone connected with the Exposition?—A. No, sir.

ESTIMATE FOR OCTOBER CEREMONIES.

Q. Will you turn to page 68 of President Baker's report, entitled "Dedication Ceremonies in October, 1892." Did you make that estimate?—A. I did, sir.

Q. What is the basis of the estimate submitted for "engraving and printing invitations, etc."?—A. A contract made with the Western Bank Note Company.

Q. For so much per thousand?—A. Yes, sir; so much for ten thousand. That second item may not be required, $1,500, but if it is required that is what the amount is under contract.

Q. What is the style of the invitations?—A. It is a very fine steel engraving.

Q. The Committee on Ceremonies issue invitations?—A. Yes, sir.

SEATS, ETC.

Q. The next item is for "staging and seating of building in which dedication services will be held." Where is that building to be located?—A. It is expected to hold the ceremonies within the main building, the Liberal Arts Building. If that building is not completed, one or another of the larger buildings will be used. That estimate is made upon an estimate of seating 60,000 people. I consulted with carpenters in regard to that matter.

Q. What kind of seats?—A. Temporary seats, of course, made out of lumber that can be used for purposes hereafter.

Q. How much do you estimate will be the cost of the labor?—A. Five thousand dollars.

Q. And $20,000 for the lumber?—A. Yes, sir. The lumber will be available for a great many purposes. We calculate the salvage will be at least $15,000.

Q. I notice in this connection that you submit an estimate for opening ceremonies May 1, 1893, and that there is an additional item for staging and seating of $15,000. What is the basis of that estimate?—A. That estimate there of course is nothing but an estimate of opening ceremonies May 1, 1893. There may be no ceremonies, and that will take off just that amount of money.

Q. You estimate $25,000 for staging and seating the building in October and again $15,000 for the following May?—A. There will be about $10,000 salvage, the absolute cost will be about $15,000 on that work.

Q. I do not recollect what you said the cost of the lumber would be?—A. ten thousand dollars.

Q. And $15,000 for the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. My recollection is that you estimated $5,000 for the labor and $20,000 for the lumber, but you now state it is $10,000 for the lumber and $15,000 for the work?—A. I do not recollect exactly, but I know I consulted carpenters at the time.

Q. You think it will cost $15,000 to put up $10,000 worth of lumber?—A. I may be mistaken upon that proposition. I simply put it at $25,000 because they were the figures given to me by carpenters.

Mr. COGSWELL. He says he expects a salvage of $15,000.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Can you give us the items of this estimate?—A. No, sir; I can not;

Q. Why do you estimate it will cost $15,000 for seating the first of May?—A. Because there will be 20,000 invitations in all probably issued for the ceremonies in October and we do not expect to issue that many in May. There will not be a building large enough to put that amount of staging which we have estimated for in the main building now.

Q. Did you make this entire estimate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you are not able to segregate the items and say how much of this——— A. I can not in regard to the lumber part.

Q. Or how much for work?—A. No, sir.

Q. It occurs to me that the greater part of this lumber could be used for the second occasion, and therefore, it seems that the second estimate is in a large measure unnecessary?—A. I estimate there will be a large saving upon the lumber on the 1st of May, 1893, also.

Q. We will have to ask you to give the different items of your first estimate?—A. I will bring them in to you hereafter.

MUSIC.

Q. I see you have an estimate for music of $6,000?—A. That is an appropriation made by the committee. That is to pay for a concert to be given by the Apollo Club, including rent they have to pay.

Q. Is that a local club?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it to be expended between this and the opening of the Exposition on the 1st of October?—A. Fifteen hundred dollars of that was an appropriation made to write music for the commemoration ode.

Q. To whom was that paid?—A. To Prof. Chadwick, of Boston. It was given to the Committee on Music. They made a request for $1,500 for music for the commemoration ode, and the Committee of Ceremonies voted an appropriation of $1,500 for that purpose.

Q. What is the extent of that work?—A. That ode takes about twenty minutes to read, and there are some verses set to music. I do not pretend to know, however.

Q. What are the items of the remaining $4,500 of that estimate?—A. I say that goes for the pay of music that is to be prepared for the orchestra, and that includes all music that is to be written; includes music which the Apollo Club must have, and it includes the estimated rent the Apollo Club will have to pay.

Q. What is the rent?—A. I am giving such information as comes to us; that is about $500, I think.

Q. That accounts for $500 out of the $4,500. One thousand five hundred dollars is estimated to pay the composer for the commemoration ode, and $500 is for rent. Now tell us about the remaining $4,000.—A. Then they have to pay for brass bands.

Q. Any other expense to the Apollo Club?—A. No, sir.

Q. All they are allowed is $500 for rent?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. And $4,000 for brass bands?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many bands?—A. Just as many as $4,000 will get.

Q. I did not know but what you had estimated the number?—A. No.

Q. Will you give the number of bands you propose to employ on that occasion?—A. It is difficult to do that now. I will say, however, it is not going to be more than $6,000 for music.

Q. You think that is the maximum estimate?—A. Yes, sir; these are all maximum estimates.

FIREWORKS.

Q. The next item is "fireworks for the three nights?"—A. We have a contract for those fireworks.

Q. Of course we will expect you to submit an itemized statement in regard to this $4,000 for brass bands?—A. Very well, sir.

Q. You estimate fireworks for three nights at $25,000; what are the items of that?—A. That is for a three nights' display. I can not give the items except I bring to you the entire report and programme that is expected to be had. That contract has been made, and the fireworks are now being constructed.

Q. Who made that contract?—A. It was made by the Directory.

Q. By the Board of Directors?—A. And signed by the President.

Q. Was that made by bid?—A. Yes, sir.

SUBSISTENCE OF TROOPS.

Q. The next item is for "subsistence of troops invited to participate in ceremonies." How many do you estimate for?—A. Ten thousand.

Q. For how many days' subsistence?—A. Four days.

Q. What is the basis of this estimate?—A. Gen. Miles made that estimate himself, and we took his figures for it. I took an estimate from the troops which were encamped last year at Pennsylvania and New York, and consulted Gen. Miles about it.

CARRIAGES.

Q. If Gen. Miles made the estimate it is all right. The next item is for "carriages for Presidential party, distinguished guests, and hire of horses and equipments for staff officers, $5,000." How many days do you include in that expense of $5,000?—A. One day, and that is the day of the dedication proper.

Q. How many carriages do you estimate?—A. We estimate carriages for governors and staffs, President's party, and other distinguished guests that might be invited, to be provided for in this rough estimate.

Q. You do not know whether all the governors will be present?—A. No, sir; but I made it high enough, and I think $5,000 will cover it.

FLOATS, ETC.

Q. That is the maximum. The next item is for "floats, constituting the procession of centuries, $91,200." What is that?—A. The contract has been let for

$91,200 for building and manning twenty-one floats to be given on the nights of the 11th, 12th, and 13th of October, 1892, as part of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the buildings.

Q. What is the principal item of that expenditure; is it in the construction of the floats?—A. Yes, sir; for the construction of the floats. We have building these floats men of very wide reputations, and the designers are practical designers for that kind of business. The contract was let for that gross amount to a firm in this city, and in procuring this bid they made a statement of the names of men who would be employed in constructing and designing these floats.

Q. This is let under contract?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It involves a display for three nights?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. How many bidders did you have?—A. The firm here, a firm in Boston, one in St. Louis, and one in New Orleans.

Q. Were they the lowest bidder?—A. No, sir; they were not.

Q. Why was the contract awarded them?—A. Because the committee were satisfied the work offered by the firm which received the contract would be better done. Their bid was a little more complete than any other bid. The lowest bid was $16,000 less than this bid, but other bids were much higher than this.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I did not catch your reply?—A. The reasons for accepting the bid was because the Committee on Ceremonies decided that they were going to get the best show for this $91,200, and that the work was going to be more satisfactory.

Q. Who is chairman of your committee?—A. Mr. Widener of the National Committee, and Mr. Lawrence of the Local Committee. This contract was awarded by the joint committee.

Q. Who made the lowest bid?—A. O. A. Skiff & Co., of this city. There was a bid a good deal lower than that coming from New Orleans, but in addition to that he wanted certain privileges and concessions, wanted to own the floats, and besides the details of the plan submitted were not anything to be compared with the plan adopted by the committee.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES STREET PARADE.

Q. I notice an item of expenditure of $10,000 for incidental expenses connected with street parades, what is that?—A. When this report was made we had expected to have an industrial parade in October, 1892, but at a session of the Board of Control, about a month ago or a little over, it was decided to have some ceremonies on the 1st day of May, 1893, opening ceremonies, and it was decided by the committee that so many societies had made application to take part in the civic parade October, 1892, that for an industrial parade to be also held the same day it would be simply impossible for them to go through the streets, so that estimate of $10,000 was made with the expectation of paying some money out for an industrial parade. I also consulted Gen. Miles about that, but inasmuch as we have drawn out the industrial parade of 1892, a much less amount can be gotten along with.

Q. What amount do you estimate?—A. I think $3,000 will cover the expenses of the first day.

Q. Has this estimate of $186,700 been passed upon by the National Commission or any committee of that body?—A. Well, the National Commission passed upon the plans for ceremonies outlined by that committee and this was submitted to the Directory and by the Directory was approved and the appropriation was ordered.

CEREMONIES MAY 1.

Q. Coming to the opening ceremonies May 1, 1893, the first item is an estimate of $3,000 for "engraving and printing invitations." Are these to be steel engravings also?—A. I made that estimate upon the basis we would have about the same invitations as for the ceremonies in 1892.

Q. To whom do you expect to send these invitations, to governors and their staffs and members of the Cabinet?—A. Yes, sir. I suppose the same rule will be adopted there as adopted by the committee for 1892, and that is that each Senator and Member of Congress will submit the names of ten persons whom he desires to have invitations sent to, and the members of the Commission have ten invitations.

STAGING AND SEATING.

Q. "Staging and seating;" you are not able to give an estimate of that now but you will submit a supplemental statement?—A. Yes, sir.

MUSIC.

Q. The next item is "music," and I see you estimate that at $3,000?—A. I put in that estimate because I expect we have to have music, and I think $3,000 will cover it.

Q. What kind of music?—A. There is some talk of having a commemoration ode written by some person who is a recognized man in this country and having some orator who is a recognized orator, and if you do that, you have got to pay for it, and I simply estimate that $3,000 will be enough.

Q. Is that estimate based on the idea of purchasing an ode for that occasion also?—A. And for the music, written.

Q. You have not made a contract for that?—A. No, sir. There has been no formal action taken by the Committee on Ceremonies in regard to the opening May 1, 1893; they have not reached that point.

Q. But they have passed on the estimate for October, 1892?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make this estimate for May 1, 1893?—A. I did, and submitted those to the committee because the committee happened to be here when I was called upon to make an estimate.

Q. The committee has not passed upon it?—Yes, sir, it has for May 1, 1893.

Q. I thought you said it had not been formally passed upon?—A. The ceremonies have not been formally inaugurated, but if you inaugurate any system of ceremonies it is going to cost this money to do that. What I mean is the details have not been formally passed upon.

FIREWORKS.

Q. The next item is "fireworks, $10,000?"—A. That is based upon the talk with the men who have the contract for fire-works and if we want to make an equally good display as we make in any one night in October it will cost $10,000, or if they wanted it for three nights they would reproduce the same class of work as they do in October for $25,000; but for one night they could not afford to give a display of equal brilliancy for less than $10,000, so that amount was adopted, that is, if we have any fireworks.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge whether the committee thought it was advisable to have that display for three nights in October?—A. Well, the idea was to have a three days' celebration, and I expected they wanted to do a little painting for the town, and they could not do that without getting up a display which would cost $25,000.

PROCESSION OF CENTURIES.

Q. The next item is "procession of centuries." I see that estimate is $9,000; what is it for?—A. We have the contract for such a procession at the opening in October, and if they have a reproduction they will reproduce it for one night for $9,000.

CARRIAGES.

Q. The next item is for "carriages, $1,000," what is that?—A. That is for the guests. That is a guess I put in in order to make it large enough. I suppose we will have to have some carriages on that day.

Q. I notice also that you estimate $5,000 for the 1st of October?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There seems to be a large difference in favor of May?—A. We do not expect to have all the governors on the 1st of May.

BANQUET, ETC.

Q. The next item is for "entertainment of distinguished foreign and invited guests, including banquet, $10,000?"—A. I expect the experience of you gentlemen at banquets will lead you to believe you can not get much of a banquet for a large number of people for anything less than that.

Q. That raises a question. Has the committee decided that it was advisable to have a banquet at the expense of the Exposition Company?—A. It was decided by the committee that if they had a banquet and that became a part of the ceremonies it would certainly cost $10,000 for the entertainment of distinguished foreigners and invited guests, and that item of $10,000 is an estimated item based upon whether they have a banquet or not.

SPECIAL AND CEREMONIAL DAYS.

Q. Now, the next estimate is for "special and ceremonial days." I find an item of $240,000 for sixty special displays of fireworks, and $150,000 for the reproduction of the water pageant for thirty nights, and $25,000 for incidental expenses attending the entertainment of governors of States and invited guests during State days." This makes a total under those three items of expenditure of $415,000. When did you make that estimate?—A. I made that during the session of the committee last March, about the 11th or 12th of March.

Q. Was that expenditure of $415,000 included in the original estimates?—A. I made two estimates.

Q. I mean the original estimates that you made?—A. I made two estimates; I made one that did not include the ceremonial days, nor this display of fireworks, nor the reproduction of the water pageant, which would cut it down $390,000. It would simply leave $25,000 of that amount.

Q. By whose direction did you change that estimate?—A. I think that the committee talked the matter over and they concluded to give the Exposition a chance to find out whether they wanted have these ceremonies through the continuance of the Exposition. If they simply wanted the opening and closing ceremonies, they could have them; and if they wanted to know what it cost to have ceremonies during 1893, providing the Exposition took charge of special days, it would cost about that much money.

Q. Who directed you to make this estimate?—A. The Committee on Ceremonies.

Q. What date was that estimate made?—A. March 15. I will say that item of $150,000 for the reproduction of the water pageant, under the contract we have with the firm which is to produce the procession it pledges them to give us this if we want it.

Q. When is the original to be produced?—A. In October, 1892. This is the "procession of centuries."

Q. It is the same item classed in the other estimates as "the procession of centuries?"—A. Yes sir, the same thing. We have the costumes and boats, etc., and they agree to produce it for $5,000 a night for thirty nights, say once or twice a week.

Q. Why is it designated as a water pageant here?—A. It should have been stated "reproduction of the water pageant known as the procession of centuries," as that is what it is.

Q. It is not a pageant on water?—A. Yes, sir. These boats will float on the water, it will be produced on the water.

Q. What did you state could be the reduction on the basis of your original estimates?—A. It would be reduced $390,000, simply leaving that one item of $25,000.

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

Q. The next paragraph is "closing ceremonies October 30, 1893," for which you have estimated $30,000?—A. As I state here "a safe estimate for this occasion where the ceremonies would include an elaborate display of fireworks, and a pageant which would illustrate the preceding six months' work and the results attained," which I put at $30,000.

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

Q. The next item is "office expenditures from March 1, 1892, to October 1, 1893." What is your salary?—A. Two thousand four hundred.

Q. You are not secretary of the committee?—A. Yes, sir; I am.

Q. I notice an item for "engrossing invitations," what character of work is that; is it filling up invitations and signing them?—A. Yes, sir; writing in the name of the person to whom the invitation is to be addressed.

Q. "Rent $720," that is for office rent?—A. Yes, sir; that is the proportion we have to pay.

Q. I see there is an additional amount of $2,000 estimated for invitations?—A. I went down and had a talk with the Western Bank Note Company and told them what I thought we would need, provided we had the ceremonies, and that estimate of $2,000 was for the purpose of getting handsome invitations if they should be required.

ESTIMATED REDUCTION.

Q. The total of expenses to the close of ceremonies is $692,920. How much can you reduce that estimate without detriment to the Exposition?—A. Well, we could reduce it $300,000, but we can not reduce it any more than that and have a very creditable performance. I am willing to admit these ceremonies are based upon a pretty liberal scale.

Q. I notice on page 101 of President Baker's report that the total estimate for music is $491,966.46. Under whose charge is that expenditure?—A. I do not know, sir; I never saw that item before. This is the first time I have seen this book.

Q. I am advised this expenditure is in charge of Mr. Thomas.

CHICAGO, *April 12, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your instructions I submit herewith the following supplementary statement to the evidence I gave before the investigating committee at its recent session in Chicago.

The staging and seating of the building in which dedicatory services are to be held was estimated at $25,000. This estimate was furnished me by the Construction Department and from information received from private parties with whom I advised. Not knowing definitely which building was to be used for the exercises the one furnished was in accordance with the general knowledge of the cost of providing seats for such occasions.

I have endeavored to see the contractor, with whom I had considerable talk, but have been unable to find him. I found by looking over the cost of seating and staging as given in the report of the centennial celebration in New York that the amount was about 50 cents a seat, and this knowledge largely guided me in my estimate.

The item of $6,000 for music for the dedicatory ceremonies in 1892 was the amount appropriated at a meeting of the Joint Committee on Ceremonies held March 5, 1891, by the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be but two performances, and that, inasmuch as Mr. Keyes is so fully posted in regard to this matter, it be left entirely in his hands, providing that the amount expended shall not be more than the amount stated in the report, namely, $6,000.

The report referred to was made by Mr. Keyes, at that time a member of the Committee on Ceremonies, representing the World's Columbian Exposition, and embraced an official communication from the Apollo Club, which tendered the services of that club with those of Mr. Tomlins, the director, gratuitously; but the estimate for necessary expenditures attending the production of the chorus was estimated at $6,000. This included the hall for rehearsals and incidental expenses. They have presented to this committee an itemized bill of expenses incurred up to this time, amounting to $786.08, made up as follows:

Rent of rehearsal hall	$305.00
Accompanist	65.00
Salary of secretary	200.00
Salary of librarian	100.00
Stationery and postage	116.08
Total	786.08

The item for postage and stationery is made up of notices to members to attend the meetings for rehearsals, and postage on same, and the salary of secretary and librarian is our proportion while they were doing work for this committee. I understand that there is an additional bill of about $1,900 for printing the musical score for the use of members of the chorus. It is quite evident that the $6,000 will be necessary in providing music for these ceremonies.

Just as my examination was practically finished, you asked me the following question: "How much could the estimate of expenses be reduced without detriment to the Exposition?" I stated in reply, "About $300,000." I did not catch the full import of this question or how my answer might be construed until after I had left the room.

The answer was correct so far as the reduction named could be without injuring the success of the Exposition. For instance, the expenses attending the opening ceremonies are estimated at $51,000. In my judgment it will not be necessary, so far as the success of the Exposition is concerned, to have opening ceremonies. The President of the United States, should he be the one selected, can sit in his chair in Washington, press the button, start the machinery, and the success of the Exposition will be assured. The estimate for the closing ceremonies is given at $30,000. The Exposition has already been a success, and it is unnecessary to spend this amount of money, excepting to add dignity to the event; but I believe that both of these items can be expended with benefit to the stockholders, for the reason that the ceremonies outlined, if properly carried out, will bring many people to the grounds who would not otherwise attend, and the extra admissions will more than pay the amount asked for.

The same question applies to the display of fireworks, which is placed at $240,000 I presume this item could be cut down quite materially without detriment to the Exposition, but I believe that a fine display of fireworks in Jackson Park upon the evenings mentioned will add largely to the attendance during the evenings of those days, and consequently to the receipts.

The expenses attending the opening ceremonies are placed at $186,700, and I do not think this amount can be lessened without serious detriment to the financial success of the Exposition. These ceremonies occur about six months before the opening of the Exposition, and will largely advertise the Fair, and will therefore be of practical benefit.

I am so well satisfied that the total amount asked for, viz, $692,200, is based upon correct estimates of expense, and that the advertising of the ceremonies will produce an attendance sufficiently large to pay all expenses, that I will take the contract to carry out the plan and scope of ceremonies decided upon by the Joint Committee, providing I am given the gate receipts and concessions for the three days in October; and I will file with the proper authorities a certified check for $25,000, or more if necessary, guaranteeing to carry out the entire programme. I will make the same proposition for the opening and closing ceremonies, and the only concession I will ask for will be the receipts for those days and the programme privilege.

Of course the dignity of the occasion will hardly warrant any such contract as I name, but I make it as an evidence of good faith and am prepared to carry it out.

I respectfully request that this letter be added to my evidence.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. C. CULP,
Secretary Joint Committee

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS W. PALMER.

THOMAS W. PALMER sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have submitted in your report a full exhibit of the total receipts and expenditures to this date?—A. Yes, sir.

POWERS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION.

Q. I wish you would, in as brief a manner as you possibly can, give a summary of what you understand the powers of the National Commission to be in respect to this Exposition?—A. The World's Columbian Commission is composed of two commissioners from each State appointed by the governors, two from the District of Columbia and eight at large appointed by the President of the United States; that is, the President appoints on the nomination of the governors. They were called together by the Secretary of State on the 26th of June, 1890, and at that time proceeded to elect officers. We elected a President and a secretary. I think that is all at that time. We are empowered to accept such sites and plans and specifications of buildings as the local corporation tenders. At that time

there was a contingent acceptance. I do not think that any of the commissioners at that time had a comprehensive or exact view of the grounds they were looking at.

At a subsequent meeting we settled upon the grounds, and at a third meeting we accepted, as far as we could, tentative plans. The plans at that time were not drawn out in detail, but we had the right at any time, by virtue of the phraseology of our acceptance of these plans, if there were any variations they must be submitted to us. We were authorized at that time to report to the President upon the sufficiency of the subscription of Chicago. It was ruled we should allot space for exhibitors, prepare classifications of exhibits, determine plans and scope of the Exposition, appoint all judges and examiners, award all premiums—that is in the law—and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. We were authorized and required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers and to fix their number and duties. We did so, and appointed 106—two from each State and the District of Columbia, and nine were appointed by the President from the city of Chicago. At that time they were organized to appoint one or more members of all commissions authorized to award prizes for exhibits produced in whole or in part by female labor. We were to provide for the dedication on October 1, 1892. Our Committee on Ceremonies, in conjunction with the Committee on Ceremonies of the local board, have done that. We notified the President that provision was made for the grounds and buildings. We adopted regulations to be sent to foreign countries, and we have made two reports to the President of the United States.

REPORTS MADE, NATURE AND DATES.

Q. What are the dates of these reports and their nature?

Mr. ST. CLAIR. We have made three.

The WITNESS. We made a report in the first place to enable the President to issue his proclamation, that is as to the sufficiency of the subscriptions. And subsequently we have made a report of progress, and I have forgotten the date of that. Please leave that blank and I will supply it.

Q. You may state their general scope and nature?—A. That was made about when, Handy?

Mr. HANDY. February, 1891.

The WITNESS. The nature was the history of what we had done; it was a narrative. A subsequentone was made the 25th of November, which included a synopsis of our proceedings and a recommendation for a loan of $5,000,000.

Q. When was that?—A. November 25 of last year, 1891.

Q. Was that the last report to the President?—A. No, sir; then I think it was February 16 we made a supplementary report, in response to a request from the local board, favoring a loan or at least an appropriation—though we had no authority for doing that—but favoring it as much as we individually could.

Q. In your collective capacity?—A. No, in our individual capacity. Collectively we had no authority because we were not so instructed by the Commission. You will find in the report to the President the language is very guarded.

Q. What was the date of that?—A. February 16.

Q. You recommended a loan?—A. No, sir; that was an appropriation.

Q. You spoke of a loan?—A. The loan was recommended in the report of November 25 to the President, and the resolution of the Commission I think was incorporated.

Q. That was upon the request of the local commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then in February you recommended an appropriation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of what amount?—A. For the same; instead of a loan that it should be an appropriation. That is, we did not recommend—as I say, you will see from the phraseology of the language—if you will permit me to incorporate here I think you will understand it better than any other way.

Q. What did you recommend? Read just what you recommended in February.—A. I will read an extract which I think will cover everything:

"Since that report was submitted to your excellency the Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission has been authoritatively and officially advised by the Illinois Corporation that for reasons which it deemed valid and sufficient it had reconsidered its purpose to apply to Congress for a loan of $5,000,000, and had as a substitute therefor determined to apply for an appropriation for the like sum on the terms and conditions also disclosed in the document hereinafter referred to."

* * * * * * *

And further:

"Considering the national and the international character of this great undertaking, the manifest desire of the American people that its success shall be fully assured, and the relation which the Government necessarily sustains thereto, an appeal to Congress for aid, in the manner proposed, in a sum slightly in excess of one-fourth of the total cost of the work to the time of opening of the gates, would seem to be entitled to special consideration from the standpoint of patriotism and national interest; more especially as this aid is considered necessary to complete the work."

Q. Then I understand that your recommendation of November, 1891, for a loan was based on the request of the local corporation, which was subsequently changed to a request for an appropriation?—A. Yes, sir; we went as far as we could under our authority. Is not that right, Mr. Massey, or would you qualify that a little?

Mr. MASSEY. I should say the purpose of that was simply to advertise the fact the Illinois Corporation had changed its purpose; that it intended originally to apply for a loan and afterwards determined to apply for an appropriation.

The WITNESS. And we did not oppose it.

Mr. MASSEY. And we did not recommend it.

The WITNESS. That is it; we had no authority to do that under the authority vested in us by the National Commission.

Q. Now that, I suppose, concludes a summary of the powers of the Commission so far as you have exercised them up to this date?—A. Let me see if there is anything further here. [Examining type-written paper.] There seems to be nothing as far as I have read.

Q. Now, on page 10 of your report I notice a recapitulation headed "Appropriation required for the Commission, its officers and employés, the Board of Control and its committees, other than the Committee on Awards."—A. Yes, sir.

NATURE OF DEFICIT.

Q. You estimate March 15, 1892, to July 1, 1892, a deficit of $25,457.07. Will you explain as briefly as possible the occasion of that deficit?—A. The briefest way to explain it would be to say the appropriation was insufficient, but I suppose you want it more in detail.

Q. I think you have stated it; it was simply on account of an insufficient appropriation?—A. The appropriation was not large enough to pay the running expenses of the Commission, which were to pay the vouchers of the Director-General's office and the Commissioners.

Q. Is that a deficit you are authorized by law to create?—A. No, sir; I do not suppose we can create a deficit. When we are out of money we have got to stop. For want of a better word I call it a deficit. I should say "shortage" would possibly be a better word; we are short $25,000.

Q. Is that deficit in any way occasioned by an increase of your clerical force?—A. No, sir; I think it is much less, I think there has been a decrease——

Q. In the force?—A. I think we have cut down everywhere we could. For instance, there was a stenographer in the President's office who was let go. The President's office has now a $600-messenger who does work for the whole building. The secretary's office, I will answer for him, I think he could not get along with any less help than he has.

FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

Q. I notice on page 90 of your report an exhibit of this deficiency, from which it appears in a foot-note that "the items one to ten inclusive are based on fixed conditions or existing engagements, while those from eleven to fifteen, both inclusive, are estimated for on the theory that these meetings are reasonably certain to be held, because of the necessity therefor." Now, I notice item eleven provides for "one meeting Committee on Federal Legislation, $1,500."—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the functions of that committee?—A. To see we get proper legislation in Congress. There are some amendments which should be made to the law in regard to the admissions of foreign goods, and possibly there may be requirements for a construction of the law.

Q. There may be required, for what?—A. Some statutes, some legislation to construe the law where there is any difficulty.

Q. By the employment of an attorney?—A. No, sir; we have got to have men go there. You know how it is with legislation, because if men want anything done they send some one to Washington to get the Congressmen to do it, not only to urge him but to go and tell him just what they want.

Q. Have you authorized any expenditure under that designation yet?—A. Not one dollar.

Q. This is a matter that will present itself probably before our full committee, and we desire to be fully advised so as to facilitate matters there; will you explain to this committee exactly the items of that estimated expenditure?—A. Fifteen hundred dollars?

Q. Yes, sir; and what legislation you hope to get. How many meetings of this committee are to be called, etc?—A. One meeting.

Q. How many members constitute this committee?—A. Twelve members, and they are entitled to a per diem and salary.

Q. Does that contemplate a meeting of the full committee?—A. I should think so.

Q. Who is chairman of the committee?—A. Mr. St. Clair.

Q. Who is the secretary of that committee?—A. Mr. Breed, a member of the committee, is the secretary.

Q. Perhaps you have stated it, and if so please state again the legislation you desire.—A. There may be some amendments to the law in regard to the admission of foreign goods. There is this matter of taking care of the Commission, of an appropriation sufficient to pay our officers.

Q. Some legislation?—A. Yes, sir. I think we should have enough to support our department if we should make this a national affair.

Q. Do you contemplate under that head Federal legislation that would authorize the Government to support the 15 departments?—A. The Committee on Legislation have full power, and I should hope they would take that within their province.

Q. Fifteen departments are now organized?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From your experience in connection with the Exposition, do you think it is necessary to have the full committee of twelve members?—A. No, sir; but I think they want a full committee meeting to get them to coöperate and fix upon a plan, after that I think three is enough.

Q. They are distributed throughout the various States, it is not a local committee?—A. Not at all.

Q. You think they should call one meeting of the committee to determine the scope of the legislation desired and then your idea would be that the committee should designate a subcommittee to "promote" the needed legislation?—A. To see to it, that would be my idea.

Q. How many members of the committee do you think would be necessary to accomplish this after the general plan had been determined?—A. You know how it is yourself, it depends upon what you have got to do. Three may be a great deal better than fifteen and there may be a time when you would want six.

Q. Pretty generally one man can.—A. One man would influence you or myself better than six would.

Q. You want $1,500 for that item. That is based on the law which allows actual expenses for transportation and $6 per day for subsistence?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is all the compensation they would receive?—Yes, sir.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON TARIFF AND TRANSPORTATION.

Q. Item 12 is for "one meeting Committee on Tariff and Transportation, $1,500." How many members compose that committee?—A. Twelve.

Q. Who is chairman of the committee?—A. Gen. Groner, of Virginia.

Q. What is the necessity for a meeting of that committee between this and the first of the fiscal year?—A. The Committee on Tariff and Transportation has to do with all of the rates on all of the goods transported to this Fair. This department is run jointly by a committee of the Illinois corporation and a committee of the Commission and they have to have meetings whenever they strike a snag.

Q. That committee arranges rates for railroad transportation for exhibitors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there anything in any agreement or understanding between the Commission and the local board by which this committee is required—A. Yes, sir.

Q (continuing). To discharge these duties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please turn to that section of the compact?

Mr. ST. CLAIR. I will get it; it is not here.

Q. I desire information upon this inasmuch as it has developed in the examination that there seems to be very ample and sufficiently expensive machinery already provided for by the local board.

The WITNESS. Well, sir, if you can get any more light on it, it will please us.

Q. I understand you to state that this committee is required, pursuant to the terms of the agreement to coöperate with the local board?—A. Yes, sir

MEETING COMMITTEE ON AWARDS.

Q. We will pass that for the moment. The next item is an estimated expenditure of $1,200 for one meeting of the Committee on Awards?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the exact nature of that expenditure?—A. Well, I think they have to have two or three meetings. This Committee on Awards has to do with the Exposition more than any other agency, involving the appointment of all jurors, and some of the men have got to make that a very close study from now to the end of the year.

Q. You think it will be necessary to have a meeting of that committee prior to the beginning of the fiscal year?—A. Yes, sir. There are a thousand things they have to do.

Q. How many constitute the membership of that committee?—A. Twelve.

Q. Who is its chairman?—A. Mr. Smalley, of Vermont.

Q. Have you estimated the number of days that they will be in session?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have estimated that, because you were able to reach the conclusion that $1,200 is necessary?—A. Well, I will do it now the way it appears to my mind. There are twelve men at $6 a day, which makes $72. I did not make this estimate myself.

Q. Who made this estimate?

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Mr. Dickinson and myself.

The WITNESS. I should say it was altogether too small.

MEETING COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES.

Q. I see "one meeting Committee on Ceremonies" is estimated for at $300. How many members are on that committee?—A. I think there are eight, are there not, Mr. Allen?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is chairman of that committee?

The WITNESS. Mr. Widener, of Philadelphia.

Q. What is the necessity for a meeting of that committee?—A. Well, sir, it is to prepare this great programme in which this great pageant, etc., is to be the 12th of October.

Q. I had the impression that this committee had already passed on it?—A. Mr. Allen, do you expect to have another meeting?

Mr. ALLEN. I know of none necessary now.

A. If you will notice the heading of this exhibit it is "statement of the liabilities of the World's Columbian Commission due at this date, March 15, 1892, or to become due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892." I suppose this is already due.

COMPACT IN REGARD TO COMMITTEE ON TARIFF AND TRANSPORTATION.

Q. As you now have the documents, will you read for the stenographer the section of the compact or agreement by which you are required to maintain this Committee on Tariff and Transportation in connection with the local board?—A. This was an arrangement entered into by the Board of Reference and Control of the Columbian Commission and the Board of Reference and Control of the Illinois Exposition Company and is as follows:

"The Special Committee of the informal joint conference, which was constituted to obtain information touching questions of transportation, installation, and administration, and report such information to the conference, having heretofore reported progress, now begs leave to submit the following complete report, to wit:

"FIRST. Inasmuch as in their judgment no absolute necessity exists for immediate action upon the question of installation and general administration of

the Exposition, it is not deemed necessary now to deal therewith, and accordingly recommend that these matters be made the subject of future consideration whenever, in the judgment of either body, the necessity therefor arises.

"SECOND. While the members of this committee, who are representatives of the Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission, do not in any wise yield their contention that the matter of transportation, so far as it relates to exhibits or affects the rights of exhibitors (comprehending not only freight charges, but as well all charges for handling, receiving, and storage of exhibits), is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the National Commission or its authorized agencies, they have, nevertheless, concurred with their colleagues of the committee in adopting the following plan of procedure, which, in the unanimous judgment of the committee, will secure harmony of action as well as the greatest efficiency in this department of the work, and thus promote the most beneficial results to the Exposition.

"To this end it is unanimously recommended that such formal action ought to be forthwith had and taken by the Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission and the Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition, respectively, as will secure the adoption and observance of the plan proposed, which is as follows:

"1. That the World's Columbian Exposition shall indicate and constitute an authority which shall be clothed with all the powers and prerogatives possessed by that corporation, touching that branch of the work of transportation conceded to be exclusively within its jurisdiction.

"2. That this authority shall be primarily charged with the duty of negotiating for, arranging and fixing all rates and charges which exhibitors shall be required to pay or be chargeable with, touching the transportation of exhibits, as well as all charges for handling, receiving, and storage thereof, and shall make a complete and accurate schedule thereof showing such charges in detail, and submit the same to the Executive Committee of the standing Committee on Tariffs and Transportation of the National Commission, and its Director-General, for their consideration. When approved by them, the same shall be considered as final and authoritative, and shall be forthwith promulgated accordingly. In case, however, they shall not receive the approval, either in whole or in part, of said last-mentioned Executive Committee and the Director-General, the matters concerning which there may be a disagreement shall be forthwith reported to the Director-General, to the National Commission, if in session, or otherwise to the Board of Reference and Control, and these matters shall be treated as subjects of difference between the two bodies, and be forthwith determined by the formal action of the Joint Committee of Conference.

"3. That the agencies to be employed within the Exposition grounds for moving, handling, receiving, and delivering exhibits into the several buildings or locations to which they shall have been lawfully assigned for installation, agreeably to the regulation governing the particular department and installation therein, shall be selected by, and be under the exclusive control of the aforesaid authority of the World's Columbian Exposition, subject, however, to the supervision of the said Executive Committee of the Commission and its Director-General, to the extent of enabling them to ascertain and determine as to the adequacy and efficiency thereof; and in the event that they shall consider any such agency or agencies at any time inadequate or inefficient, they shall at once confer with the said authority of the World's Columbian Exposition for the purpose of remedying the defect, and if they fail to accomplish it by such conference, they shall forthwith communicate their views in this behalf to the National Commission, if in session, or otherwise to its Board of Reference and Control, through the Director-General, and the matters so communicated shall constitute subjects of difference between the two bodies and be immediately settled by the formal action of the Joint Conference Committee when and as the same may be from time to time presented.

"J. W. ST. CLAIR.
"GEO. V. MASSEY,
"WM. T. BAKER,
"R. A. WALLER."

Q. The National Commission fully empowered the Board of Reference and Control in that respect?—A. The power of the Board of Reference and Control is almost supreme under the act which created it.

Q. They had full authority?—A. I think so.

MEETING BOARD OF CONTROL.

Q. Item 15 is for "one meeting Board of Control, $400." When is that meeting to be held?—A. That meeting will be held in June.
Q. How many members constitute that committee?—A. Eight.
Q. Who is chairman of that committee?—A. I am.
Q. Who is the secretary?—A. Mr. Dickinson.
Q. Does that board consist of members of the National Commission?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is it the Executive Committee?—A. It is the Executive Committee; it in a measure supersedes the Executive Committee when the committee is not in session, and that was our idea of creating this Board of Reference and Control for economy's sake.

MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Q. Item 10 is for a meeting of the Commission on April, 1892, at a cost of $12,688.05. Will you please read the provision of the by-laws which requires this meeting of the National Commission?—A. Yes, sir. It is found in article 12, page 327, of the Official Manual. These are the by-laws of the National Commission. Article 12 is as follows: "There shall be two stated meetings of the Commission in each year during the existence of the Commission, to be held on the first Wednesday of April and on the first Wednesday in September of each year respectively, commencing with the first Wednesday in April, 1891."
Q. How many days is the Commission usually in session?—A. Well, sir; I should think they would average six,
Q. This is the basis of the estimate. Now, I notice on pages 92 and 93 a detailed estimate aggregating $209,100 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. The first item of expense is $45,000 for two regular meetings and one special meeting of the Commission provided for by the by-laws. Will you refer to the law authorizing a special meeting of the Commission?—A. You will find that under article 13 of the by-laws, under the head of special meetings. "Special meetings shall be held upon the call of the President and such call therefor may be made on his own motion, and shall be made at the written request of the Executive Committee, or of one-third of the members of the Commission, or six of the members of the Board of Reference and Control, and reasonable notice, and the time and place of such meeting shall be given to each Commissioner.

ESTIMATES FOR OFFICES.

Q. Now, the estimates for the Director-General's office amount to $49,300; for the President's office, $7,600; for the secretary's office, $17,200; for the vice-chairman's office, $6,000, and "committee meetings, including meetings of Board of Control," $38,000, and contingent expenses, $15,000. Are all these officers paid from the Federal Treasury?—A. The Director-General is paid from the Federal Treasury. All of the first footing should be; whether it is or not I do not know. I think that in our desire to economize many things have not been charged. In the President's office all of that is paid from the Federal Treasury; I think they have stationery supplies and printing, the little I use in my office, and what I do not use is used by the Commissioners.
Q. Well, the secretary's office?—A. The secretary's office; he will have to be the judge of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the stationery and supplies.
Q. My question is whether all these were paid from the Federal appropriation.—A. Yes, sir.
Q. You say all these are paid from the Federal appropriation?—A. With the exception of the historian's office. This charge has been created, but the historian has not yet been appointed..
Q. Do you contemplate the payment of that officer's salary from the Federal appropriation?—A. I should think so. I think he should be a Federal officer.
Q. Then for the current fiscal year, what will be the expenditure, including the estimated deficiency for the present fiscal year on that same account?—A. Eighty-four thousand dollars will be the expenses of the present fiscal year if we get the money to pay this shortage.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Q. In other words, in round numbers, the expenditure of the current fiscal year will be $84,000, whereas you estimate $209,100 for the next fiscal year. I notice the last item of $25,000, "for expenses connected with the admission of foreign goods to the Exposition, as set forth in section 12 of the act creating the Commission, approved April 25, 1890." What is that provision of the act? I would like to hear it.—A. "That the sum of $20,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the remainder of the present fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to said Exhibition."

Q. What has been the expenditure under that section of the law up the present time?—A. That I should have to refer to the Director-General.

Q. We will ask him that question. I notice also you submit $57,825.97 for the term beginning July 1, 1893, to the close, October 30, 1893. I suppose you prefer the items of this estimate to be passed on by some other gentleman here?—A. Yes, sir; each of these officers can answer for himself.

QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

Q. Now, is there any question of jurisdiction at issue at this time between the Commission and the local board?—A. Well, we see a cloud in the sky that may overspread the whole sky; but Mr. St. Clair will answer that when he has his talk. The question of jurisdiction is something that should be defined very clearly.

Q. Very well then; I will pass that for the present. I notice that beginning on page 100 of your report you estimate an expenditure of $2,384,680.82 for the conduct and care of the fifteen great departments of the Exposition to its close?—A. Yes, sir.

AUTHORITY FOR ESTIMATE.

Q. Under what authority of law do you make that estimate?—A. Well, I think it is clearly deducible from that section of the law where it says that we have to do with all exhibitors and have care of all exhibits.

Q. Will you refer to the exact language of the law upon which you rest this conclusion?—A. It is in section 6 and is as follows: "That the said Commission shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, determine the plan and the scope of the Exposition, and shall appoint all judges and examiners for the Exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and representatives of foreign nations." It is under that clause, and—there is nothing about awards in this department, Mr. Dickinson, in this summary?

Mr. Dickinson. No, sir, the Committee on Awards make a separate exhibit "Exhibit G."

The WITNESS. That is all of it.

Q. Then in your judgment, despite the limitation of the entire national expenditure to $1,500,000, that section would warrant you in submitting this estimate?—A. Yes, sir; and Congress has to consider it.

JURISDICTION OF COMMISSION AND DIRECTORY IN REGARD TO SALARIES.

Q. Then I will ask you to explain the meaning of that clause of the report of the Conference Committee defining the jurisdiction of the Commission and the Chicago Directory, adopted November 24, 1890, which says "the salaries of the chiefs of the several departments hereinafter enumerated, and their subordinates, together with the current expenses of each, shall be paid by the World's Columbian Exposition. The salaries to be fixed by the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of said Exposition and the right is reserved to the said Board of Directors to discontinue or reduce the appropriations for any one or more of said departments when in their opinion the interest of the Exposition shall so require." Now is it not true that this is a clause of the compact entered into between the Commission and the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under which the local board agrees to pay all of the liabilities on account of the fifteen departments?—A. Yes, sir; there is no doubt about that. It was uro only alternative. We were out of means; the thing had to be done, and we had not the money; and we think you will take our view of it.

Q. It does not appear, however, that this was a temporary expedient, but it seems to be a permanent provision by which the local board is to provide the means for these fifteen great departments?—A. These departments had been created and we had not the money to carry them on.

Q. The local board, to make a long story short, has agreed by the terms of this compact to pay the expenses of the fifteen great departments?—A. Yes; but do you not see that clause there where they can destroy them by cutting off supplies?

Q. Has the local board manifested any disposition to destroy them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has anybody's salary been reduced?—A. Not that I know of, sir; but this thing ought not to be left to any chance.

Q. Is it in contemplation by the local board to reduce salaries?—A. I do not know.

Q. Has it come to your knowledge that they contemplate a withdrawal of supplies?—A. No, sir. Permit me to say one thing. You can see here where this whole thing may be imperiled by a declination in the stress of circumstances to pay the officers of these great departments.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. These officers are your officers?—A. Yes sir.

A. And their pay and existence is indispensable for the administration of these different departments?—A. Yes, sir; I think decidedly so.

Q. And it is therefore an indispensable part of the running expenses of the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now why would not their salaries be justly chargeable to the corporation as much as watchmen or any other superintendents or service that is rendered around there?—A. Well, in my feeble way, the only answer I can give to that is we have to do with these men, these exhibitors and foreign intercourse, and these men are our agents in dealing with them, and they are under the control of our Director-General.

Q. The entire corporation is under your control in that regard?—A. That is what we want you to define.

Q. If you reason from the fact of control, why then you would have to pay President Baker's salary?—A. They are the master mechanics of this Exposition, they had to put up the buildings. It is a national affair, and when the buildings are put up they hand them over to the National Commission.

Q. Your estimate on page 10 of your communication to this committee shows a recapitulation of appropriation required for the Commission, its officers and employés, its Board of Control and its committees other than the Committee on Awards?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that include the chiefs of these different departments, the salary paid to them?—A. No, sir.

Q. The total amount you would require under this theory of administration would be the amounts there stated plus the amount already expended out of the appropriation and which now rests to your credit?—A. Yes, sir; that is outside of the departments.

Q. These are items compiled by some one else?—A. Yes, sir; these were compiled by the secretary.

Q. Well, I will not press that line of inquiry now.—A. I would not be as good as he would be to answer those questions.

SCRUTINY OF PAYMENTS.

Q. Now, in looking at the expenditures already made, I find in Exhibit 3 you set forth all the amounts which have been paid out. What scrutiny, if any, is given in the matter of payments to the members of Commissions who attend the joint sessions?—A. They make out vouchers for their transportation and for their subsistence at $6 a day and swear to them. They make out the vouchers in triplicate, one is retained here and two are sent to the Treasury Department.

Q. Their compensation consists in transportation, which I suppose is the reasonable expense of coming and going, the railroad tickets and sleeping car tickets.—A. And tips to waiters I suppose.

Q. The specific compensation is $6 a day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I notice some considerable discrepancies. For instance, I see here in one instance $64.50 to pay for transportation, and $102 for subsistence, and in another instance $68.10 was paid for transportation, evidently about the same distance traveled, and only $66 for subsistence?—A. Will you please cite the case.

Q. This is on page 20; there is no need of calling names. Now, they appear to have traveled about the same distance, yet the subsistence of one is nearly twice as much as the subsistence of the other. Now, there are a great many discrepancies of that sort?—A. I think this is all explainable by the individuals themselves but we can not go back of the sworn certificate without it is glaringly defective, and if it was, before the voucher would get through it would be caught up with.

Q. Turning to another page I find there is $35.25 for transportation and $48 for subsistence in one instance. In another the party charges $39.50 for transportation, which indicates he came nearly the same distance, and his subsistence is $78, which is out of all proportion to the transportation charge. Then again transportation $61.30, subsistence $102. So far as you are concerned, I presume they are properly scrutinized, and I suppose these would have to depend upon individual explanation by those before whom they might appear?—A. I do not know but what Mr. Dickinson can answer in regard to that, but I imagine that every one of those items are explainable.

Q. I expect they are. Still on the face it is quite a striking discrepancy. You do not audit these accounts?—A. No, sir; they are audited at Washington.

Mr. DICKINSON. I certify them. I can explain those.

HISTORIAN.

Q. Very well, Mr. Dickinson. There is one other point I want to ask about. I believe there is a provision made in the estimate somewhere for a history of the Exposition, If you are familiar with that, Mr. Chairman, I wish you would turn to that item.

The CHAIRMAN. It is found on page 93 and also on page 95.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Now, I observe, Senator, in section 15 of the law approved April 25, 1890, the Commission is required among other things to make a final report and to present a full exhibit of the results of the Exposition. That would indicate that it is the duty of the Commission to provide what would be considered a history of the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is this historian estimate here on page 93 and subsequent pages the amount to cover the expenses of complying with this requirement?—A. Yes, sir; I think it is.

Q. If there is to be another historian it would seem to be a duplication of work?—A. The Commission itself could not make that except by indorsing a historian's work.

Q. That you would have to assign to——A. To some paid officer. Let me state two things; it will not take a minute. At the second meeting of the Commission I think that the office of the Director-General was created and Mr. Davis was nominated by the Local Directory and confirmed by us. At the first meeting of the Commission only two officers were elected, that is, the President and secretary, and at the second meeting the Director-General and vice-chairman were elected.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS.

Q. There is one other question I will ask. How was it determined that the Commission had the right to appoint officials that are paid by the corporation?—A. Please make that a little plainer.

Q. For instance, it is stated here from your by-laws that the Director-General shall have power to appoint all subordinates necessary to a proper administration of the several departments and to fix their compensation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, under what section of the law does the Commission undertake to fix the compensation of men who are to be paid by another body and not out of the Government appropriation?—A. I do not think that—well, Mr. St. Clair will state this better than I can.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. We can give you our view of it.

Q. I will just defer that point then.

The WITNESS. There is one statement I would like to make, and then I will retire, if you will permit me, and give Judge St. Clair a chance.

On page 12, the first item with a dagger-mark opposite it, you will find the salary of the President put down at $12,000 to May 1, 1891. You will find on page 16, in a note at the bottom opposite a dagger-mark, the following: "From the organization of the Commission, June 26, 1890, to the present date, March 15, 1892, a period of over twenty months, President Thomas W. Palmer, although entitled to draw on account of salary $14,363.46, has drawn but $7,894.46, which has been paid out by him as salary to his private secretary and for actual expenses in the duties of his office." I will say here that I pay my private secretary, who remains with me all the time, $3,000, and I am away on the duties of the Commission probably one-third of the time. I merely wish to make that explanation to show you we are not diving for the Public Treasury.

Thereupon the committee adjourned, to meet at 10 a. m. to-morrow, Thursday, April 7, 1892.

CHICAGO, *April 7, 1892.*

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor, this day met at 10 a. m., Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

All the members of the committee were present.

TESTIMONY OF J. W. ST. CLAIR.

J. W. ST. CLAIR sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Compton will please conduct the examination-in-chief.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Will you tell us, if you please, how far the National Commission have gone in the discharge of the duties specially imposed upon them by the law, and whether any conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between the National Commission and local organizations?—A. This record discloses we met and organized as required by the act of Congress.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMISSION.

Mr. COGSWELL. What is this?

The WITNESS. It is the first manual that was gotten out. We elected a President and secretary of the Commission. Subsequent to that time we elected a Director-General and vice-chairman. The Commission did not elect the vice-chairman however. We appointed what was denominated as an Executive Committee, consisting of twenty-six members of the Commission; and that Executive Committee, when it organized, elected Mr. Kenzie, of Kentucky, as vice-chairman of the Executive Committee. When we got further along we found the Executive Committee was too large and cumbersome and we got into some questions of dispute with the local board as to the powers of the two bodies under the act of Congress.

Mr. COMPTON. When was that?

The WITNESS. Very early in the history of the Commission. After this difference arose we determined to have a conference between a committee of our body and a committee of the Board of Directors of the Exposition Company. In that conference we formed what we have since termed a "compact," which was recommended to the Commission for its adoption and to the local board for its adoption, which was done by each board. That compact provided for a Board of Reference and Control on the part of the Commission to consist of eight persons, the President of the Commission and the vice-chairman of the Executive Committee and six members of the Commission, to be formed in accordance with the spirit of the act of Congress—that is, nonpartisan. That board was created under that compact, and I may say that the compact provided that the President of the Commission and the vice-chairman should be members of this Board of Reference and Control. After the report of that compact we fixed the salaries of the officers.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Let me understand; was the Board of Reference and Control composed entirely of members of the National Commission?—A. Yes; the board on the part of the Commission.

Q. Do you call that the Board of Reference and Control or the Board of Control?—A. The Board of Reference and Control is one body, which was appointed on the part of the Commission with all the powers of the Commission other than those which were expressly reserved to the Commission by the act of Congress. This compact provided for a conference board on the part of the local corporation and on the part of our Commission, which conference board on the part of of the Commission was the Board of Reference and Control. These two bodies, under the compact, were to settle all matters of dispute arising between the Commission and the local corporation and whatever they determined upon should be final as between the two bodies.

Q. When we speak of the Board of Reference and Control we only mean the eight members of the Commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they act with a corresponding number of the local corporation?—A. Simply on matters of dispute.

Q. On matters of dispute, this is a kind of appellate court, which is regarded under your compact as final in matters of dispute?—A. Yes, sir; all matters that arise between the two bodies are referred to them.

Q. I had in my mind from what I heard that the eight Commissioners were a board of control and that the joint body, the appellate court, was a board of reference and control. Am I right about that or not?—A. You are right in part. All matters are referred to a board constituting a board of reference and control on the part of the Commission and a like board on the part of the corporation.

Mr. COMPTON. What is it called?—A. The Board of Reference and Control.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I want to distinguish the name of these two organizations.—A. On page 274 of the Manual you will find the report of this conference committee, which is signed in full by the members of the conference committee on the part of the local corporation and ourselves. There you will find this resolution concluding the report: "*Resolved*, That a Board of Reference and Control be created, consisting of the President, vice-chairman, and six members of the Commission, to be hereafter appointed by the President of the Commission, upon whom shall be conferred all the powers and duties of the Executive Committee when not in session, and which, with a like committee of the Directory, to be appointed by their President, shall constitute a committee of conference, to which shall be referred all matters of difference, and the action of which thereon shall be conclusive."

Q. That board of the Commission is called a Board of Reference and Control?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the sixteen is a committee of conference?—A. Yes, sir.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. My first question was this: I asked you if the Commission had carried out fully all the powers and provisions of law creating the board; and if it had been done, all right; if it had not been done, I wanted to know in what particulars it had not been done; and I also wanted to know if, in the exercise of your functions as a Commission, you have had any conflict of authority with the local corporation?—A. We have substantially carried out the provisions of the act of Congress. We have been prohibited from doing it by reason of the fact we did not have sufficient funds to technically carry out the act of Congress. For instance, under the act of Congress, in my view, the Commission is charged exclusively with all foreign work. When the Commission met we found an existing Illinois corporation which had existed prior to the act of Congress itself, and under their organization they had proceeded to exploit the Exposition abroad to a greater or less extent. We found them engaged in that sort of work. The appropriation for foreign work was only $20,000 for the first year, and it was made $20,000 for the second year, that fund being exclusively under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury could expend that fund independent of the Commission, so we were left practically without any money at all to do foreign work. When we organized and created the office of Director-General we found,

as I have said, a great deal of work that had been already done in foreign countries by the local board. We then determined to have the agencies which had been set to work by the local board come within the jurisdiction of the Commission and requires them to report to our chief executive officer and to the chief of our Foreign Affairs Department, and that department was created instead of being under the dominion of the local board, they continuing to pay expenses. The Secretary of the Treasury had appropriated a part of that fund, which his statement will show, at the instance of the Commission, in sending agents abroad.

Q. How did you succeed in your efforts? Did you meet any opposition?—A. We met no serious opposition.

Q. You succeeded in that?—A. Yes, sir; and the foreign work is now entirely carried on through the Foreign Affairs Department of the Commission. When we have had an agency abroad, he, although he had been directly employed by the local board, reported to us, and we have had charge of all that work from that time. We met with this issue in the start, and that was primarily the cause of this conference. We contended that under the act of Congress the Commission had exclusive jurisdiction in all matters relating to exhibitors and exhibits, both foreign and domestic. The local board contended that the act of Congress only authorized the Commission to deal with foreign exhibitors and exhibits, and not domestic exhibits or exhibitors. The interpretation placed upon the act of Congress by the Commission was finally adopted and agreed to by both bodies in respect to that question. When we came to determine the manner in which the Exposition should be conducted, we found about the best organization which was possible to be inaugurated was to follow the plan of the Government in its work; that is, to provide departments, charged with carrying on the work of the Exposition contemplated; that bureaus should be inaugurated within these departments whenever the emergency arose or necessity came.

These departments have practically conducted the work of the Exposition. We have chiefs for each, as you have observed, and they have carried on the work, exploiting it very largely and inaugurating the Exposition. This is being done mainly through these departments now. We have never had a serious conflict with the local board. This conference committee has never met to determine upon any question that was not amicably adjusted. Of course we have had our frictions, as you will find unfortunately where especially the power of each body is not clearly defined by the board creating them; but we have not had any serious difficulty or collision.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. A friendly conflict?—A. Always.

FUTURE CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

Q. Do you apprehend any conflict in the future of serious moment?—A. No, sir; unless it arises out of financial questions. My own opinion is that this Exposition can not succeed unless these departments are maintained; I am satisfied of that, for the very reason that there is no man or set of men who can acquire the necessary information or organize and install these exhibits between this and the Exposition. They are all men who are selected on account of their ability and they have gone forward and done the work in a very successful way, and it is impossible to get experts to possess themselves even of the information these departments now have. I will call your attention to our answer that sets forth the fact just as I have stated it to you now, that in our opinion it is necessary that those departments shall be maintained. If because of the financial condition of the local corporation they can not be sustained, why the Exposition will suffer and suffer very materially.

MAINTENANCE OF DEPARTMENTS.

Q. The Exposition Company agreed in the compact, to which I adverted yesterday in the examination of Sentor Palmer, to maintain these departments.—A. Yes, sir; they have and there is one difficulty in the way.

Q. That is an agreement?—A. Yes, sir; but I will call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to this; you will find this on page 274 of the Manual: "The salaries of the chiefs of the several departments hereinafter enumerated and their subordinates, together with the current expenses of each, shall be paid by the

World's Columbian Exposition, the salaries to be fixed by the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the said Exposition; and the right is reserved to the said Board of Directors to discontinue or reduce the appropriation for any one or more of said departments when in their opinion the interest of the Exposition shall so require." It is optional under this compact with the local board whether or not they continue to bear the expenses of these departments.

Q. A discontinuance of these departments would be a discontinuance, in fact, of the Fair?—A. That is my opinion.

Mr. COGSWELL. Then that involves necessarily a discontinuance or reduction of salaries?

The WITNESS. Notice the language: "The salaries to be fixed and the right is reserved to the several departments to discontinue or reduce the appropriation for any one or more," etc.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You consider, then, that the local board have the right to discontinue the appropriation?—A. For all these departments.

Q. Therefore, I ask your conclusion; do I understand, then, that in such an event it will mean a discontinuance of the Fair?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky. It would be about equivalent to burning down the buildings?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir. You will note it is a matter to be concluded upon in the exercise of the judgment of the corporation; if they so decide, the Commission is powerless to do anything. I do not apprehend they will do that. We have always had every assurance from them that they will act in good faith upon this compact.

Mr. HENDERSON. I suppose the real aim of that was the salaries might not be fixed——

The WITNESS (interrupting). The desire was to give the local board, which had custody of this feature, the right to take care of that, so they could control the expenditures of money and see that it should not be extravagant or unnecessary.

Mr. COMPTON. Do you regard that as a proper right to reserve?—A. I do; I remember to have advocated it myself. I was chairman of this conference committee. I thought it was right and put it in. The reason that we made any estimates at all for these departments in our answer, I will be frank to tell you, we rely upon this compact; we do not want to go away from the compact for a moment, but I found there was a disposition among some members of Congress not to appropriate money to this Exposition Company because it was constituted in the nature of a private corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. Any question relating to a contemplated appropriation does not come within the scope of our investigation.—A. I was just undertaking to explain why I thought that necessary; that is all. To meet that view we wanted to help the corporation; we think the corporation is entitled to an appropriation from Congress.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You think that the corporation is?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you say that individually, or how?—A. I say that as a member of the Commission and of this Board of Control.

Q. You are chairman of the Board of Control?—A. I am a member of the Board of Control. But in case that view should obtain, that the Exposition should be materialy helped, and that this emergency or exigency to which I referred of withdrawing these departments should be avoided, if that should be the view of Congress to appropriate money to the Commission or some agency other than the Directory (if that should be objectionable), in order that the departments might be maintained, and correspondingly save the local corporation that much money, very well; but if they should take that view of it which I suggested—these estimates have been made by the chiefs of these departments, under the supervision of the Director-General, for the information of your committee, so that if you want to provide the fund to care for these departments you will have a careful estimate prepared by the Director-General and these chiefs.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

Mr. COMPTON. I find in section 9 of the law "that said Commission shall provide for the dedication of the said buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, in said city of Chicago, on the 12th day of October, 1892, with appropriate ceremonies, and said Exposition shall be open to visitors not later than the first day of May, 1893, and shall be closed at such time as the Commission may determine, but not later than the 30th day of October thereafter." A number of estimates have been submitted here for the purpose of carrying out that provision of law and the necessary ceremonies. As I remember those estimates, many of them were purely guess work. I take it for granted in your compact, certainly under the express terms of the law, no such estimate could be made without the approval of your board. Were these estimates all approved?—A. No, sir. Those estimates have never been submitted to the Board of Control at all. The history of the dedicatory services is this: Under the act of Congress clearly the Commission was called upon to provide for these services. We had not a dollar to do it with, not a penny, but the local board, in advance even of fixing these ceremonies, ascertained in conjunction with ourselves that the live-stock people would not participate in the Exposition at all unless there were money premiums offered. They could not get the live-stock people here without offering money premiums. That was made manifest to all of us, so the local board set apart $150,000 to be expended in premiums upon livestock. When we come to deal with the matter of ceremonies, the local board, having appointed a Committee on Ceremonies—in fact if you observe their by-laws they start out on the theory they had jurisdiction; I do not know that was the opinion, but take the by-laws and the by-laws apprehend the running of the Exposition entirely—and they have committees covering every branch of this work. We held two conferences with them and decided the best thing to do was to have our Committee on Ceremonies and their Committee on Ceremonies get together and undertake to provide some way of inaugurating those ceremonies. When they got together (I am not a member of that committee, but I have looked to some extent after it and have some knowledge of how it was done) they found money was required, of course, and the local corporation, as I now recollect, apropriated $200,000 to be expended on those dedicatory services.

Mr. HENDERSON. In the three dedications?

The WITNESS. No, sir; for the dedication in October, 1892, and I think perhaps afterwards they reduced that.

Mr. BAKER. It is $185,000.

The WITNESS. That fund was set apart for the October services. Now then, after the committees got together, as I have said, our people felt that in view of the fact that the board had to pay money to defray expenses that it was not all liable for, we should do something to enable them, if we could, to recoup or get back some of that money during these dedicatory services, so they fixed upon a way of getting back this original $185,000 to the local board, if it could be done by way of admission to the grounds and privileges that might be sold at that time. These estimates, however, were never submitted to us at all.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You mean the estimates for the 12th of October?—A. Yes; but the programme of the service was submitted to us and that we approved.

Q. The local board has already provided the money for the dedicatory services on the 12th of October?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you approve the programme?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. COMPTON. You say the estimates were never submitted to you?

The WITNESS. For the cost; no, sir. We trusted that to our committee to act in conjunction with the joint committee.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no conflict in that respect?

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

The WITNESS. No, sir; not at all. I want to say a word about these salaries of these officers, and that is something you gentlemen ought to know about. I was a member of the Judiciary Committee which officially fixed the salaries, and when we took up the subject of salaries originally, we found that the corporation had a salary of $12,000 for its President, $10,000 for its secretary; and we were largely governed in determining those salaries originally by the salaries fixed for like services by the local board. They were gentlemen who lived here and knew what it cost to live here and knew more about it than we did, and we

took that as a guide; but when Congress appropriated $95,500, we determined to economize as much as we could, and we reduced the salary of the President from $12,000 to $5,000, that of the vice-chairman from $8,000 to $5,000, and that of the secretary from $10,000 to $5,000, and we allowed the salary of the Director-General to remain where it was—at $15,000. I think it would be impossible to fix the salary of that officer at less than $15,000. I do not care to take up your time to go into a history of what has been paid similar officers.

REIMBURSEMENT TO CORPORATION.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. You spoke of the Commission wanting to do something in a friendly way to reimburse the corporation for expenses they have had to provide for, which in the opinion of the Commission perhaps properly pertains to your body?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make a careful estimate of what was just in that regard?—A. As to the expenditures?

Q. Yes; the expenditures which they had assumed, which you ought to have paid.—A. Well, our committee thought originally that the sum of $200,000 was necessary to defray all the expenses of the dedicatory ceremonies. The local Committee thought likewise, and the local board set apart, as I gather, $200,000 for that purpose.

Q. That would be only one item of expenditure that in your opinion the Commission should sustain?—A. That is an item, I think, the Government was responsible for under the act of Congress.

Q. I am only asking for information now.—A. My own opinion is, we could have the dedicatory services for much less money than $200,000.

Q. I am now asking for an enumeration; one item is the dedicatory ceremonies.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the other item that they have stood the expense of that you think the Commission ought to stand?—A. They have expended quite a sum of money in foreign exploitation which I think properly belong to the Government.

Q. What other items?—A. They have provided $150,000 which I am sure was absolutely necessary in order to have a successful live-stock display. That was for premiums for live stock.

Q. They have provided that and propose to pay that?—A. They have set apart by special resolution, as I understand, that sum of money to be expended in that way.

Q. That is a matter of award; what other item?—A. When our jury of awards comes to act, and they must under the act of Congress——

Q. I do not wish to argue it yet. Have you ever made an estimate of what these amounts come to?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much do they amount to?—A. I do not remember the figures, but if you will take our answer you will find we enumerate $150,000 for premiums. We do not enumerate the amount that has been expended in foreign exploitation. Mr. Baker's answer shows that we enumerate the fact that this $185,000 for the expenses of the dedicatory services has been set apart; that is all. I think that the Government is liable to defray the expenses of the administration of the Exposition under that act of Congress.

Q. As an offset to these matters you have made recommendation for Government appropriation and I understand your recommendation included also certain administration expenses?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, excluding administration expenses, how much does your recommendation amount to?—A. The bill which was introduced in Congress contains an estimate which I prepared—I think it was $1,050,000—which comprehended the entire expenditure of the Commission, including the expenses of the awards and the expenses of the Board of Lady Managers.

Q. What I want to get at is, how much—I want to get, segregated from any other sum you have, the amount in the nature of relief to the Exposition Company?—A. Nothing except you were to adopt our suggestion of an appropriation for the expenses of administration.

Q. That, I understand you to say, you consider as incumbent on the Government now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I understand you to say, in view of our assuming certain expenditures, which you thought were incumbent upon the Government, you had made some other recommendations?—A. No, sir; we simply state in our answer what the facts are.

Q. You have just thrown that in as a sort of general token of good will? You have not accurately estimated just what you ought to do for them in view of what they have done for you?—A. No, sir; we have not done that in our answer.

Q. The items you give me here amount to $355,000 besides what has been done to exploit the Exposition in foreign countries?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in your general estimate you have incorporated dollar for dollar and set forth this?—A. This is for the information of the committee.

ALLOTMENT OF SPACE.

Q. I notice, in section 6 of the act, that the Commission is instructed to allot space for exhibitors. Has it ever been considered in any sense it was the duty of the committee to provide space or simply to allot space that has been provided?—A. In the first place, it is incumbent upon the local corporation to provide us with a site.

Q. I am dealing with space; that, of course, means house room.—A. Of course we do not undertake to contend that the Government is liable to provide those buildings.

Q. That is the point and that answers me. You never considered it was the duty of the Government to provide space, but simply to allot it?—A. Yes, sir. If you will pardon me there just one moment, the local board should supply the grounds and buildings.

Q. You have answered the question.—A. (Continuing:) Then we allot space within the buildings.

Q. It is further stated you are to determine the plan and scope of the Exposition and appoint all judges and examiners and you are to award all premiums. When you come to the matter of premiums, you consider it is your duty not only to assign, award, or allot premiums, but also to provide them?—A. Yes, sir, of course we could not give a premium unless we had them.

Q. And you could not allot space unless you had it?—A. I take it that is a different proposition, because a section of the act of Congress specifically provides they shall furnish this ground and buildings and there is not anything in the act of Congress saying who shall provide the premiums.

PREMIUMS.

Q. No, there is nothing in the act of Congress either requiring there should be any premiums, but simply says that you shall have the awarding, if any are awarded?—A. That is a matter that simply rests with the Government.

Q. That is the question, but that is where you hang the claim of the Government's obligation to provide premiums as well as to award premiums?—A. I think the Government should provide the premiums.

Q. Then you hang it at this particular point?—A. Yes, sir.

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Q. Now, in your recommendation, and I am not going into the amount of the recommendations, but in the nature of the recommendations, you hold that the Government should also provide for the expenses of administration?—A. No, sir; we do not hold that.

Q. That is in your book here.—A. We undertook to say that this obligation, we think, rests on the Government.

Q. Well, you say that; that answers my question. My question is fully answered now. Now, in making this list of estimates for the different departments, I notice that you segregate the estimate for watchmen, janitors, and cleaners for these buildings. The reason, as I understand it, that you assign for recommending Government provision for these expenses of administration is that they have to do with foreign exhibitors?—A. And domestic, as well.

Q. With domestic as well, but more especially the impression I gathered from the argument that runs through here is you have to do with foreign exhibitors, and therefore these administration offices should be provided for and paid entirely by the Federal Commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is to make your relationship more harmonious and complete with the exhibitors, foreign as well as domestic?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, dealing with that line of argument, while you have segregated watchmen and janitors how would you connect the pay of watchmen and janitors and cleaners with anything that is necessary to maintain harmonious relations with

foreign nations?—A. That is attendance that is absolutely necessary for the buildings. We have to keep watchmen to watch the exhibits and look out for the comfort of the public, and have cleaners to clean up.

Q. You have to have cleaners outside to clean the grounds; do you consider it is radically an administration feature that those men should come in contact with the exhibitors of foreign countries, and it is necessary for harmony and your relations that the Government should pay those cleaners?—A. I think the heads of the departments should have jurisdiction in their respective buildings, and deal with the exhibits and exhibitors in those buildings, and whatever service becomes necessary to enable that chief of department to properly conduct his building should be provided for him by the Government, and those watchmen and cleaners are absolutely necessary.

Q. You consider this is necessary to accomplish the purpose, and that is the argument under which you are making your recommendation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I notice you segregate that item of expenditure which amounts to $886,779.22 from the further estimates of the expenses of the administration amounting to $1,517,901.60, and it would appear from that segregation that you consider one class of employés more necessary for the preservation of this relationship than another class.—A. The reason for that was Mr. Baker, in preparing his answer, took the view that that should be classified in a different way. He struck it out from the estimate, as you will observe, and we concluded we would put them in there separate and apart, so as to let the committee see what had been eliminated, and if the committee should hold that that was a service which should be paid for by the local board, you could know the cost.

POLICE.

Q. Before leaving this question of watchmen, these watchmen are clothed with police powers under authority of the State of Illinois?—A. Yes, sir; the supposition is they will be.

Q. Therefore, really they are city officials?—A. They will become so if they are clothed with that power.

Q. And they would still be officials receiving Federal pay?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, going beyond that——

HOW ESTIMATES WERE ORIGINALLY MADE.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Just a moment here, so as to save time. With the exception of these segregated fees for watchmen and cleaners, the estimate reported by President Palmer and the estimate reported by Mr. Baker seem to be identical. In regard to these estimates originally, did Baker take them from Palmer or Palmer from Baker, or who got them up?—A. The department chiefs made these estimates and reported them to the Director-General, and the Director-General transmitted a copy to Mr. Baker and also a copy to President Palmer.

Q. Then these were compiled under the supervision of the Director-General through the different department chiefs?—A. Yes, sir.

ADMINISTRATION.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Now, coming again to what I understand your line of argument to be the most important feature of the administration, I find that you include the chiefs of these different departments and the assistant chiefs of these departments, and then, as considered necessary to preserve this harmony, stenographers, clerks, officers, and expenses of transportation, expressage, etc.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you consider radically all that comes under that line of argument of that which is necessary to preserve proper relations?—A. Yes, sir; there may be some item included here which might be excluded.

Q. I see that each chief gets $5,000 and that there are from one, two, or possibly three assistants who get smaller amounts. In the department I happen to be looking at now, I see there is a chief at $5,000, two assistants at $3,000 each, and a list of employés, making a total of $273,826.67; so a very small part of each one of the estimates is really for the administration force of the department, except under the construction that you give to it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you not think that under section 9 where it provides, "that said Commission shall provide for the dedication," that such language as that implies a stronger obligation on the Commission to defray the expenses than such language as "awards or premiums, if any?"—A. Of course that is more specific language.

Q. Do you not think there is considerable difference in the effect and color of the words?—A. I think so. One is specific and the other you have to construe under your rules of construction.

Q. Implied construction?—A. One is considered and the other is implied.

Q. I want to call your attention to section 7 of the act of April 25, 1890, which states, "that after the plans for said Exposition shall be prepared by said corporation and approved by said Commission, the rules and regulations of said corporation, rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interest of the exhibitors, or of the public, shall be fixed or established by said corporation, subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by the majority of said Commission." Now, that section, I suppose, has had your careful consideration?—A. Yes, sir; I have looked at it.

Q. You are given power of fixing rules and changing regulations and rates of entrance fees and anything that may be determined as to the question of administration at your discretion. Does not that clause constitute your Commission really a board of control, a court of appeal to anybody that has a grievance against the corporation?—A. It does in my view, and we have construed that section before. I will call your attention particularly to this construction we place upon the act before I get through, so you can read it for yourselves. Now, there is provided that the plans shall be prepared by the corporation and approved by the Commission, that is the plans for the Exposition; that the rules and regulations of said corporation governing rates for entrance and admission fees, that is one thing, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interest of the exhibitors or of the public, that is another thing; what are these rules; first, they fix the gate fee; next, they fix the rules for the government of the Exposition and the grounds in so far as the police organization would have to do with the grounds; next they would fix such rules as necessary for the comfort and government of the public within the grounds, subject to the supervision of the Commission. Any rule that they might fix affecting the exhibitor on the grounds would not apply to the installation of exhibits; it could not apply to the conduct of the Exposition within the buildings, but that applies, in our view, to the charges that may be fixed.

Q. The language, if you will pardon me, is very clear about it; they enumerate these things. It says, "or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors or of the public;" that is a blanket clause and covers things that might arise; it seems to me to be that.—A. In my opinion you must construe that section with the whole act and what it means is that the corporation fixes the gate receipts, the rules for policing the grounds, and the government of the public within the grounds, and that the corporation fixes——

Q. That is all determined by the language of the section read.—A. I am undertaking to tell you what I think the section means and what construction we place upon it. We think that they shall fix the rules for the government of the public on the grounds, that they shall fix all rules which impose a tax upon exhibitors, anything that touches the monetary question, any money that is required for the installation or conduct of his exhibit that is fixed by the corporation subject to the review of the Commission.

Q. Do you mean by that that the question of privileges and interests which are specifically mentioned by the law are not included?—A. Certainly they are.

Q. They are not included in your enumeration?—A. They determine the rules for the government of the public as I say.

Q. And that involves personal rights and all that sort of thing.—A. Yes, sir; certainly.

REIMBURSEMENT TO LOCAL CORPORATION.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. In response to a question of Mr. Breckinridge you made a reply which was an expression of your opinion, and it strikes me it is an important thing, and I would like to have your reason for the opinion you expressed; namely, you thought it was the duty of the Government to reimburse the local corporation for exploiting this Exposition abroad. In the light of the provision of section 10, will

you please give me the reason for that opinion?—A. I do not think there is any obligation on the local board for exploiting the Exposition for the purpose of securing exhibits anywhere, either in this country or abroad. The President makes his proclamation announcing to the world that there is going to be held an International Exposition, and invites all the people of the world to come and participate. I think it rests upon the Government to communicate to all the foreign governments and state what we are doing here and propose to do, and to do whatever is necessary and appropriate in foreign governments and foreign countries to get them to take part in the Exposition. In regard to the matter of exploiting the Exposition to get an attendance, that is separate and distinct and is something the Government should not have anything to do with unless the information was given abroad as to the character of the Exposition, what we were going to do, and the plan, scope, and specification, absolute knowledge be imparted to foreign countries as to what the Exposition would be, we could not get the foreign exhibits. Somebody had to do it, but I think under the act of Congress there was no obligation on the local board to do that.

Q. Do you think in the light of the provisions of the previous section of the law there is any obligation of the law on the Government to do that? Do you think to put upon the Government to do what you suggest that additional legislation would be necessary before the Government would be called upon to do it?—A. I think not. I think the act of Congress called upon the Government to do it. When you look to the appropriation providing for it——

Q. I have no reference to the appropriation at all, and am simply dealing with the provisions of that section of the law.—A. I say when you look to the limitations and the appropriations you will find that the act of Congress did not expect very much money would be expended in that way, but I can not construe section 10 to impose any obligations upon the local corporation to exploit the Exposition for the purpose of getting any exhibits in this country or abroad.

CONSTRUCTION OF LIABILITY UNDER LIMITATION.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understand you to say in construing this act you construe it as a whole?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore, upon the general question of liability you construe the act of Congress with reference to the limitation imposed by Congress which restricts the aggregate expenditure to $1,500,000?—A. When you come to take the appropriation and the limitation fixed by Congress at a million and a half dollars you would have to construe that in the history of legislation of similar character.

Q. The point I want to get at is this: I am not considering the propriety or impropriety of the limitation. I assume for the purpose of argument that you are correct, and the Government ought to provide the amount necessary for a live-stock exhibit, the dedication ceremonies, the expenditures on account of the exploiting of the Fair in foreign countries, and other expenditures to which you have adverted; now, you would do that with reference to the limitation of the entire expenditure to $1,500,000?—A. Construing the act as a whole I would.

Q. Therefore when we come to consider the entire expenditure you would be limited to this amount, and you would cut your garment according to the cloth?—A. Of course, if you construe the act of Congress as an entirety, you would have to keep within that limitation.

Q. I understood you to say that was the proper way to construe it?—A. If, however, you construe it in a way to make the Exposition a success you would not construe it to fall within that limitation possibly.

Q. But when you construe the law you must confine yourself to its terms?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And every question you raised in your line of argument seems to involve the question of policy.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. In construing the obligation expressed or implied by Congress in this case we have been going through here I call your attention to the fact that at the end of the law in the existing legislation a limitation is placed upon the expenditure of all kinds by the Federal Government.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. There are two limitations. In section 20 the Commission can not create any debts binding on the Government beyond the amount appropriated.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Yes.
Mr. HENDERSON. There is a deficit now of about $25,000?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How do you explain that?
The WITNESS. We do not hold we have any right to create any liability against the Government. We found ourselves in the condition where we had to shut up shop or create a deficiency.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. So you created that deficiency in the face of the express language of the statute?—A. We were compelled to do that or else stop work, and a great many of us have taken as little compensation as given by the act of Congress in trying to get along. We have been as strictly economical as we could be. That is a deficit; if the Government pays it it is all right; if not some of us will have to go into our pockets.
Q. You are not personally liable?—A. We feel that we are engaged in this work and that we ought to carry it through.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. This is the limitation, "That the United States shall not be liable on account of the erection of buildings, expenses of the Commission, or of any of its officers or employés, or on account of any expenses incident to or growing out of said Exposition, etc.?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. In the face of that limitation, I understand, you construe the law as implying an expenditure on the part of the Government of $2,384,680.82, and yet not a single item is in anything enumerated in this law?—A. My construction of the act is this, you have got to keep your expenditures, if you follow this act, within $1,500,000.
Q. I am talking about what is implied by this act?—A. Not only what is implied but the express terms of the act are that these expenditures shall not exceed $1,500,000. I say, if you keep within the limitations, you can not hold the Exposition.
Q. That is, you can not hold the Exposition without the Government doing those things which otherwise the corporation will do?—A. There is no obligation on the corporation to do the things the Government is charged with doing under that act of Congress. It is simply an act which provides certain things to be done, devolving certain things upon an agent or agency, fixing the limitation for the expenses of that agency which makes the act inoperative because it is a prohibition in advance. You can not carry out that act of Congress on the part of the Government and keep within that limitation, and my construction of the act is on the theory that the limitation must be broken down. Now, while I say it rests upon the Government to defray the administration expenses of the Exposition, that construction, of course, is subject to the breaking down of this limitation.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Suppose that limitation as to expenditure was not here, point me to the exact language which warrants these administration expenses?—A. Well, in section 6 the Commission is charged with all intercourse with exhibitors and exhibits. That certainly comprehends that the agencies of the Government are to begin with the exhibitor from the time he starts out intending to become an exhibitor, and likewise with his exhibits from the time to the end of the Exposition, and you can not deal with the exhibitor or that exhibit without dealing with the administration, as I conceive. The act is very indefinite, I do not think it can be made much more so. What I want to say is this, that we are charged with seeing that exhibits are brought here, we are charged with seeing that the rights of all exhibitors, both foreign and domestic, are protected in this Exposition, we are charged with the allotting of space for exhibits, installing exhibits; and fixing the rules for the government of exhibits.
Mr. HENDERSON. What section of the law requires you to look after home exhibits?
The WITNESS. Well, this section, I do not see how you can construe it otherwise.
The CHAIRMAN. "All intercourse;" if you allow the construction of implied responsibility for administration expenses would it not apply to gate keepers, also?—A. No, sir, I think not. When you come to deal with gate receipts there is a specific provision in the act providing for that.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. The language is "and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations." By that the thing is clearly defined between exhibitors and representatives of foreign nations. What the Commission has to look after largely are the foreign nations, but the local corporation under the act has got to carry on a great deal of machinery by their own people.—A. There is no doubt about that. You will find on page 71 of this act of this manual (Official Manual of the World's Columbian Commission) a construction of this act prepared by the Judiciary Committee of which Judge Lindsay is chairman. I do not think there is any question, certainly there has not been in my mind, as to the correctness of that construction.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. There are two duties under section 6; first, you have charge of all intercourse with exhibitors and representatives of foreign nations. Now, as I understand, you rest this estimate of $2,387,000 for administration expenses upon the first clause or upon this language, "and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations." Is that correct?—A. Yes, sir; that follows under section 6 of the act.

The CHAIRMAN. You place it under that clause of the section.

Mr. HENDERSON. There is no period or comma after the word "exhibitors." You are simply to have charge of all intercourse with exhibitors and representatives of foreign nations.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. And with foreign exhibitors only; that would be implied from the punctuation of the clause.

The WITNESS. I think if you will take the rules for construction of the statutes, you will find we have construed it properly at the bottom of page 72. You will find it just after "the powers of this Commission are in some respects, etc." I do not think we have made any misinterpretation of that statute; we may have.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. If you are going to segregate it so as to make it "all exhibitors" and also "all representatives of foreign nations" you would put a comma after "exhibitors."

The WITNESS. Possibly I would.

Mr. HENDERSON. Simply connecting the word "intercourse" with "exhibitors."

The WITNESS. I believe we lawyers understand the effect of a comma.

Mr. HENDERSON. Sometimes it is very mischievous.

The WITNESS. Of course I do not wish to discuss the rules of construction with you now.

Mr. COGSWELL. You have had it discussed and you have been advised by a board of lawyers?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; that has been thoroughly discussed, and there is the report of the Judiciary Committee given on page 71 of that manual.

The CHAIRMAN. The bottom of page 72, as I understand it, only quotes the law.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. I was going to call your attention to a difference in that construction. You see Judge Lindsay himself punctuates this.

Mr. HENDERSON. I see it has a comma after the word "exhibitors," which he has no right to put there.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. I am only trying to get this for information. Of course if Congress is appealed to for an appropriation on any ground we would like to have all the information we can have; but you will understand that we are not expressing or implying any opinion of our own.

The CHAIRMAN. For the very sufficient reason that we are not charged with that duty.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I understand you to construe the word "provide" in section 9 as meaning more than to provide the locality, but to furnish the cash also?—A. I did not catch exactly what you said.

Q. You consider the word "provide" in section 9 to mean more than to provide the locality; you construe it to mean you shall also furnish the cash?—A. Yes, sir; I think the Government is charged with paying the expenses of the dedication services.

Q. You do not look at it in the light that here is eleven and a half million dollars provided, ten millions provided by the local corporation, and this and that has been provided to make it a great ceremony; do you hold that out of the mil-

lion and a half the Government shall pay for that?—A. I have always held tha the ten million dollars was absolutely under the dominion of the Government and that was the position of the Commission. We had relied upon the good faith of the local corporation and we undertook to oversee as far as we could that it was expended in a proper sort of way.

Mr. COMPTON. And that money is applicable to any expenditures.

The WITNESS. I think so, but when you come and say that the Commission shall step in and say where that money shall be expended under this act, we felt it was better to undertake to avoid it, and, as we state in our report of this Conference Committee, we want to avoid the discussion of all technical questions and we want to act together as a practical copartnership to prepare the Exposition.

QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATION.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Is there any issue now between the local corporation and the Commission in regard to the further administration of the Fair?—A. There is not now; no, sir.

Q. You have agreed who shall appoint the police and watchmen force?—A. No, sir; we have not settled the question of administration yet.

Q. Then there are no issues pending because the matter is yet to be determined?—A. The matter of administration is yet to be determined. If the compact is carried out we have probably settled it, but as to just what the Commission shall do on the grounds and in regard to its officers, and what the corporation shall do on the grounds in regard to providing its officers after the buildings and grounds are dedicated we have not yet determined.

Q. Who is to determine about the dedication commencing the Fair on May 1; has that been settled?—A. No, sir; our committee has taken it up and discussed it; but I do not think they have gone further than providing for a proper programme.

Q. Has any provision been made for the final closing ceremonies at the end of the Fair?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say if the compact is substantially carried out; who would appoint the police and watchmen if it is carried out?—A. The compact does not touch the question of policing the grounds, but I think it does affect the question of watchmen in the buildings, and if these departments are to have charge of these buildings, unquestionably, and unless the act of Congress is amended, we shall insist that the question of policing the grounds, in my opinion, belongs to the local corporation.

Q. Now, another question. Who would keep the grounds clean?—A. The policing and fire regulations would be under the local corporation.

Q. Have the Commission claimed the right under the law and compact, as I understand you, of nominating all the officers, chiefs, and subordinates in each and all of its departments?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that conceded by the local corporation?—A. Yes, sir; the compact provides when a chief is nominated by the Director-General, that chief must be approved by the local corporation.

Q. Is that true of subordinates?—A. The Director-General appoints all subordinates in the various departments, and he fixes the salary, and the local corporation must approve or reject that salary.

Q. Is it not true that the local corporation stands ready and is not in fact paying all of the expenses of this affair outside of what you are able to get out of the million and a half from the Government?—A. Yes, sir.

CONTROL OF APPROPRIATION.

Q. Do I understand you correctly that you are willing that any additional appropriation the Government may make over and above the million and a half shall go to the local corporation to be supervised or controlled in some way by the Commission; is that what I understand you to say?—A. I am perfectly willing that the Government should appropriate to the local corporation $5,000,000 of money to be expended by the local corporation for the completion of these grounds and buildings and I am perfectly willing to rely on the good faith of that corporation to keep this compact.

Q. You are willing that $5,000,000 should go to them without Federal supervision except as generally———A. Except as generally given under existing law.

We do not want to violate the compact at all. I do not want to interfere with the compact. I want those people to go on and keep the compact.

Q. Suppose the Government should give $5,000,000 for the benefit of this Fair. Do you believe that should be placed absolutely under the control of the local corporation?—A. Except with such supervision as the act of Congress already affords to the Commission.

Q. Is that the view of the Commission or your individual view?—A. I think that is substantially the view of the Commission.

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR COMMISSION.

Q. In addition to that, what sum does the Commission ask in addition to the million and a half limitation, what sum do you ask to be disbursed solely by the Commission?—A. It is in figures here in our answer.

Q. You mean the recapitulation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But that takes in all these departments?—A. No, sir; if you notice, we leave out in the recapitulation the departmental expenses. The recapitulation department is separate from the other. We left that out purposely. We put that in later merely for the infoamation of the committee.

Q. That is in this final Exhibit F. There you give a grand total of $2,384,680.82?—A. That comprehends the department.

Q. That you do not ask for.—A. No, we merely ask for $1,295,557.04.

Q. In addition to the million and a half?—A. That is what we calculate will be necessary to complete the Exposition, not only on the part of the Exposition, but the Board of Lady Managers and all the officers of the Commission.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. In addition to what is already appropriated.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. In addition to what is already appropriated?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That includes this deficit of $25,000?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. What is the unexpended amount of balance not already appropriated, $70,000?—A. No, sir, not to the credit of the Commission.

Mr. HENDERSON. There was a further appropriation made in the sundry civil bill.

The WITNESS. Congress made an appropriation.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Of that the Secretary of the Treasury says there is a balance of $70,000 not yet expended?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under the million and a half limit if that should be given you would have $414,000 more?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I want to know if your estimate of $1,295,357.04 is in addition to the $414,000 to come as we will assume, and the $70,000 on hand?—A. The $70,000 that is on hand is to the credit of the Commission and the Government Board, and in addition to that a fund that has been set apart under the act of Congress for foreign work to be disbursed exclusively by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Do you mean to say this $70,000 is set apart?—A. That $70,000 balance is given as an unexpended balance of this entire appropriation; it is not to the credit of the Commission, that $70,000.

Q. But it is an amount that the Government has appropriated but not expended?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are asking the Government to appropriate some more. I assume we will appropriate $415,000 any way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to know if your estimate of $1,225,000 is in addition to that $70,000 and the $414,000?—A. No, sir, that is a balance of the million and a half that is unexpended, a part of it only has been appropriated, and of the sum appropriated, as I understand from the Secretary of the Treasury, there is $70,000 unexpended. In the sundry civil bill which your committee reported you have provided for the same expenditure on the part of the Commission and the Board of Lady Managers of the unexpended million and a half that you appropriated in the last Congress.

Q. Well, we will assume the whole million and a half is appropriated; now I want to know how much more you as a Commissioner are asking the Government to appropriate?—A. On the assumption it has all been appropriated and is to the credit of the Exposition, including the Commission, Board of Lady

Managers, Government Board, and the fund for foreign work set apart to the Secretary of the Treasury, it depends entirely on Congress as to how it will divide the balance of that fund. If you give us to the extent you gave us in that fund, that will be deducted from this estimate of $1,295,000. We are not asking this in addition to the unexpended balance of the million and a half. You provided in the sundry civil bill $59,500 for the Commission, and $36,000 for the Board of Lady Managers; that is in your pending sundry civil bill. Adding that $59,500 and the $36,000 together and deducting that from $1,295,000, you will ascertain what we are expecting to get in addition to the million and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate including the deficit calls for $1,295,557.04. If Congress allows you the $95,500 carried in the pending sundry civil bill you will want in fact but $1,200,057.04?

The WITNESS. That is all.

MEETINGS OF COMMISSION.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. How many meetings a year have you provided for the Commission?—A. We have provided in our by-laws for two regular sessions, and in this estimate it is provided for one special meeting. We think it will be necessary; we do not know absolutely that it will.

Q. On page 29 of the official minutes I find this resolution was adopted: "Mr. Ryan, of North Dakota, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the officials of this Commission having charge of the matter shall set apart from any money appropriated by Congress for the purpose of paying the expenses of this Commission, a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of two sessions per annum, as provided for in the by-laws, said apportionment to be estimated on the basis of the average expenses of the previous session." Has that sum been set apart in accordance with that resolution?—A. No, sir; that fund has been preserved to the extent of enabling this session of the Commission. The purpose of that resolution was to preserve money enough to defray that expense, and by paying it we will not have a dollar to employ anywhere.

ACT OF LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Is there anywhere in these articles a copy of the act of the legislature incorporating this Illinois company?—A. Yes, in Mr. Baker's answer.

EXPENDITURES IN RELATION TO JURISDICTION TOWARD EXHIBITORS.

Q. As I understand your argument these expenditures in connection with section 6 of the act of April the 25th, 1890, depend very largely upon whether the Commission is to have charge of all intercourse with domestic as well as foreign exhibitors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would that cover the bulk of your estimate?—A. No, sir; that would cover the bulk of the estimate for the departmental expenditure. I want to say, I don't care whether it is the Commission, the Director-General, or anybody else, unless some agent of the Government does have absolute touch with the exhibitors you can not have an exposition; you can not treat with the foreign exhibitors, they will not treat with an agent of the local corporation.

Q. You are speaking now of foreign exhibitors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is exactly the point I am speaking of. Now, this expenditure of matters of administration is dependent almost entirely upon whether it is designed you should maintain the same relations with the domestic exhibitors that already according to law of course you should maintain with the foreign exhibitors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, as to whether that relationship is the same to domestic exhibitors as to foreign exhibitors, as far as this clause is concerned, would depend upon the punctuation of the law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Upon that hangs—I am dealing simply with the construction—a matter of a couple of million dollars of this matter. You have spoken of the authorities upon the construction of such a matter, but from a hasty glance at Judge Lindsay's report, of which you also spoke in that connection, I see nothing on that point; you cite us to authorities on that point, but you simply give us a general reference to the authority.—A. What you will have to have will be a brief of the construction of the Commission. I will give you that.

Mr. HENDERSON. An act of Congress is necessary sometimes to correct a comma.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. There is a comma in Judge Lindsay's report which controls the sense, which comma is not in the act of Congress.

The WITNESS. I will give you a brief of that.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION.

By Mr HENDERSON:

Q. You have an Executive Committee of how many?—A. Twenty-six.

Q. Then you have a Board of Reference and Control of eight? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you have a Committee of Conference of which these eight are a part?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then your officers?—Yes, sir.

Q. These are the machinery with which you work the Federal part under the law?—A. Yes, sir; it is proper to state the Executive Committee is practically defunct because we found it was too large and expensive to do the work.

Q. The work of the Executive Committee, then, has passed into the hands of the Board of Reference and Control?—A. Yes, sir; practically so.

Q. And the officers?—A. Yes, sir.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You heard Senator Palmer's statement about the duties of the Committee on Federal Legislation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The fact that the committee consists of twelve was stated yesterday. Will you tell me to what use you expect to apply the $1,500 which is estimated for that committee?—A. There is a by-law fixing the powers and duty of this Committee on Federal Legislation.

Q. What Federal legislation do you expect to ask?—A. We simply desire to have someone go to Congress and inform your committee or whatever committee of Congress deals with this subject, to give them information as to the needs of the Commission.

Q. I understood Senator Palmer to state certain needs. Will you state what the needs are?—A. The needs of the Commission are just precisely what we have filed here in our answer.

CONSTRUCTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. I would like to ask the examination to pause long enough to insert a clause from the construction of the act of Congress reported by a committee of which Judge Lindsay, of Kentucky, was chairman, and that clause is as follows:

"The Illinois Corporation is to supply the necessary funds and furnish the grounds and buildings and generally to have direct control of the administrative details and the management of the Exposition, during the time it shall be opened to the public, and for these purposes will act through its own officers, agents, and employés."

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

The WITNESS. In answer to your question, Mr. Chairman, I will state it is primarily to secure an appropriation covering estimates submitted in the recapitulation at the end of Mr. Palmer's answer.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That is the appropriation of $1,295,000 estimated by the Commission?—A. Yes, sir. There are, in addition to that service, some amendments to the present law that have to be offered in Congress. We have offered some joint resolutions looking to the invitations of dignitaries of South America, and whatever of legislation that is necessary in the interest of the Exposition in so far as the Government is connected with it, my committee has charge of looking out for and to inform Congress of the necessity of such legislation.

Q. You are chairman of this committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood, however, from the examination of Senator Palmer, that one object of this expenditure of $1,500 would be to secure legislation by Congress providing $2,384,680.82 for the maintenance of the fifteen great departments?—A. My committee has no disposition to interfere with the local board getting money with which to defray that expense; on the contrary, as individuals, we are ready to help them.

Q. Then you do not contemplate, under this expenditure, to press legislation in that direction, as stated by Senator Palmer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then his answer was in error?—A. Only in the contingency Congress should decide to not appropriate to the corporation, that we should come forward.

COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES.

Q. The Senator has explained all the items, except item 14, "For one meeting, Committee on Ceremonies;" how many constitute that committee?—A. Eight, as I remember.

Q. Who is chairman of that committee?—A. Mr. Widener.

Q. Three hundred dollars is the estimate for that expenditure. In your judgment, is it necessary to have a meeting of that committee between now and the commencement of the next fiscal year?—A. I doubt it very much.

Q. If so, for what purpose?—A. I doubt whether their ceremonies have not been mapped and completed and approved by the Board of Control. I can see no actual necessity here.

Q. Then, in your judgment, that $300 could be eliminated?—A. I think so.

MEETING OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

Q. There is another item of $400 for one meeting of the Board of Control; is that in your judgment necessary?—A. The Board of Control has been having meetings every two months for some time, and that is to cover one meeting between this and the end of the fiscal year. Four hundred dollars, if the meeting lasts a good many days, will not pay it. I want to call attention to this appropriation in here which is asked for this meeting of the Committee on Tariff and Transportation. There is one thing about that I want you gentlemen to have. We took the position, and that was in dispute with the local board, that our Commission should look out and arrange the transportation for exhibits, that they should receive those exhibits and take charge of them when they came here, but we had no money to do it and we made an agreement with the local corporation by which they are to primarily make these rates or negotiate for them. We found that the Committee on Tariff and Transportation of the local corporation was largely made up of heads of great railroads, and we felt that we were not willing to trust the making of rates of transportation of exhibits and exhibitors to railroad officials.

I do not say they would discriminate, but we determined while we were charged primarily with that duty, on account of the fact we had no money, we would allow this local committee and its agency of local people to negotiate for the rates. They are doing it now practically through the heads of the departments in their board, although those rates before they are promulgated are passed upon by the Executive Committee, in the interest of economy, and our Committee on Tariff and Transportation, in conjunction with the Director-General, simply to see that the exhibitor was not imposed upon, and that he was not likely to pay more than was right and proper; that exhibitors would not be kept away because of unjust and unreasonable charges.

Q. Senator Palmer, will you cite me to the section of the law which authorizes the appointment of this committee?

Mr. PALMER. Under section 6.

Q. Is that the section upon which the powers of this committee rest?

Mr. PALMER. That is the section under which we dealt with the subject.

Mr. COMPTON. Does not section 7 cover it?

Mr. PALMER. No, section 6 is the section under which the committee was formed.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The Director-General suggested that a provision of the campact covered this.

Mr. PALMER. But the authority in section 6 and 7 are the authorities on which the compact was founded.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Q. It is a clause of the special agreement made by the committee of conference. Now, turn to page 92, Mr. St. Clair, and tell me what items of that estimated expenditure of $209,100 you can explain?

The WITNESS. That estimate is made up covering a large amount which is fixed by the by-laws, salaries of officers, and all that sort of thing.

Q. Did you make any of those estimates. I want to call the officer who made those estimates or any part of them?—A. You can strike out this estimate for the vice-chairman's office for the reason that officer will be retired from this time.

Q. That expenditure of $6,000 can be eliminated?—A. Yes, sir; it can be eliminated by reason of the action that will be taken at this session. The reason we added the estimate was because it was in existence.

Q. Will the abolition of that office reduce the estimated deficit for the balance of this year?—A. Yes, sir; to the extent that that salary enters into it.

Q. For the unexpired term of this fiscal year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any other estimate except——A. I remember this item: "Committee meetings, including the meetings of the Board of Control, when Commission is not in session other than Committee on Awards, including rent of committee room," etc.

Q. Which item is that in?—A. This is at the bottom of page 93.

Q. What is the item?—A. "Committee meetings, including meetings of Board of Control," etc.

Q. Let us first take this item for committee meetings at the top of the page. You provide for two regular meetings and one special meeting. What is that for?—A. That is for meeting of the Commission.

Q. How do you reach the conclusion that $45,000 is necessary?—A. By the experience we got from meetings heretofore held.

Q. I notice, however, in your first estimate you give the average cost of the five previous sessions, at $12,688.05. That sum multiplied by three would make about $37,000?—A. It is a fact that the work is much larger now than in the past and we have estimated it would perhaps take two or three days longer than heretofore.

Q. How many days additional have you estimated for?—A. We estimate three days additional for each session.

ACCOUNTS FOR TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE—HOW AUDITED.

Q. Now, Mr. St. Clair, how are these accounts for transportation and subsistence audited?—A. They are audited by our secretary; in the first place, they are certified by him.

Q. Who makes out the accounts?—A. The Commissioner himself.

Q. In what form?—A. In a regular form stating each item of expenditure, comprehending his necessary traveling expenses and the days he is actually from home in attendance upon duties as a Commissioner, and he swears to it.

Q. He is qualified under oath?—A. Yes, sir; and then the secretary of the Commission certifies that account to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he has to approve it.

Q. And the original voucher is in the office here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The increased estimate of seven or eight thousand dollars results from the fact you provide for three days additional work?—A. Yes, sir; for more work that we have heretofore had.

NECESSITY FOR SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMISSION.

Q. What is the necessity for this in view of the fact that the Board of Reference and Control seems to have absolute power to discharge all necessary duties?—A. My opinion is that the Board of Control can do a great deal of this work, in fact, they have done the substance of this work, but we find that in bringing representatives from each of the States here twice or three times a year—I do not know this special meeting is going to be necessary, but some contingency might arise that would make a special meeting of the Commission necessary, and in that case we would want to call it—in bringing this board together they review the action of the Board of Control and they bring to the Board of Control whatever of information and whatever of light they may throw on the work of the Exposition in view of the experience with their constitutency in their respective States.

Q. The Board of Reference and Control is authorized under the by-laws to discharge every duty the Commission itself could perform?—A. Except such things as are specially reserved to the Commission by the act of Congress. To illustrate, the Board of Control could not appoint these jurors of awards. We have a committee primarily to nominate them.

Mr. HENDERSON. Does not section 7 say that a majority of the Commissioners may modify rates for entrance and admission fees fixed by the corporation?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. I notice that in the act.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your judgment is that two regular meetings and a special meeting will be necessary during the coming fiscal year?—A. I can not say that a special meeting will be necessary.

Q. But you are clear that two regular meetings will be necessary?—A. I am clear about that.

Q. There is an item here providing for "committee meetings, including meetings of Board of Control when Commission is not in session other than Committee on Awards, including rent of committee room, $38,000." What is the basis of that estimate?—A. I do not remember that; Mr. Dickinson can explain that.

Q. Very well.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Has the question of Sunday closing been considered yet by the National Commission?—A. No, sir; not for the purpose of acting upon it. Under the act of Congress the local board fixes rules primarily for the government of the Exposition, and when they fix those rules and pass upon the questions themselves, then when the Commission comes to review and pass upon their rules the question will come up.

Q. But it has not arisen yet?—A. It has been discussed, but there has been no official action taken at all.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. There have been concessions granted as reported by Mr. Baker. Do you know whether those concessions include the right to sell liquors?—A. I understand the local corporation has declared liquor can be sold on the ground.

Q. The contracts as given?—A. I can not speak of what the contracts contain, but I do know they say they have decided.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Do not these concessions come before your body to be approved?—A. We have them there now.

Q. You have not acted on that?—A. No, sir.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Q. You understand they contain privileges to sell wines and liquors?—A. Yes, sir; and when we take it up we will have to decide it.

Mr. COGSWELL. Suppose you are given this $5,000,000, which you think Congress ought to give, will that include and provide for everything that you want?—A. It is asked for by the local corporation, and the form of their request gives the nature of what it shall be expended for, for the completion of the grounds and buildings, and it is distinct and separate from the appropriation we ask for the Commission.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. In regard to these concessions that are now before your body, do they grant the privilege of keeping open on Sunday?—A. There has been no concession granted which has been submitted to the Director-General, and which is with us now to be passed upon, that involves the opening of the Exposition on Sunday at all. The local board has not passed on that question at all.

Mr. HENDERSON. But it gave the right to sell liquors on the grounds?—A. I have not read their contracts, but my impression is they do.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE R. DAVIS.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

GEORGE R. DAVIS sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. There are two minor departments that you are to answer for, and we had better examine those before lunch. Mr. Henderson will conduct the examination as to one and Mr. Compton the other.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Where is the gentleman in charge of Fish and Fisheries?—A. Capt. Collins, of the U. S. Fish Commission, is in Washington, and temporary headquarters of the department is in Washington, and the records kept here.

Q. Is he an officer of the United States Government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What salary does he get in th at capacity?—A. I do not know what the Government pays him.

Q. In addition he is getting $416.66 per month?—A. No, sir, he is getting $300 as yet, but it was agreed last year that he was to have $5,000 a year. He has charge of the Government exhibits. He is the gentleman who has made the Government exhibits of fish and fisheries for a good many years and he has been connected with the Commission thirty years, and at the instance of the President of the United States I had an opportunity to secure him for this position.

Q. I find on page 85 of Mr. Baker's report there are two employés of that department, an assistant secretary at $100 a month and a stenographer at $50 a month, up to March 1?—A. I have the total expenses of that department right here.

Q. Then on page 33 of Mr. Baker's report we have an estimate of expenses, Exhibit H, of fish and fisheries, as follows: "Estimated expenses of Department D, fish and fisheries, from March 1, 1892, to October 31, 1893, arranged by fiscal years?"—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I find that there, as in all these departments, as far as I have observed, the estimate for watchmen, etc., carried in Mr. Palmer's report, is left out. I suppose the same reason belongs there as in all the others?—A. The part about the watchmen is this: We have to separate that; we do not know exactly whether the National Government would pay or the Local Directory would pay; not only that, but also from the fact we would have so many janitors, sweepers, and watchmen for the entire building, we might detail from this force to the different departments the number of men they would require, instead of having them all by departments.

Q. How are these estimates made?—A. By Mr. Collins.

Q. And approved, I suprose— —A. By myself. This the actual working force that is required to carry on the department.

Q. Do you remember the dimensions of this fishery building?—A. Yes, sir. There are, I think, about 4 acres.

Q. Now, here is a Government exhibit of fish and fisheries?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that exhibit to be added to this building?—A. No, sir; but where there are aquaria where we will have salt-water fish the Government will have an exhibit.

Q. Then the Government exhibit is to be divided?—A. The buildings are very near together. They will have an illustration probably in the aquaria because we can put all the fish there. These aquaria will be in the Local Directory building.

Q. Is that one reason why you thought probably the watchmen might be divided?—A. No, sir; the Directory have a department independent; the Government takes charge of this building entirely, and if the Government had any work to do on their own exhibits they would probably appropriate for it.

Q. You have just stated they probably would have?—A. I do not know that that would entail any expense.

Q. These salaries, I suppose, have been fixed and gone through with your approval, and these estimates also?—A. They have not been approved by anyone except by myself. The salaries that are paid now have been approved by the Local Board, but these are estimates for the future, of course, and they would not be submitted for approval until appointments were made under the compact. The total expense was $5,940 up to February 29.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Coming down to the Bureau or Department of Ethnology, on pages 53 and 85 of Mr. Baker's report, and page 123 of Mr. Palmer's report, is there a separate building for this department?—A. This is located in the large building of Liberal Arts and Manufactures, but a large portion of that exhibit is an out-of-door exhibit.

Q. The chief is Mr. F. W. Putnam?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He gets now $3,600 a year?—A. He is a professor in Harvard College, with temporary headquarters at Cambridge, and he is to receive $5,000 a year.

Q. When will the $5,000 begin?—A. Next July.

Q. Does he spend any time in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir; whenever it may be necessary.

Q. How much time has he spent here?—A. He has been here five or six times, and staid a week or two at a time.

Q. With the exception of the three subordinates referred to here on page 85 of Mr. Baker's report all these other officers estimated for are in futuro?—A. Yes, sir. He gets a good many of these assistants from his own institute, undergraduates at Harvard. He is in charge of the Peabody Institute there, and he has quite a large roll of men who work for nothing who are making scientific explorations all over the world; there are one or two men paid in the regular way, but it is a small amount. You understand this department is not only securing these exhibits for the purpose of exhibiting them here, but also for the purpose of securing a nucleus for the Grand Museum in this city, and you will find in my report—I ask you to eliminate from the estimates some considerable amount of money from the fact that the exhibits will become the property of the city and should not be paid for by the Government. You will find that in my report.

Q. Is it your idea that they will first have to be purchased and then become an asset out of which you get salvage?—A. Not only purchased, but discovered. For instance, not only have men been in Peru and Yucatan, but also in the Miami valley and Delaware valley securing exhibits; securing them in Ohio——

Q. Have these men been sent out since his appointment?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Is this item of $20,000, under the title "Varying number of assistants in field and field work in archæology and ethnology," is that the class referred to?—A. Yes, sir. I could give the items of the expenditures to the present time and show where these men are.

Q. File that subsequently so it will show.—A. Yes, sir.

Expenditures of Department M—Ethnology, etc.—to February 29, 1892.

Salary of chief	$3,600.00
Salaries of assistants, clerks, etc	2,466.71
Attendants and laborers (excavating mounds, etc.)	3,627.90
Traveling expenses (assistants all over country and to Yucatan)	4,085.73
Expenses in Yucatan (excavating at Labna, Ancon, etc., under direction of United States Consul Thompson)	7,925.64
Expenses in Greenland (advanced R. E. Peary, lieutenant, U. S. Navy, for making collection in Greenland)	1,000.00
Telegrams	76.06
Stationery, printing, and postage (blank forms for anthropological measurements, etc.)	689.41
Expenses in British Columbia (anthropological work)	575.67
Modeling (Fort Ancient, Ohio; Serpent Mound, Labna, etc.)	496.43
Implements, tools, etc	359.51
Incidentals (packing cases, etc.)	572.24
Relics, costumes, etc. (purchases of exhibits)	453.05
Freight	442.72
Total	26,371.07

Expenditures of Department D—Fish, Fisheries, etc.—to February 29, 1892.

Salary of chief	$3,750.00
Salaries of clerks	1,768.33
Advertising	2.95
Draftsman	4.50
Freight and express	13.75
Incidentals	7.75
Newspapers	49.95
Postage	170.23
Publications	30.00
Stationery and printing	122.05
Telegrams	15.32
Traveling expenses	6.18
Total	5,940.91

Employés.

DEPARTMENT D—FISHERIES, ETC

Names.	Position.	Salary per annum.
J. W. Collins	Chief	$3,000.00
E. C. Bryan	Assistant secretary	1,200.00
E. H. Shuster	Stenographer	600.00

DEPARTMENT M—ETHNOLOGY, ETC.

F. W. Putnam	Chief	$3,000.00
Dr. Franz Boas	Assistant Department Anthropology	600.00
Geo. A. Dorsey	Special assistant	600.00
F. H. Gerrodette	....do	300.00
Dr. C. L. Metz	....do	300.00
W. K. Moorehead	....do	400.00
E. H. Thompson	Special assistant (Yucatan)	600.00
Ernest Volk	Special assistant	540.00
Miss F. H. Mead	Stenographer	900.00
Thaddeus L. Bolton	Special assistant	Expenses.
Allen Cook	....do	Expenses.
Dr. P. Z. A. Cleary, U. S. Navy	....do	Expenses.
Dr. Drake, U. S. Navy	....do	Expenses.
Dr. Z. T. Daniels, U. S. Army	....do	Expenses.
Dr. Proctor Hall	....do	Expenses.
Miss A. C. Fletcher	....do	Expenses.
This. F. Holgate	....do	Expenses.
Dr. Sheldon Jackson	....do	Expenses.
L. A. Lee	Special assistant (Labrador)	Expenses.
D. S. Moncrieff	Special assistant	Expenses.
Dr. John McLean	....do	Expenses.
R. E. Perry, lieutenant, U. S. Navy	Special assistant (Greenland)	Expenses.
Maxwell Riddell	Special assistant	Expenses.
Dr. J. Russell, U. S. Navy	....do	Expenses.
Prof. Benj. Sharp	....do	Expenses.
Rev. E. F. Wilson	....do	Expenses.
Dr. A. F. Watt	....do	Expenses.

Q. Now, who were the Yucatan people?—A. Men employed by himself and paid for by the appropriation made by the Directory. They have practically agreed to give him about $5,000 a month to make these explorations and secure exhibits.

Q. Have these men been sent from this country?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the names appear in the answer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not in Baker's report here as to the officials and wages?—A. They are reported from my department.

Q. What is this historical work referred to on page 53 of Mr. Palmer's report? I see $400 is estimated.—A. It is for a history of the department.

Q. This specific department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see elsewhere there is a historian's office. Are you going to have a special history of this department in addition to the general history of the Exposition?—A. This chief will write a history of his department and that will be given to the historian for complication; he will probably be a compiler.

Q. Who is the historian of the Exposition?—A. No one. Mr. Handy preserves the records.

Q. You have a historian's office?—A. But he has not been created.

Q. That has been estimated, but there has been no appointment made?—A. No, sir.

Q. When are you going to start that office?—A. I think a compiler should be appointed right away, but a historian in the sense he is represented here will not be required until later.

Q. The expenses of that department, page 124 of Mr. Palmer's report, are $6,000 for two months, $3,000 per month, etc.?—A. That would be his putting up and installing and expense of transportation—matters of that kind. I notice that goes through the entire report. That is the expenses of the entire department estimated by Prof. Putnam.

Q. I find lower down on the page "expenses ethnographical exhibit;" is that in the same way?—A. Yes, sir; expenses in that department.

Q. Then there will be $12,000 and $6,000, which really means installation expenses?—A. I mean expenses of that department, not only installing, but to care for it and to look after the exhibits. He makes a reproduction and gives different exhibits every month, in some instances.

Q. I find here an item for "superintendent northern ethnograpical exhibit;" what does that mean?—A. They have two exhibits, northern races and southern races. You will have an ethnographical exhibit of traits, peculiarities, and characteristics of people of the north and another such department of the people of the south.

Q. North and south in relation to the world or to this country?—A. Of the planet.

Mr. COMPTON. North and south of the equator?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I see an estimate of $9,120 for watchmen and janitors, etc., for the entire period. Now, is that to be confined to this department exclusively?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It does not enter into the estimate for the manufacturing people; it is not duplicated there?—A. No, sir; it is a different section. It has nearly 200,000 feet in the main building and it has about 1,600 by 400 on the shores of the lake, where he will erect these mounds and erect his architectural exhibits from Yucatan, and the antiquities he gets from that country and Peru and South America Indian exhibits and those of the Eskimos in Alaska and those tribes.

Q. This gives a grand total of the estimates of all expenses of $166,284?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What proportion of that will be recovered in the way of salvage from the sale of these exhibits to the Great Museum in the city of Chicago?—A. I could not estimate that, but the professor claims that every dollar of money expended by him in that work will be borne and paid for out of the intrinsic value of the articles procured. For instance, he sent out into Ohio and secured from there some 3,000 specimens and some 6,000 in another of prehistorical races. He claims that the find there was worth six or seven thousand dollars, something like twice what it cost.

Q. Then if I understand you Prof. Putnam thinks his department will leave a net balance instead of being an expense on the organization?—A. In securing exhibits, but not in the administration. You will find in my letter I wrote to President Palmer that I believed that one hundred and some thousand dollars could be eliminated from this item.

Q. In this department?—A. Yes, sir; in this department alone.

Q. Then it is your judgment $100,000 could be eliminated out of this?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That would make the net expense of the Exposition of about $66,000?—A. Less than that.

Q. The total estimate is $166,284. Have you examined this estimate carefully for this department. It is a very expensive department, it seems to me.—A. Yes, sir; I have examined it carefully. I would say that Prof. Putnam is connected with the Peabody Institute and occupies a chair in Harvard, and he is get-

ting this exhibit up and gets a great many things and a great many loans of exhibits. Where they will send a man out from the Peabody Institute and give him two or three thousand dollars, he will hire a man to go along and simply provide for the expenses of the search.

Q. Can you turn to Mr. Palmer's report and give us the names of those who are employed in this foreign service?—A. I think they are in Mr. Baker's report; they are not in Mr. Palmer's report.

Q. In Mr. Baker's report there are only four, Putnam, Mead, Dorsey, and Polk. I am asking about where we will find the names of these employés in foreign countries which belong to this department and are being paid for out of the funds of the Exposition.—A. Here is the report of Prof. Putnam under date of March 9, giving the expenses.

Q. Does it give the names of the agents in these foreign countries?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is something I want. It is not given in the Baker report?—A. Everyone that is paid in the way of salary is given, I think.

Q. Well, on page 85 is the Bureau of Ethnology, and there are only three clerks, beginning with Prof. Putnam. Not to consume time, will you undertake to give us a report of the names, salaries, and residences of each of these foreign agents?—A. I was thinking I had that here. There are only a few regular men employed. Most of them are volunteers.

Q. There is $20,000 given to that source. I supposed until you made the discovery for me that all the names were given in a report of all employés under the Exposition?—A. Well, the regular employés are all reported there. Now, for instance, he will send a man to Yucatan and authorize him to employ people and draw upon him for $500.

Q. Then you ought to find the name of the Yucatan agent?—A. It ought to be given in one of the reports.

Q. Well, here are men employed and sent to Yucatan from this country——A. One agent there. They are in the report somewhere.

Q. I wish you would look it up and file a statement in regard to that.

(See same already in testimony).

FISH AND FISHERIES.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Recurring to the matter of fish and fisheries, how much time has Mr. Collins spent here?—A. He has been here whenever it was necessary; several times. He made arrangements for the entire building, laid out plans for the aquaria.

Q. His salary will be increased after June 30, 1892, to $5,900?—A. If the Local Directory will approve it.

Q. Is it contemplated he shall spend his entire time here from 1892 to 1893?—A. No, sir; he will be here most of the time, probably. His work is such that he can do better service by remaining in Washington than if he was here. The same is true of Prof. Putnam.

Q. Now, traveling expenses; are these larger than necessary?—A. I think not. Of course he would have to pay expenses of going to different places in regard to his work and exploiting his expeditions.

Q. So the traveling simply will cover such a field as that?—A. If he is off on doing work for the Government, he might charge part to each as he will be doing service for the Government of the United States and also to us in the same field.

Q. Will there be probably any salvage from this department?—A. I can not think of any.

Mr. HENDERSON. Is Prof. Putnam to be here from the time the Exposition opens until it closes?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; so are all the other chiefs. They will be here from October until the exhibits leave.

EXPENDITURES DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who made this estimate on page 92 of Mr. Palmer's report for the next fiscal year calling for $209,000?—A. I made those estimates pertaining to the Director-General's Office and the secretary made those pertaining to his office.

Q. I think we will have time perhaps to examine you as to your office force before proceeding to executive business. I notice an estimate for your office of $49,300.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the necessity for a draftsman in your office, and an architect?—A. I have to have an architect to visit these different buildings to report to me whether they are being erected, and whether exhibits are being installed in the lines laid down for them, and for such other consultation in that matter as one may require.

Q. Would an architect and draftsman discharge that kind of duty?—A. The architect would be required for a short time. Three thousand six hundred dollars would not pay an architect for a year, but it would pay him for the time the Director-General requires him in his office.

Q. Please state what the architect will do.—A. The architect will design anything special that the Director-General may desire to have him design that does not meet the approval of the Director-General in these department buildings. If I want anything changed I want the architect to go there and tell me whether it is properly constructed and put up. During the installation period the draftsman I require in my office maps out on this great map of all these departments where space is assigned, and whether or not the chiefs are carrying out the instructions for assigning space not only to foreign governments, but the domestic exhibitors, and he will be constantly required.

Q. I see there is an item of $4,000 for traveling expenses. How will that be used?—A. The nature of the expense will be if I shall want to go anywhere, or it is necessary for me to send any person whom I desired to represent me. I might be required to go to New York to receive a foreign delegation; I might be required to go to Washington. I know my personal expenses for the last year have been very large in that regard, none of which have been charged at all to the Government.

Q. Upon a careful review of this estimate of $49,300 for the ensuing fiscal year, and the supplemental estimate from July 1 to the close of the Exposition of $15,500.86, is there, in your best judgment, any opportunity for a reduction in the force or a reduction of compensation of any employé without detriment to the service?—A. I think not, if the Director-General is to perform the duties which naturally pertain to that office.

Q. You are quite sure, then, that you have brought the estimates for your office within the limit of judicious economy?—A. Yes, sir; as practiced for the last year.

HISTORIAN S OFFICE.

Q. You are not familiar with the other items?—A. No, sir; not in the secretary's office and in the historian's office.

Q. Who made that estimate?—A. That of the historian's? I think that was made by——

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Who is the historian?

The WITNESS. We have no such office, but it is contemplated. I think the National Commission has authorized a historian shall be appointed, and I think possibly they will elect a historian. Now, Mr. Handy's office gathers all the records and preserves them. There has been no provision made.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who made this estimate for which there is no provision?—A. There is no provision made, but the National Commission have authorized the employment of a historian, and we have put this in to cover the point provided one is elected. My belief is a compiler would be required for the next year and a half, and then we could employ a historian.

Q. The secretary will give us details of the estimate of his office?—A. Yes, sir.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Q. What of the two items at the bottom of the page, "committee meetings, including meetings of the Board of Control when Commission is not in session, other than Committee on Awards, including rent of committee rooms," and "contingent expenses of the Commission," and then there is "expenses connected with the admission of foreign goods to the Exposition?" etc.—A. The estimate for the foreign goods I made myself, I think, for $25,000. You will find in the first Congress there was $20,000 appropriated for foreign work. We supposed that would cover agents who would represent particularly the Com-

mission, but the Secretary of the Treasury has decided those were Government officers, and we have estimated in addition to what the Government would require as custom officials from the regular service, that an appropriation would probably be required for the appointment of extra people under the secretary and by him in New York, New Orleans, and other places to assist on these importations. That is what this $25,000 is put in for, and it is payable by the Secretary of the Treasury to officers appointed by himself.

Q. There is a further estimated expense under section 12 of the act?—A. They appropriated $20,000 that year.

Q. How much has been expended?—A. I think it has all been expended.

Q. Who can give us that information?—A. The Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. He authorizes that expenditure?—A. No, he makes it. He expends it absolutely.

Q. These officers estimated for on pages 92, 93, 94, and 95, are all your appointees, are they not?—A. They will be when appointed; I have no secretary now. I have not these officers now, these are estimates.

Q. You have no secretary now?—A. No, sir.

Q. The secretary referred to on page 90 and whose salary is there provided is the secretary of the National Commission, and not appointed by you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. These officers estimated for on pages 92, 93, and 94 will be appointed by you?—A. Yes, sir; there are some of them, of course, at work now.

Q. Then this estimate for a secretary on page 92 is not for the secretary of the Commission?—A. On page 92 you will find the salary of a secretary estimated for myself. I have a secretary, but I pay him, and I believe the Government ought to pay him, and that is why I put that in there.

Q. The secretary's office estimates for so much and the vice-chairman for so much, historian, etc. Those men are not appointed by you?—A. No, sir.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

Mr. COGSWELL. You may have answered the question before, but does the Government have a fish exhibit in its own building or in the fish and fisheries building of the local corporation?—A. It will have it in its own building, but the aquaria and salt-water fish will be in our building.

Thereupon the committee took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

AFTER THE RECESS.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE R. DAVIS—(Continued).

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, Mr. Davis, in the estimate of $1,067,000 for the National Commission do I understand you are not able of your own knowledge to explain any of the items other than those about which you have already testified?—A. Not except those pertaining to my own office.

SCOPE OF DUTIES.

Q. Will you kindly give the scope of your duties? You heard the examination of Mr. St. Clair upon the question of jurisdiction so that it seems to be unnecessary to further elaborate that subject.—A. You will find in article 9, which is given on page 5 of Mr. Palmer's report, the by-laws governing the office, and it is as concisely as you can put it.

Q. Is it the report of Mr. Palmer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please refer to it.—A. Article 9 of the by-laws of the national convention on page 5; I can read it if you wish.

Q. Commencing with "he shall exercise such supervision," etc.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ending where?—A. On page 6.

Q. Do I understand, then, that the extract from article 9 of the by-laws, as set forth on pages 5 and 6 of President Palmer's report, gives the duties of your office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It appears that you have the power to appoint the chiefs of the fifteen departments?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have already exercised that power?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you also have the power to appoint all subordinates, the compensation to be fixed?—A. By the Director-General and approved by the Board of Directors

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Q. In the exercise of that power has there been any conflict as to appointments?—A. Yes, sir; I have had some declined by the board.

Q. Has any one of your appointees failed of confirmation?—A. Yes, sir. I appointed one gentleman chief of the Foreign Department, and he was rejected. I appointed one to the Horticultural Department before I got one that was acceptable.

Q. That action, however, was in strict accord with the compact or agreement?—A. I would like to state in this matter I work strictly under the compact. We have a compact that provides for the organization of these departments, and it is part of my duty to organize them, and I proceeded to that duty; and when I was ready to appoint a chief the records in my office would be turned over to that department.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Q. Now, in the exercise of power under the compact, have you at any time suggested the reduction of any salary or the reduction of the force in any one of these departments?—A. We have discharged men at different times.

Q. I do not refer to temporary appointees.—A. We had an electric engineer in the Electric Department I thought was not necessary, and I notified the Directory, and he was relieved at such and such a date.

Q. Has the local board reduced the compensation or salary of any employé appointed by you?—A. I think only in one or two instances. As they approve the salaries that I fix, I endeavor to find out whether or not the salary I may fix will meet with their approval so as not to have any objection. I have consulted with them relative to this matter.

Q. You fix the salaries?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Subject to approval?—A. Subject to approval. Now, in the appointment of chiefs of departments and fixing their salaries, I have consulted with leading officers of the Directory.

Q. Will you name any salary which has been reduced by the local board?—A. For a chief?

Q. For a chief?—A. In the appointment of Capt. Collins and Prof. Putnam, I thought it was safe to fix their salaries at $5,000 at the start. The Directory thought not; as they were not to be here their entire time they could not pay them so much; and I consulted with the Directory, and also with those parties, and told them $300 a month was all they could pay while they were away. So when the nominations went in they were approved as sent in.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Q. Has the salary of any of these chiefs been increased during your term of office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What chief?—A. The chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

Q. What was his original salary?—A. Five thousand dollars.

Q. When was that fixed?—A. When he was appointed, in December, 1890. I might remark I had no conversation with him relative to his salary at that time and I fixed it at $5,000 a year.

Q. You fixed that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the local board approved it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the increase made and the amount?—A. The increase was made some months afterwards and $2,500 was added to the salary on the recommendation of the Committee of the local board and the recommendation of the chairman of the Finance Committee of the local board.

Q. What is his committee?—A. Press and Printing.

Q. And they recommended the increase of salary from $5,000 to $7,500?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. This is a committee of the Local Directory?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Scott was chairman at the time.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You approved that?—A. I took the recommendation of the chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Peck.

Q. Did you approve the recommendation?—A. I made the recommendation myself, but I had ascertained from these men beforehand they desired that raise.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. How was this request made, orally or in writing?—A. I think verbally, I do not think they passed a formal resolution.

Q. Did all the members of the committee concur in that?—A. The Finance Committee did not act upon it except the chairman of the committee. I saw Mr. Peck about the raise, consulted with the chairman, the chairman of the Committee on Finance.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who is chairman of the Committee on Finance?—A. Mr. Peck; Mr. Scott was chairman of the Committee on Press and Printing.

Q. When was that increase of salary made?—A. I do not recollect the date.

Mr. HANDY. I think it was about the 1st of May, 1891.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. And that increase of salary was approved by the local board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the salary of any other chief been increased?—A. I think not.

Q. Has the salary of any chief been reduced?—A. No, sir.

CHIEFS APPOINTED BUT NOT INSTALLED.

Q. Has any chief been appointed for either one of these great departments who has not yet been installed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What chief?—A. Chief of the Department of Live Stock, Mr. E. W. Cottrell. He was appointed and salary fixed at $5,000 and salary and appointment approved by both bodies.

Q. When is his salary to begin?—A. We thought possibly we would require him by the 1st of March.

Mr. HENDERSON. Of this year?

The WITNESS. This year; he has not been placed on duty yet.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The chief of the Committee on Agriculture has been performing those duties?—A. Yes, sir; temporarily.

Q. Has any other chief been appointed who is not yet assigned to duty?—A. Yes; I appointed the chief of the Department of Forestry, Mr. Keogh, of North Carolina. He was appointed chief of the Department of Forrestry and confirmed by the National Commission, and his appointment is still before the Board of Directors, who have not taken any action.

Mr. HENDERSON. What is his salary?

The WITNESS. Five thousand dollars.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When do you expect he will enter upon the duties of his office?—A. It is thought probable about the 1st of May, that is at least expected.

Q. Did you make the nomination; was there anyone associated with you in the recommendation?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is necessary to have chiefs for these departments?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Can not one man run the three?—A. Well, I do not think he can. The great forestry industry of this country has claimed that they have been ignored and there has been considerable clamor that it should not be ignored and made a part of some other department, but that a chief should be put there to install some exhibits worthy of that great industry.

Q. Where does this clamor come from?—A. The lumber people.

Q. In the form of applications?—A. Letters and journals, building journals, etc. It is one of the greatest industries of the country; it would not be as great from an exhibit standpoint as a good many others, but it is an industry that ought to have the full consideration of a chief at the proper time.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You think that Mr. Buchanan will be unable to discharge in the future the duties he is now performing?—A. I do; I think he has got his hands full in the Agricultural Department alone, as soon as the business commences to be performed.

Q. Do you think it will be necessary to employ a chief as early as May?—A. The chief of Forestry ought to have been at work before now. That is, the Forestry Department has not been neglected, but it has not been pushed with that vigor nor have we got the exhibits we ought to have on hand. We have not got applications for exhibits for that department such as we ought to have in that department.

Q. Will you tell the committee what special fitness the chief of the Forestry Division has for the work assigned him?—A. I do not know he has had great experience, but he is a recognized man of good ability and considered a very level-headed man and is a man who is very strongly recommended for that position from the country in which he lives.

Q. What is his name?—A. Keogh, from North Carolina.

Q. Has he been in the lumber business?—A. I do not think he has been.

Mr. HENDERSON. What is his occupation?

The WITNESS. Editor of a newspaper, I think; but he is more than that.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Has he had any special training in this line of work?—A. No, sir; I do not thinks he has.

Q. Where is the residence of the chief of the Division of Live Stock?—A. Michigan.

Q. What has been his occupation?—A. He has been largely engaged in stock handling, stock exhibiting. He has been at the head of stock exhibits and was in charge of the great exhibition in Detroit. He was one of the foremost men in that regard, and so recognized by all stockmen.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What exposition was that?—A. At Detroit.

Q. Was it a State exposition?—A. International.

Mr. PALMER. In regard to that, the Detroit expoeition is probably the most extensive of any in this country in the point of its equipment, and it was gotten up entirely almost by Mr. Cottrell, and he has passed the greater part of his adult life in the exhibition of swine, cattle, and horses at the different expositions and agricultural fairs throughout the country.

Q. Has he had any experience in farming or had charge of a farm?

Mr. PALMER. He had charge of my farm and ran me in debt to the extent of $20,000.

Q. Do you think that shows special fitness for——

Mr. PALMER. Oh, mine was an experimental farm and I paid for the experiment.

Q. How long did he have charge of your farm?

Mr. PALMER. Three years.

Q. When did his services close with you?

Mr. PALMER. He resigned to take a position on the Marquette Railroad at a salary of $5,000; I was paying him much less. My farm could not stand $5,000 a year.

The WITNESS. He was recommended by the National Association, which spoke very highly of him.

Mr. PALMER. He is a fine man for the place.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. These are the only additional chiefs you have appointed?—A. That completes the list.

Q. And under the by-laws no other chief can be appointed?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. You say this gentleman from North Carolina who was appointed chief of Foresty was an editor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that he has had no special experience in that line or in the organiznation of any great industry?—A. I do not think he has had any great experience in this industry, but I do not know what his business has been in other directions.

Q. You say he was appointed because he was recommended very highly from his State, which is a timber State, and for those two reasons he was appointed?—A. Yes, sir. He was recommeded by the people of that State, by representative men of that State, and also representative men of Virginia and West Virginia, which are other large forestry States, and then I was empowered to appoint one chief from that section of the country.

Q. What do you mean by representative men?—A. Well, I think Gen. Andrews recommended him from North Carolina. Gen. Andrews is a railroad man. He is the head and front of that large railroad interest there, and he sent in recommendations from a very large number of people there.

Q. Have the men interested in forestry or timber in North Carolina generally indorsed or recommended him?—A. I do not know, but he has been very highly recommended——

Q. Then I understand from you he is not recommended because he has any special qualifications for this particular place?—A. It was not set forth in his recommendations that he was a special expert in this one line, but that he was a competent executive officer and could fill acceptably that position, and such men as Gen. Andrews and others recommended him very highly.

Q. Yet by your statement it does not appear that he has been tried in any executive office?—A. I do not know what business he has been in, but I know he has been connected with a paper published in North Carolina, and is a prominent man in his State.

Q. Did you have any recommendations of men who were regarded as especially qualified for that position, with experience in administration and extensive knowledge of forestry?—A. No, sir; I think not. I do not remember—although there was some editor of a journal recommended—I can not recollect now.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, may I put in a word there. I do not want to be intrusive at all, but probably it will help you to a proper comprehension?

The CHAIRMAN. State what you desire to, Senator.

Mr. PALMER. It is this. All the prominent men in timber in this country are sawmill men. They are mostly engaged in the manufacture of pine. Michigan is a great State for the manufacture of lumber, and I do not think there was a single man recommended from Michigan.

The CHAIRMAN. Anybody from Wisconsin.

Mr. PALMER. Nobody that I know of. In fact, the men interested in the lucrative business of manufacturing lumber would be pine men, and they would probably magnify the pine interest and ignore the other wood interests. In Michigan there are a great many varieties of commercial hard woods and only two of pine.

Mr. COMPTON. Is North Carolina a pine or a hard-wood State?

Mr. PALMER. I think that is mostly pine, but I think a man who is an editor of a newspaper and has a wide range of investigation would be a better head of that department than a man engaged in the manufacture of any one of these kinds of woods.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES OF SUBORDINATES.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you reduced the salary or compensation of any one of your subordinates during your term of office.

The WITNESS. I have not.

Q. Have you recommended to the local board any such reduction?—A. I think not.

Q. Have you recommended any reduction of your office force?—A. No, sir; I have not had force enough. I reduced the salary of the chief clerk from $3,000, and he resigned and would not retain the position. I reduced him to $2,500, and the man sent in his resignation, as the salary was not sufficient.

Q. You say the salary of the chief clerk is not sufficient?—A. No, sir; it is not. The chief clerk of my office was a representative of the Government at the Vienna Exposition, and understands his business perfectly, and I can not secure such men at such prices.

Mr. HENDERSON. Plenty of professors only get from $1,500 to $1,800.

The WITNESS. These people are not as good executive men.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Has the local board suggested a reduction of force at any point or a reduction of salaries?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what points have they recommended a reduction of force?—A. They have recommended a reduction in the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

Q. What reduction?—A. They said they were expending too much money, and called upon me for a detailed report of what the people were doing there and why they could not be reduced. There was a reduction made.

Q. How much?—A. I do not know how much.

Q. When was that action taken?—A. Reductions have been taking place right along, but this action was two or three months ago.

Q. What reductions of force have been made since that time by you?—A. The force has been somewhat reduced. Some men have been eliminated.

Q. How many?—A. I do not know the number.

Q. You do not know the compensation of those who have been relieved?—A. No. There has been some reduction there. The object of the Directory in making their demand was that they did not believe that a certain department of that office was necessary.

Q. What department?—A. The department of keeping a scrapbook and looking up and ascertaining from the papers and exchanges of the world as to this Fair, and that was costing about $3,600 a year.

Q. Was that department discontinued?—A. No, sir. On my report they approved it; on the report of the committee.

Q. I understood you to say the local board recommended the discontinuance of this work of the Department of Publicity and Promotion?—A. There was a request made for a full examination, and it was desired to eliminate that part.

Mr. HENDERSON. Made in writing, or orally?

The WITNESS. In writing. I made a report relative to that department. I took that report subsequently and referred it to the Committee on Press and Printing. That committee came up with their report and approved the report I had made, and that was sustained by the Board of Directors with the understanding that if reductions were made, as suggested at that time, they would be made in that department.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many were relieved?—A. I do not know what reduction.

Q. Who would know?—A. Mr. Handy.

Q. What other reductions, if any?—A. There was a demand made to ascertain the necessity for the employing of the man who was in charge of the application register.

Q. Of what division?—A. That is an independent division; it is not a department. He was an officer under my own direction. When we started to organize, instead of going and appointing a lot of chiefs of departments, I said to the Directors that if they would give me two or three department secretaries I would see to this business and do this work and not appoint the chiefs until it was absolutely necessary and I could save a great many thousand dollars in doing it in that way rather than to appoint all the chiefs at that time. So, you will see, these chiefs have been put on from time to time. One of those secretaries appointed was Mr. Hirst, who took charge temporarily of some of these departments that had been organized, looking after the general work and especially as to the applications received. The application coming in must go on one of the registers and they have to be examined. After they are registered in proper order then they are referred to the department chief, who takes it and the accompanying correspondence and attends to it after that. However, one application received will cover half a dozen different classes, and all this has to be attended to. They thought it was not necessary, and we had an investigation on that point and I made a report in regard to it and stated that I did not believe the office could be eliminated, because he was not only assigning these applications, but really assisting me in other duties.

For instance, a commissioner comes from Japan or any other country. Someone has got to explain to him the system of classification and the desirability of exhibits from foreign countries and our own exhibits shall go into the department building instead of the State building, and it requires a good deal of discussion with a foreigner to have him divide these exhibits into these separate departments. They all want to make an exhibit the same as our State exhibit, but that is not at all what we are trying to do; we are trying to illustrate here the progress in mines and mining, the progress in agriculture, and the progress in all the arts, and they go into the several departments.

Q. You had this man to take charge of the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What salary does he get?—A. Three thousand dollars.

Q. And on a review of that matter did the Local Board agree with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What other reductions have been recommended by the Local Board?—A. I think that is all.

Q. Those two instances to which you refer?—A. Those are all I can call to mind at the moment.

Q. Is that a proper compensation?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Live stock?—A. Five thousand dollars, for the time he will be employ
Q. Is that a proper compensation?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Fish and Fisheries?—A. He gets $3,600 at the present time. He is an
cer of the United States Fish Commission, so he draws salary from the Gove
ment. I tried to get him for less money, but he said he would not come for l
I went to see Mr. McDonald and to see the President of the United States bef
I got him.

By Mr. HENDERSON;

Q. What position does he hold in the Government employ?—A. He holds
position in the United States Fish Commission. He is the man who made
exhibit in London, and in fact has made all these exhibits.
Q. He is probably getting about $2,000 under the Government?—A. I do
know, but I knew him to be the best man we could get in this country for th
position.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The next one is Mines and Mining.—A. Five thousand dollars. I think th
is a proper salary.
Q. Machinery.—A. Five thousand dollars. He is Lieutenant Robinson, of t
United States Navy, and he declined to come here short of that salary.
Mr. HENDERSON. He gets $2,800 as his pay from the Government, I believe
The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The next is Chief of Transportation Exhibits?—A. He gets $5,000; I thi
that is a proper compensation.
Q. The next is Manufactures?—A. He is Mr. Allison, director-general of t
exposition at Cincinnati, and well worth that.
Q. Electrical?—A. Prof. Barrett, of this city. He only receives $2,500, b
cause he only devotes a portion of his time to that work.
Q. Is that suitable compensation?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. The next department is that of Fine Arts?—A. That is Prof. Ives. I
garded $5,000 at the time we secured him as being a cheap salary. We expec
to pay him more than that.
Q. The next department is Liberal Arts?—A. That is filled by Dr. Peabo
the president of Illinois University, and a salary of $5,000 certainly is not
extravagant one.
Mr. COMPTON. Will you command his whole time?
The WITNESS. Absolutely.

By the CHAIRMAN:

work. He did not speak to me about his appointment, but when he came he said the pay was too low. I had made that estimate for the chief of the department and he undertook to organize the department and to take charge of this work. He is connected with a department whose expenses would naturally run a little higher than an ordinary chief of department. He has to go to a good many places and to do a considerable amount of entertaining; not largely, but in a mild way, and he has expenses that do not occur to any of the other department chiefs.

Q. What is that expense?—A. This expense of seeing people and——

Q. Traveling expenses are paid when he is away?—A. There are a great many expenses you can not put your hand on, hardly. I do not suppose Mr. Handy goes to lunch a single day he does not have somebody he would naturally invite. It is an expense of that kind, and he finds he can not live here short of that amount of money.

Q. We come now to the Department of Foreign Affairs?—A. I appointed a gentleman of this city who did not care for the salary especially. I do not believe we had business to have that chief of foreign department. Mr. Goschen said we did not, that we would get into confusion at Washington, and that the Director-General would have that work to perform as foreign people would come to the Director-General. However, it was argued as the Local Directory paid the salary and had the right to discontinue the appropriations, and on their representation, why I did not press the matter further. The Local Directory passed it, authorizing it, and subsequently I appointed a chief who was a resident of this city.

Q. Was that chief Mr. Fearn?—A. No, sir; I appointed another man, who was not confirmed, but it would have been at a much less salary than what it is. But the case was presented to me that we wanted a man who had been in foreign diplomatic service, a man of large experience in diplomacy, and we wanted, if possible, to select a man from the extreme South if we could, and it happened that Mr. Fearn was presented and he seemed to fill the bill, for at the same time he was a Southern gentleman, and he has been a representative of Mr. Cleveland in Greece, Roumania, and Servia, and has spent a good many years abroad. He is very strongly recommended.

Q. What was his salary?—A. I think he received $8,500 as minister.

Q. When did he enter upon the discharge of his duties?—A. He entered upon the discharge of his duty about the 1st of July: that is, his salary commenced on the 1st of July, and he came here about the middle of the month to take charge of the office.

Q. How long do you contemplate the continuance of that office?—A. I think it is going to continue throughout the whole Exposition if the departmental organization is kept up.

Q. He stated when he was on the stand that his duty was to promote the interests of the Exposition by correspondence with foreign governments?—A. The chief of that department as organized becomes an arm of the Director-General in foreign correspondence. For instance, I receive a large foreign mail and I refer it to Mr. Fearn and he will prepare the replies.

Q. Do you know what is the average correspondence of his bureau?—A. It is very large I should think, judging by the letters sent him from myself.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. His work is very much in the same line of Maj. Handy's, of publicity and promotion in foreign countries?—A. It is correspondence mainly.

Mr. COMPTON. What in your opinion will be his duties after the Exposition opens?—A. Well, he will have to represent the Foreign Department and have charge of foreign correspondence and charge of foreign negotiations. He will have charge of the Commissioners from abroad.

CONSOLIDATION OF BUREAUS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Well, now, is it not your judgment that these two departments can be consolidated with advantage to the interests of the Exposition, and with a reduced charge upon the treasury of the local corporation?—A. Well, I do not know. The Department of Publicity and promotion, so far as exhibits are concerned, so far as exploiting the work of this Exposition is concerned, will be less very soon. The exploiting of the work of that department will be more particularly for the purpose of gate receipts by and by. The history of expositions has been that

present force?—A. Certainly.

Q. Therefore a reduction of the expenditure of about how much?—A might reduce the expenditure just now, but every one of these departments going to increase their expenditure right along. Now, I figure we have these departments without any expenditure at all, but now comes a time w the exhibitors are coming here, and while the foreign business will not b great possibly as in almost all the other departments, still the Foreign Dep ment will increase until October, possibly November. Then the goods will sent in.

Q. And after that the expendi tures will probably decrease?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You say that the law contemplates that the Commission shall have to d with foreign governments?—A. Certainly.

Q. And the office of the Director-General having been created, he is loo upon as one having charge of that; that your office and the office of Foreign fairs and the office of Publicity and Promotion are all in the same line; the th most expensive offices are devoted to doing the same kind of work. Now th in the line of our chairman's suggestion, could not the Department of Forei Affairs and the Department of Publicity and Promotion be consolidated, and of them be put in your office, and cut out one of these expensive departme especially when they make no exhibits and have charge of no exhibits?—A. Foreign Department can not be consolidated with the Bureau of Publicity Promotion very well. They are entirely different.

Q. The answers of Mr. Fearn indicated that he was doing a great deal of w that is part of the work of Mr. Handy?—A. Each one of the chiefs of these partments could do a great deal of this work of exploiting the department, they are doing a great deal, but in the Foreign Department it was thought was not best for them to do it direct so as not to involve ourselves in trouble w these Commissioners. Any exhibitor, say from Great Britain, exhibits thro the Royal Commission, and that office comes under the Director-General's offi

EXPLOITING BY DEPARTMENTS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You speak of each one of the officers doing a great deal of exploiting?—Yes, sir.

Q. That seems to be a very reasonable statement. What per cent of the "ploiting" is done by the department and what per cent by the Department Publicity and Promotion?—A. I do not know that I can. For instance, want to send out 100,000 circulars on the subject of horticulture, or any ot department, I will go to Maj. Handy's department to send them. He has

in each office for such work we have got one office, where we can handle most anything, and if a chief of department wants something done he calls on the Department of Publicity and Promotion, who gets a list of the people he wants these to go to, and sends them out.

Q. The testimony of the department chiefs, as I recollect it, is that they have done a good deal of work of this kind on their own account?—A. They did not understand your question. I was here. There is not a department chief that had the trouble of sending a single paper that has gone out of his office. He gets it up and sends it to this department, and they publish it.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You represented the Department of Ethnology this morning?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give the figures of anything that was sent out for that purpose through the Department of Publicity and Promotion?—A. I can not. I do not think there is much in the way of exploiting. Mr. Putnam sends his agents——

Q. How about the other Department?—A. Fish and Fisheries, yes, sir.

Q. Will you have the secretary of that department furnish a statement of what has been done for that department through Maj. Handy's department?—A. The secretary of that office would not know; he would have to come to Maj. Handy's office to ascertain.

Q. They know what they have ordered?—A. They would not know except they know they have prepared such and such a thing in circular form, and it is submitted to the Board and National Commission, and it is approved that he shall have a circular of this kind; the chief asks for so many copies and he will send it in to Maj. Handy's department for publication.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I now ask of Maj. Handy to submit to the committee a summary of the documents he has sent out for the different departments, including publications sent to foreign countries.

Mr. HANDY. The number of documents you want?

Q. Yes, sir; give full information. I have a general impression, Col. Davis, that something in the line of reform can be accomplished here without injury to the Exposition. It seems so. For the Department of Agriculture, representing one of the greatest industries in this country, the total estimate is but $145,573.27; in the Department of Horticulture the estimate is $114,833.12; whilst the Department of Publicity and Promotion demands $228,990, $41,500 of which is to be expended at a period beginning two months after the Fair is fully under way?—A. Yes, sir; well, that is a matter of advertising largely.

REDUCTION IN ESTIMATES.

Q. In other words, after the show has come to town and the tent is up and the people are coming in, it seems as though the expenditures might possibly be reduced a little?—A. You see in my report I request a reduction in this estimate of some $75,000.

Q. In this estimate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In this department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is you recommend a reduction of $75,000 of the total of $228,990 estimated for the Department of Publicity and Promotion?—A. I say in my letter that some $75,000 of this matter is not a matter that should be charged up in any way to the Government.

Mr. HENDERSON. Do you refer to your letter on page 133, Exhibit Q, headed "Communication from Director-General Davis, transmitting estimates of expenses of the several great departments of the Exposition, accompanied by a summary of these estimates?"—A. Yes, sir; on page 134 you will find an estimate of $75,000 for newspaper advertising, which I stated I believed could be eliminated from these estimates so far as we were concerned. It was absolutely advertising for gate receipts.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you do not recommend the reduction of $75,000, except in so far as the Government is liable?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. You think the money will be needed, but you would not pay it out of your own pocket?—A. I have not gone into that estimate.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have not examined this estimate?—A. I examined it and approved it,

but I approved it from the fact a committee from the Board of Directors regarded it as a proper estimate to be made.

Q. Did you approve it in a pro forma sort of way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You approved it without an examination of the items upon which it was based?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then, in fact you have not examined this estimate in the sense of going through it item by item?—A. I have looked over the items pertaining to the present force, but when you come to an item here asking for $100,000 or $125,000, that is a mere matter of opinion.

Q. Let me illustrate, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, there is an estimate of $25,000 "for publishing pamphlets, maps, illustrated articles, sending plate matter to country papers and reporters for local press?"—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you could not give me the items of that estimate?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not go into that sort of an examination?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Let me ask about this recommended reduction. On page 134 of Mr. Palmer's report you say "from the total of the estimated expenses of administration herein set forth, several considerable sums may properly be deducted, on the ground that these sums are asked for by the department in whose estimate they are included, for purposes which are closely identified with legitimate outlay for what might be classed as plant or working expenses. It seems to me that the General Government should not be expected to provide for these expenditures in the appropriation which it may grant for the conduct of the executive department of the Exposition." Then you give the items to be deducted and the amount of the three items is $307,500. You put it on the following ground, that it is an expenditure in the nature of a plant that should come out of the local corporation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not question the amount asked for, but simply that it should come out of some other source?—A. Yes, sir. And the question arises, for instance, here is the Department of Fine Arts; now the theory is we have buildings here and we are opening the Exposition, and we are preparing to receive all exhibits of the world. Now, it is not this that the Government has to do. Now, when they come to pay insurance, and come to spend money to secure attractions, it is not the Government's province.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do I understand you to say you have not examined the items of this $2,384,000?—A. Yes, I have, I have gone over almost every item in it.

Q. In a pro forma sort of way?—A. With the chiefs at my home assisting in the correction of it, but not in the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion when it comes to advertising and those things, but as to the employés.

Q. But in other departments; I was incorrect in the impression I formed: I understand you did examine these items?—A. Every one of them.

Q. Then we may understand that in this department you did not?—A. I did not go over the items in regard to advertising or how much might be required.

Q. Now, in the estimates from July 1, 1893, to October 30, 1893, there is another item for newspaper advertising of $25,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, where is there any other newspaper item? You say you recommend a reduction of $75,000.—A. There is an item for distribution, bill posters, and posting of $10,000.

Q. That you would class as advertising?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think that after the Exposition is fully under way these expenses will be necessary?—A. Not except for gate receipts.

ESTIMATE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

Q. I wish you would give to the committee, according to your best judgment, a complete statement of what you estimate that the income of this corporation will be from all sources of revenue, and also a complete exhibit of the entire expenditures of the Exposition from start to finish.

Mr. HENDERSON. Including not only the Federal, but all corporation income and estimates. We assume from your relations to this Exposition it is a matter you have considered fully.

The WITNESS. Very good. It depends largely upon how broad or how sparing the National Commission takes charge of this Exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Right there. Do I understand you to intimate that the vol-

ume of receipts will be influenced by the fact that the management is either largely under the control of the local board or by the fact that it is largely directed by the National Commission?

A. I mean if it is bruited abroad that it is not a fact that the Government of the United States is giving this Exposition, that you can not make an estimate of these receipts as you could if they did have charge of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us get at what you mean. Here is an act passed and approved April 25, 1890, authorizing the Exposition, and stating where it shall be held and the time it shall be held——

Mr. HENDERSON. And providing for eleven and one-half million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. And providing, as suggested by Gen. Henderson, for eleven and one-half million dollars, ten millions to be raised locally and a million and a half by the Government for its own exhibit. Now, then, suppose in the light of existing law that the local board makes provision for all necessary expenditures, and the National Government makes no further provision other than to fully equip its own exhibit and maintain the National Commission, would the fact of the failure to provide an appropriation for the local board operate to diminish the receipts of the Exposition?—A. If it was understood that having made your application for Government aid, and the Government did not provide for it, thereby in a measure discrediting it and relieving itself from responsibility, it would stop your receipts, would stop your exhibits and destroy your Fair.

Q. If the Government fully provides for its own liabilities as fixed by the expsess term of the act —— A. If they provide for that——

Q. I mean its responsibilities so far as they relate to the Director-General, the President, the secretary, the Government exhibit, and all that; if the Government provides all that and the remainder of the money is raised by the local board, will that situation operate to discredit the Exposition?—A. It will not operate to discredit the Exposition if the Government assumes the responsibility, as it must, of this Exposition. Every foreign nation that comes, every exhibit that comes, comes at the invitation of the Government, sent out by the President of the United States, and you have got to comply with it. The Government of the United States has extended an invitation to the nations of the earth and the nations of the earth have accepted that invitation. They are coming here and demanding of the National Government the right to participate in this Exposition as requested. They come in large numbers; they come here to deal with the National Government. You let it be understood that the National Government waives any of the responsibility of this Exposition and they will not come.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Let us understand; the act of April 25, 1890, was an evidence of the position of the Government in respect to it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is no proposition to repeal that law. That provided for a plan to be mapped out by the National Commission to be appointed by the President. That plan has been accepted and the President's proclamation has been made. Now, that law has not been repealed and no one contemplates it. Now, what I want to get at is this. There is every evidence that the Government is taking hold of this matter. Now, then, the question of our chairman is, what is your estimate of the revenues of this great Exposition and what will it cost to complete the buildings and to proceed with the Exposition as it was mapped out? As I understand from your answer the Government must pass a new law and take other steps in order to show its interest in the matter; or do I understand that the National Commission is stripped of its power by anything occurring since the passage of the act, so that foreign governments are not receiving the assurances that they should receive, that the National Government is taking an interest in this Exposition?—A. It is apparent that your invitation to foreign nations has been answered in such a manner that the sum of money contemplated for this Exposition is thoroughly and entirely inadequate. The point I make is that the Government of the United States must provide space for each one of these governments, that each one coming here and asking for space shall have a proper amount of space to illustrate the products of their country.

Q. Just a moment; do you mean more space must be provided and more plant; that the original plan mapped out is inadequate?—A. The plan is large enough as it stands if it can be completed.

Q. Give us an estimate of what is needed to perfect this plan as it ought to be perfected.—A. The point I make is that the United States is recognized the world over as having the charge of and responsible for this Exposition, and it should have the funds wherewith to do it.

CONTROL OF APPROPRIATION.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, in the event the Government should determine to contribute any amount, $5,000,000, more or less, would you desire that contribution made to the local board?—A. The moment that the Government appropriates $5,000,000 for the local treasury it stamps this business as ours, even though it was a loan.

Q. Then I understand you to concur with the views of Judge St. Clair that the $5,000,000, or whatever amount the Government gives, should be given to the local board?—A. I do not want to put it that way. I say part of this sum turned over should be paid out for the departmental organization and the administration of those departments, and that the Government itself should provide how these departments shall be maintained. There is no question but what this corporation has the right to-day, and a board of directors might be elected at their next election who might say, "We do not want this; we will cut them off and eliminate them," and all I would say would be there should be a provision made certain and sure, and the money should be expended entirely for the purpose of the Exposition.

Q. Do I understand you to say that a certain part should be designated for the conduct of the fifteen great departments?—A. Yes, sir; I think so. I am giving you it as I look at it.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Suppose Congress should decide to appropriate $5,000,000 over and above the limit already provided for the benefit of this Fair, or such sum as it thinks may be necessary in view of informaton submitted. State distinctly, if you please, how you would have that money appropriated, what limitations, if any, would you put upon it and for what purposes?—A. I do not know that I want to answer that question. Congress will provide how it will be appropriated and how expended, and the Congress of the United States certainly in appropriating a large sum of money should see to it that that sum of money, with such other moneys as appropriated, will accomplish the results expected.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understand you to say in answer to my question, which is substantially the question of Gen. Henderson, that you desire a provision which will guarantee a sufficient amount to conduct these fifteen great departments to their close?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That far you have expressed an opinion?—A. Yes, sir; I stated that. That department, as it is put in Mr. Palmer's answer, should be definitely or certainly provided for; there would not be any question about it.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. These great departments have been agreed upon by the local corporation and the Federal Commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. These departments are the instruments of these bodies and the wishes of both organizations are to be crystallized in the result. Now, my question is, as the Director of this Exposition what are your views as to how the $5,000,000 should be expended; what limitation, if any, should be put upon it? The title of the money must go somewhere, you understand that. Let me see if I can get at it in a question or two, because we ought to be frank about this. Would you have the title go absolutely to the local corporation; or would youhave it go to the local corporation with a provisional power in the Commission; or, third, would you have some other body made a supervising or determining power over the money that went to the local corporation; or, fourth, would you have the $5,000,000 go to the Federal Commission with instructions it shall be applied to the conduct of these fifteen great departments; or have you some other proposition?—A. My only thought is that if the appropriation is made the Government should provide for the care of the exhibits in the departments; it should make that certainly, no matter how the money is appropriated. My theory is, the Government of the United States is responsible to every exhibitor here, and when the question arises about watching the exhibits I think it is the duty of the United States Government to watch them, and that we should be expected to pay for it. They paid ours in Austria, Vienna, and it is so in all countries. You know you had to pay for these janitors in New Orleans, also at the Centennial. The Government being the responsible party, it must pay its agents here, whether they make the local board the agents or somebody else the agent; their agent must control this money and handle it so far as the de-

partments and exhibits and the affairs of exhibitors are concerned. There is no doubt about that in my mind.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Did you hear Mr. St. Clair's answer to that question to-day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of course you recollect it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that meet with your approval?—A. Well, I do not think he looks at it exactly as I do.

Q. He says, as I remember, that he was willing that this appropriation should be made directly to be disbursed by the local organization with the original supervisory power of the Commission which the present law provides. How does that strike you?—A. That is all right if the supervision is supervision. For instance, I am elected here as Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, and am supposed to look after it, and the duties are defined. I recommended in November, 1890, that this organization should be perfected as it is now; that we should divide it into great departments; that that was the way of conducting this. I believed then as well as now that those departments should have been under the supervision of the National Government.

Mr. HENDERSON. Of course, I do not want you to answer anything you do not want to answer, but you are the representative of the executive head of the Federal Commission. It is presumed that you are more closely identified and connected with all the features of this great Exposition than any other officer. We are sent here to get all the information we can for the benefit of Congress when it comes to act, and for one I think the entire committee will be glad to have a free expression of your views as to the mode of doing it. Now, I understand on one thing you are clear, and that is that these departments should be sustained by more Government aid than is yet provided; and, secondly, it should have Federal supervision in regard to the expenditure of that money. Now, have you any further suggestions to make in that regard?—A. I did not come to Congress with this bill; I have never been consulted about it in any shape, form, or manner. My thought was this, that the Government of the United States ought to make an appropriation to the National Commission to be expended either by the Board of Control, by an officer you may select, or something of that kind, to carry on all these duties which are provided and which your act of Congress has imposed upon the National Commission and which the President's proclamation made incumbent upon it to carry out, and then my thought was that the Government of the United States ought to appropriate $5,000,000 for the local corporation, to be returned by them.

Q. To be returned to whom?—A. To the Government, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you favor a Federal loan?

The WITNESS. I do, sir. I think that the Government of the United States should make an appropriation to carry on with dignity everything pertaining to its duty under the law of the National Commission, and then the Government of the United States should make an appropriation, as much as may be necessary of $5,000,000, for the local corporation, to be appropriated to them and for them to return.

ESTIMATE OF INCOME.

Now, I have got a statement of the income which I made up last night, but I figure it a little differently from Mr. Higinbotham. From the city and subscription of account, $11,500,000.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you deduct for worthless subscriptions on stock?—A. I do not know exactly, but I think three or four hundred thousand dollars.

Q. Did you include in that the additional subscription of $250,000?—A. No, sir. For concessions and privileges I estimate those to be $6,975,000. I arrived at it in this shape: If this Fair is carried on, as I believe, we will not have less than an average of 200,000 people on those grounds per day. I make an estimate that these people will spend $1.50 per day on those grounds in addition to the 50 cents that they pay for those gate receipts. That $1.50 aggregates $300,000 per day which will be received. That will be receipts on sales, concessions, restaurants, etc., and our proportion of that and the concessions will not be less than 15 per cent, which makes $45,000 per day, and one hundred and fifty-five days, the time this Fair will be open, that will be $6,975,000. On that basis if it is opened on Sunday the receipts will be $3,000,000 more.

Q. Have you any items for that estimate?—A. I base my estimate on that kind of statement.

Q. What is your estimate for salvage?—A. The estimate of salvage of buildings, sewerage, electric plant, railroads, etc., $1,200,000.

Q. Do you include the amount to be returned on the pumping station and police barracks, etc.?—A. The whole salvage will be $1,200,000, not putting in the pumping station we are going to get back from the city.

Q. Or the police barracks?—A. Neither of these. This is on a basis that $12,000,000 is expended for grounds and building. I have made an average of what the salvage usually is in a business of this kind, and it does not exceed 10 per cent, and if you expend $12,000,000 we would have $1,200,000, and if we spent $16,000,000 it might raise it one hundred or two hundred thousand dollars, but I do not estimate salvage as high as Mr. Higinbotham.

Q. What do you mean by salvage on railroads?—A. Which we have laid down on the grounds and which we will sell, track on the grounds, etc.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you include "intramural railroad"?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not include that in salvage?—A. If the intramural railroad pays for itself it will do well.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What as to gate receipts?—A. Fifteen million dollars.

Q. That is your estimate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your estimate agrees with that of Mr. Higinbotham?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that your entire estimate?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. COMPTON. What is the gross?

The WITNESS. Thirty-four million six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have not taken into this estimate any account of money advanced and to be returned to the Treasury?—A. No, sir.

Q. In the estimate as to concessions you base it simply on the proposition you have—— A. That I have looked this all over, and that is my opinion and what I could find.

Q. You based it on the general proposition which you stated?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in regard to expenditures?—A. I can not make an estimate of expenditures, including the department of construction. I have nothing to do with the construction except to see the reports of our committee and go down there and have the chief of our department report whether they are constructed in conformity with the plans, etc.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You stated this morning you had an architect to look out and see whether it would be?—A. No; I stated I had estimated for one.

Q. Then you have not one yet?—A. No, sir; he is estimated for.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In the first estimate you submit what amount is deducted for worthless subscriptions?—A. I took the estimates that we would get $11,500,000 as the total net income from the city and on subscriptions.

Q. You have not taken into account the $250,000 additional subscription estimated for by Mr. Higginbotham?—A. No, sir; I have not.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

Q. Now, colonel, the committee desire your estimate of expenditures. You are above all others our representative and occupy a commanding position in relation to this Exposition. Of course we understand you are not an architect and that your estimate, like all estimates, may not be faultless?—A. You have an estimate from the chief of construction and you have one from Mr. Baker from the different departments.

Q. But we want your judgment.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You have stated that you thought Congress ought to do something more to make this a success in the way of appropriations clearly and definitely. Now,

you have given the credit side of the account, and you must have some debit side in order to have that information?—A. You certainly have it in the bill before Congress now.

Q. But you have not been consulted about that?—A. No, sir.

Q. We would like you to form both sides of this equation, so we will have the judgment of the Director-General as to what we ought to do?—A. I should dislike to take and revise the estimate made by Mr. Burnham. In estimating the cost of some buildings compared with those of former expositions you can hardly make a comparison, for some of them are not of the same permanent character.

Q. But we are not asking you to make this estimate. We only ask your best judgment as to the expenditure of this Exposition from the beginning to the close, including the construction of buildings hereafter; else we will be obliged to go back to Washington saying that our Federal Commission could not state that side of the equation, as we have no information on that except from the local corporation.

The WITNESS. The Federal part of it does not have much to do with that.

The CHAIRMAN. President Palmer did not give any estimates.

Mr. HENDERSON. Now our Commission mapped out these grounds, these buildings and plans. These departments have been filled by the Federal Commission, except the chief of construction, and they report to you. It seems to us that we ought to have from the eye which is watching every point of the battlefield a judgment as to what it is going to cost. If you are not able to give it now, and wish to look it up, we will be very glad to hear from you to-morrow on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock we will hear you on this subject. You must remember another thing—pardon me, colonel, for the suggestion—that you occupy a different relation to the Federal Government than the president of the local corporation. Your attitude is necessarily a little more unbiased and disinterested.

The WITNESS. You understand this. When they first started here I had been admonished and told all the time by my board of control to let the grounds and buildings alone, that the money was appropriated by the local treasury and it was none of my business, and so I have. I know the buildings are being constructed and I have been down there and seen about the installation tracks, and everything of that kind.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I will say this to you: If you do not want to give your estimates, then you can certainly examine the answer from the local corporation and state whether, in your opinion, that is a safe guide in the business. We will be glad to have your judgment on that.—A. I will see what I can do, and I will get it out if I can.

Q. What officers of the Commission are bonded, and to what extent?—A. None. We have no money; we are paid by vouchers from the Treasury Department. There is no paymaster.

SUNDAY OPENING.

Q. I see that answers it. What is the judgment of the Commission and officers as to having the Exposition grounds opened on Sunday and operated on Sunday? Have you any suggestion to make, speaking for yourself, as Director-General, or for the Commission? I want to say three views seem to be under discussion. One is to have the doors locked, the second is to have everything in operation on Sunday, and the third is to have the grounds open, but no machinery in operation. Now, those are the three views I understand that are uner discussion and agitating the country We will be glad to hear your views on that subject.—A. Well, my own idea is that a wide-open affair on the Sabbath is not the proper thing under any circumstances.

Q. That would eliminate one of the views I have stated?—A. Say that that park is beautified, embellished, and adorned by the expenditure of millions and millions of money and it is closed on the Sabbath, whereas if it was left open 40,000 of our citizens would go there every Sunday, so from a moral standpoint the Fair grounds ought to be opened on Sunday. The brewing interests and liquor interests in this town will subscribe $100,000 to your stock if you will close it on Sunday. I recommended at one time that we should have a Department of Public Worship in those grounds on Sunday. I do not believe that it is a proper thing that that beautiful park should be closed on the Sabbath, and I think that the people should have a right to come there and view——

Q. Free of charge?—A. They necessarily ought to pay for the necessary policing and care of it, to see it was not disturbed.

WINES AND LIQUORS

Q. Have you any views as to the liquor question that you wish to give?—A. My recommendation to the local board was not to have that incorporated into any contract, in any concession, or in any restaurant privilege, and if they did so and abused it we could come out at any time and stop it. I do not know of any contract that has been let myself that authorizes the selling of liquor there.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT BY COLORED PEOPLE.

Q. Another matter I want to ask for my own imformation, because it has been brought to my attention by correspondence with prominent colored men and others. Has there been—I have not discovered it in the examination thus far—any provision for the colored people of this country as a race to make a distinctive exhibit of what they have accomplished?—A. We have had that matter under discussion and some resolutions have been offered. That question has been before the Board of Directors, and it has been fairly and fully discussed, and the opinion prevails that we ought to treat that portion of our population exactly as we treat every other American citizen. They can make individual exhibits; if a man builds an engine he can put it up and show this engine made by such and such a party, and that he was a colored man, or any designation that in our opinion was proper, unless possibly in the Department of Liberal Arts, where they could introduce their educational display and show what kind of schools they have, technical, scientific, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. They are simply recognized as American citizens?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Is there any of the National Commission represented by a colored man?—A. Yes, sir; I think one of the Commissioners from Missouri.

Q. Are there any colored men, officers of the Fair, chiefs of departments, or assistant chiefs?—A. No, sir.

AWARDS.

Q. Have you not passed upon the question of awards?—A. That is in the hands of the Committee on Awards, and is not under my immediate jurisdiction at all. The rule of the Commission provides that the Committee on Awards, in connection with the Director-General, shall nominate the Jurors of Awards and the National Commission has the confirmation of them.

APPLICATIONS FROM COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. COMPTON. Have you had any applications from any colored organizations asking the privilege of exhibits by them as colored people?

The WITNESS. I have not. We have had organizations of colored people to send in communications asking for the appointment of a Commissioner to look after the colored exhibits. If the colored people come as an association, any of them who desire to have an exhibit in some place, I do not know why provision should not be made to have the exhibits the same as for woolen manufacturers to have their exhibits or any other.

The CHAIRMAN. Then Missouri is entitled to the distinctive honor of having furnished the only colored Commissioner?

The WITNESS. I think he is the only one.

Mr. DICKINSON. He is an alternate Commissioner at large and lives in St. Louis I think. He is not one of the Commissioners from St. Louis but he is an alternate Commissioner at large; I think he is the alternate of Mr. Furnas, of Nebraska.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Who has charge of the question of hotel accommodations during the Fair?—A. The Department of Public Comfort.

Q. Who is at the head of that?—A. That we have not organized. The Board of Directors do not know whether they will have that as a concession or take full

charge of it themselves. They will have a bureau for the promotion of public comfort which will take care of everyone on the grounds and then one independent and separate outside of the grounds will have agents at the different depots, to direct people where to go, and such matters.

Q. Is it your opinion that arrangements will be made to accommodate this extra quarter of a million?—A. Most thoroughly.

Q. Charges as to busses, hacks, and that sort of thing will be carefully looked after and supervised?—A. Yes, sir.

ISSUES BETWEEN CORPORATION AND COMMISSON.

Is there anything at issue now between the Commission and the local corporation that in any way hampers the successful and smooth working of this Exposition; if so, tell us what it was, with any suggestions you may have to make?—A. Nothing, except there is a disposition which has been shown to curtail considerably the departmental organization and turn considerable of it into other channels and committees. My theory is a committee is expensive. I am in favor of an organization that has one man responsible somewhere, and as you divide it up into committees I think it becomes expensive. There was a question between the National Commission and the Local Directory in regard to transportation of exhibits, but we entered into a compact, and in addition we put into the hands of the Transportation Committee of the local board, the Groner committee——

Q. But that is not at issue now, and you have a Committee of Conference, an appellate court, to settle all differences?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as Congress is concerned there is no message you have to send there?—A. None at all. This compact provides for the settlement of every difference.

Q. You practically agree with Judge St. Clair in regard to that?—A. Yes, sir; if the compact is complied with every difference is settled by it.

POLICEMEN AND WATCHMEN.

Q. I do not know whether you have information about this, but I feel we have the right to bring anything to your attention. Some complaints have been made that men who have hardly touched American soil are enjoying positions as policemen and watchmen, whereas the Solicitor-General reports the law to be that a man must be a citizen of the United States before he can be a policeman or qualified as such. Can you throw any light upon that matter? In that connection I have letters from old soldiers here. I do not know who they are, and they simply sign themselves "fraternally yours."—A. You and I were soldiers, and we are getting pretty old for good, square police work.

Q. But if I am out of employment; I may not be born in order to be a watchman, but I have got to do it?—A. In regard to watchmen, if a man who is not a citizen reported to a chief of a department for appointment he would not do it, because he was not a citizen; but when you come to a great department like the chief of Construction Department who has to go and appoint these men, sometimes some are appointed. There is a rule that officers who are paid as special policemen here must be residents of the State of Illinois.

Q. More than that, they must be electors under the constitution?—A. You will notice in my estimate I have not put in for policemen or special police; I simply put in watchmen. In Mr. Baker's report he has estimated $600,000 for police; that is not enough, in my opinion, Now I do not know anything about an answer to your question whether these people are driven off or not, but I think that rule is applied. I believe I do recollect of a man who applied for such a place and he came back and said he was not qualified because he was not an elector here. From that I have presumed that that law is being enforced. I do not know but what that equally applied in the case of a foreigner coming here.

Q. That should cut him out certainly?—A. Unless he makes application for citizenship.

JURORS AND EXAMINERS.

Q. What is the difference between jurors and examiners, those two terms?—A. I do not know where the word "examiner" appears.

Q. It appears in some reports.—A. That is not right at all. I would like to say a word about the police business, if you would like to have me. The police

of the Centennial cost $497,000. They had 1,700 men there. Now, in Paris, in 1867, they had 678 men in one building, in the big building which covered about 37 acres. The point I am trying to make is, we are going to require more than $600,000 to police and watch the premises. Now, watchmen in a building should never be changed. A watchman should be placed over such and such a place and stay there. That is the judgment of all the foreign Commissioners and the judgment of my own experience in exposition work. The police provided should be a regular sworn police. Now, the estimate we made for the police business is about 1,400 for six months, but we will have to have them on active duty for about eight months. On that question I think you will have to increase it.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY OF LYMAN J. GAGE.

LYMAN J. GAGE, sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Compton will conduct the examination.

EXPENDITURES.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Will you tell the committee, if you please, as to the items of expenditure by the committee of which you are chairman, the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, amounting to $10,554 up to March 1?—A. I am not able to give you all the items, I can only give you some of them. That committee has a secretary and a typewriter, and is charged with the rent of the rooms it occupies. We have a boy in the office to run errands, some printing and stationery. Those are the principal items, as I understand it, that make up that total. All the items could be obtained from the auditor's book.

Q. They consist chiefly of office rent, secretary, and typewriter, etc?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is not much correspondence connected with that, of course?—A. Not much, and the secretary attends to it all.

Q. What is his salary?—A. I was looking down here to see; I think it is $1,200, but I do not see it here.

Q. Of course all these items of expenditure have been audited and approved by you and your committee?—A. All of them are approved, every one by the chairman of our committee and agreed upon by the committee, and then approved by the Board of Directors.

Q. You consider them all legitimate and fairly proper expenditures?—A. I think so. I think the committee has conducted that economically, considering the work.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Q. Now, as to the estimated expenditures to the close of the Exposition, amounting to $11,150, page 71 of Mr. Baker's report. These figures are based upon an estimate made by you and your committee?—A. I think these figures are not the results of estimates by the Grounds and Buildings Committee, as stated, but were put in by the chairman of the Grounds and Buildings Committee in consultation with the chief of construction, and was the best estimate that could be arrived at.

Q. Were they submitted by you?—A. I do not think these particular estimates were.

Q. These are estimates covered by expenditures on this department until the close of the Fair?—A. It is proper to say here, perhaps, at this point, while I am chairman of the Grounds and Buildings Committee, from December 20 until very late in February I was absent from the city on account of sickness. Since I returned here the pressure of my affairs has kept me away from the committee a great deal, the duties having been discharged in the mean time by Mr. Ketcham, the vice-chairman.

Q. Was Mr. Ketcham acting chairman during your absence?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He then could give us the information we want?—A. I think he could. These figures seem to me to be certainly moderate figures on the estimated expenses from a hasty review of them.

Q. That is all you can say concerning them?—A. That is all I can say concerning them.

METHOD OF APPROVAL OF CONTRACTS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The committee of which you are chairman approves the contracts made by the Construction Department?—A. All of them.

Q. Is your approval a matter of form or do you examine the contracts closely?—A. They are all examined. The form of the thing is this: The chief of Construction gets permission from the committee to advertise for bids. The bids are opened in his office in the presence of the bidders. There is then classified or tabulated on a sheet a synopsis of these bids, which is brought before the Grounds and Buildings Committee, showing the bidder and the amount of his bid for the work. The chief of Construction recommends the awarding of the bids. The matter is considered by the committee, and is awarded on their own opinion as to the propriety of the recommendation. It does not pass it merely pro forma because the chief of Construction recommends it.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You do not examine personally these bids?—A. We do not.

Q. You have no subcommittee that does that?—A. Not ordinarily; in some particular cases we might. We have appointed various subcommittees to examine into various questions at times, such as electricity, where we thought they could help solve the problem to the advantage of the corporation. The bids themselves are never examined in detail by the Grounds and Buildings Committee. We trust that to the natural jealousy of the bidders, who have the liberty of getting the bids when opened and ascertaining and scheduling this information referring to the facts of the case.

Q. Are you aware that some bids are to be treated confidential on account of salvage, and bidders are not at liberty to see those?—A. I think that has come up in one or two cases, but I can not speak familiarly about that from any fair recollection.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. You have no decided opinion as to whether that would be altogether right or not?—A. To do what?

Q. Not to give to competing bidders information of the amount of salvage in each case?—A. Not if they were all permitted to make that proposition. If all had a fair chance to make that part of their bids, and if bidders made that a condition of their bids, that that salvage feature should be confidentially held, I do not see we would be under any obligations at all to advertise the facts.

Q. What possible harm could it do anyone?—A. It would prevent our getting the benefit of this trade and work to our disadvantage.

Q. After the bids have all been considered and the contract awarded?—A. The bidders would not make so favorable a proposition, I think, on this question of salvage. I do not think that cuts very much of a figure in the whole business.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Are you a member of the Ways and Means Committee?—A. I am only nominally so.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Q. Have you put your mind upon the question of assets and liabilities and income and expenses?—A. I have looked over the figures of other people; I have not indulged in it myself.

Q. Are you sufficiently familiar with it so as to be willing to give your views to the committee?—A. The views I would express probably would not stand a rigid cross-examination. I have got some views of mine that I have figured out in my own way as to what I think the results of this will be.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to have your opinion.

Mr. HENDERSON. Suppose you give us your estimate and opinion in this way.

The CHAIRMAN. As to estimated receipts and expenditures, from alpha to omega.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Take up the matter of income first.—A. Well, my estimate would run something like this: that to complete the work——

Q. You will give expenditures first?—A. Yes; and pay expenses up to the time of the Fair with economy and such pruning as we might have, $17,500,000. I think the expense of operating the Fair will be about two and a half millions.

Q. During the Fair?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not until the close?—A. During the Fair from the opening to the close.

Q. It will pay the whole thing?—A. Yes. On the other hand, there would be realized from all sources—if I knew how many rainy days there would be, what the state of the public health would be, I could guess a good deal closer, and guessing at it is all anybody can do, but trying to be conservative I would estimate $10,000,000 for admission.

Q. You mean gate receipts?—A. Gate receipts. Three million dollars for concessions and privileges; $1,500,000 for salvage.

Q. How much do you figure you will realize on stock and appropriations?—A. I figure it on this basis: we would have $15,000,000 of money and of that we will have to borrow two and one-half millions.

Mr. HENDERSON. You realize all of the city appropriation of $5,000,000 but 2½ per cent discount?—A. And we will realize, I think, five and three-quarters to six millions from subscriptions, call it six millions.

Q. What do you make your total of the income?—A. The gross is $14,500,000.

Q. You have $10,000,000 gate receipts, $3,000,000 from concessions and privileges and $1,500,000 for salvage, and $5,000,000 from the city, less 2½ per cent discount?—A. I am trying to get the net result of the business.

Q. We are after all sources of cash.—A. Well, get at it in your own way. All right, I will take your reading.

Q. I want yours too?—A. You do not want to touch stock at all, not at this stage of the inquiry. I figured out $14,500,000 for gross receipts, and $3,000,000 for expenses during this.

Q. To complete the work and pay operating expenses to the opening of the Fair $17,500,000 and operating expenses during the Fair $2,500,000, and you state that would include buildings and everything; do I understand you correctly?—A. Yes sir.

Q. That would be a total expenditure of $20,000,000? Now, we will leave that and take up the question of income.—A. Now, do you mean income or do you mean capital, that is not income?

Q. Leave that out?—A. I put down as income from concessions $3,000,000; from salvage $1,500,000. There is $14,500,000 gross income out of which we would deduct upon my plan what it would cost to get that money in, which would be $2,500,000 according to my estimate. That would leave $12,000,000 assets in the hands of the company if they did not have any liabilities, but they would have liabilities for whatever money they borrowed and the capital stock, and that sum would be all divisible to those first two debts which would have to be paid and the second surplus would be divisible for other holders.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You make the total income $14,500,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You include stock subscriptions?—A. Yes, this is gross income.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Would that two and one-half million dollars' expenses do the work of getting the gate receipts?—A. During the Fair and care of the business during the Fair, not expenses up to the opening of the Fair, but operating expenses during the Fair, two and one-half million dollars.

Q. That makes $20,000,000?—A. That makes $20,000,000.

Q. You have got two and one-half millions entire expense?—A. I have given you the cost of constructing and carrying on the business up to the time of the Fair as an investment of money. This $17,500,000 is where we are ready to do business. On that estimate we would take in $14,500,000 of money, and it would cost $2,500,000 to take that in.

Q. Making a total expense of $20,000,000 that is put down on the expense side of the account. Now, then, is it your idea now that you think that there ought to be (deducting the $14,500,000 from $20,000,000) the difference to put the concern on a proper footing?—A. Yes, that is my idea. That Fair will require an advance of $17,500,000 of money. I figure that that is the minimum sum of money, $17,500,000, and I am cutting things to get there; that from the city and from the stockholders we will get $11,000,000, that is an outside estimate in my mind. There will be $6,500,000 more required to open that Fair. After we open it we do not have to get any more money, because it comes in. If we do not get this six and a half millions from somewhere we will never open the Fair at all. Somebody may appropriate it, somebody may give it to us, we may get more stock subscriptions than I calculate on or borrow a part or all of it. It must be provided from some source or somehow, or we will never get to the business of taking in gate receipts.

Q. I see what you are at now; you are trying to see how much money will be raised before we can get any income from it.—A. That is what you have to provide.

Q. What was the amount you estimated from the stock and city subscriptions?—A. Eleven million dollars. I am aware that estimates made by others, especially by Mr. Higinbotham, are much in excess of my net result, and I suppose Mr. Higinbotham's analysis and judgment in all questions is better than mine. Nevertheless, I arrive at this result by my method of estimating, and he arrives at his by his method, and there is a disparity—the truth may lie between us both.

FORMER ESTIMATE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you not, when president, estimate that the salvage would be $3,000,000?—A. I think I did. That shows what estimates are.

Q. The whole question is yet a matter of conjecture?—A. Conjecture mostly.

Q. Was it more a matter of conjecture then than now?—A. We know more now than we did then.

Q. Did you then estimate the construction would cost as much as now?—A. No, sir; I do not think it would.

Q. What was your construction estimate at that time?—A. I think we figured the whole business instead of $17,500,000 between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000; I have forgotten exactly.

Q. On a smaller outlay you then estimated $3,000,000 for salvage?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, with a larger outlay you estimate 50 per cent less?—A. I guess we are nearer right now than we were then perhaps. Perhaps we have got the figures too large now.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I understand you need $17,500,000 to carry on preparations and operating expenses up to the day the Fair is opened, when assets begin to come in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You estimate from the city subscription and stock subscription $11,000,000 will be realized?—A. That is my estimate.

Q. So we lack six and one-half million dollars to carry on this great enterprise up to a point when we will begin to get cash to run it?—A. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Q. And this six and a half million dollars must be provided in some way in order to put the Fair in operation?—A. There is no doubt about that.

WHAT WILL BE DONE IF CONGRESS MAKES NO APPROPRIATION.

Q. Suppose Congress does not give one dollar to that (I want to try and face every contingency), what will the Ways and Means Committee do in such an emergency? Of course you could not say exactly, but what could be done is a proper question to put?—A. We would curtail the expenditures possibly, although the plans of these buildings are substantially adopted, yet money might be saved in the matter of decorations. We may not build annexes we ought to build, and by robbing the thing of some features which makes the difference between great grace and beauty and something that is not, we could save some money from the figures I have named. Then I have no doubt we would turn our attention to borrowing the money and pledging the property in endeavoring to make a loan.

We would appeal to the pride of our people who have already put $10,000,000 into this and ask them to pull again and try to lift the thing up. We would probably try to make the people believe it was a pretty good investment, however. How we could make them believe it and what success we would meet with it when we take into consideration the contingencies of weather, to which I have alluded, and all the contingencies which surround human beings, I think sentiment and patriotism would have to animate the persons to some extent in order to float five or six millions. Our people will do all that human beings in the same line of circumstances will do, and that is what we will try to do.

Q. The corporation would have the power, of course, to put an obligation here to which these gate receipts would be first applied, to this six million and a half dollars?—A. I think it would.

Q. Are you acquainted with salaries paid in other expositions?—A. No, I not acquainted with salaries which are paid in other expositions.
Q. That you have not investigated?—A. No, sir.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TESTIMONY OF THEODORE THOMAS.

THEODORE THOMAS sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Compton will please conduct the examination.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Will you turn to page 49 of Mr. Baker's report? Following along thes timates of expenses on pages 49, 50, and 51, and concluding on page 52, are t estimates submitted by yourself?—A. Which do you refer to, sir?
Q. I refer to Exhibit O, on page 49, of Mr. Baker's report.—A. I see little music here. If you will tell me the question you want, I will answer
Q. This is at the bottom of page 50, Mr. Thomas.—A. That is an expe know nothing about. "Office expenses, printing, postage, travel;" I know ing about those.
Mr. COMPTON. There are three items above that.
The WITNESS. Musical director, etc. That seems to be the salaries; I pose that is a correct estimate.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. What is your salary?—A. Five thousand dollars a year.
Q. Do you know what the choral director has been paid to date?—A. I d
Q. Do you know anything about the secretary's expenses to Europe?—A. lieve a certain sum was allowed for that.
Q. Do you know whether that salary is or is not enough or is just right? I should think it was rather little for what he has to do.
Q. Now turn to page 51; there is an item of transportation, travel, prin postage. Do you know anything about that item?—A. I do not.
Q. Now, go to the item below, "band of eighty players, $35,000." Ho you get at that figure?—A. They appoint them.
Q. Well, that is all I want to know.—A. If you will allow me to explain I know about and what I do not know about, it is in this form: Estimates been asked here from the office for certain purposes and Mr. Tomlins and Wilson, the secretary, have made these estimates and the papers have handed in. That is about all I know about it.

salary goes, that might perhaps stop at the time, because I may be engaged in conducting certain matters; but that has nothing to do with this.

Q. What proportion of your time do you expect to devote under this salary?—A. During what time?

Q. During the six months?—A. I think when the time comes perhaps—I do not think I could answer that because the time might come when I might not ask for any salary. In fact I did not ask for this.

Q. You did not ask for this?—A. No, sir; I never asked for the salary. I worked about a year for it and last month I received a notice.

Q. You do not expect to ask for any salary during the Fair?—A. That would depend upon what other work I have to do. If I have other work to do, I shall probably not.

Q. In the event your whole time is employed, do you consider $5,000 per annum ample?—A. No, sir; I would not, not one-fourth.

TESTIMONY OF W. L. TOMLINS.

W. L. TOMLINS sworn and examined.

By Mr. COGSWELL;

Q. Are you the secretary?—A. I am the choral director; Mr. Wilson is the secretary.

SECRETARY'S EXPENSES TO EUROPE.

Q. Will you turn to page 50 of Mr. Baker's report and explain the $2,000 item for secretary's expenses to Europe, giving it briefly if you know about it? How do you get at the facts to estimate that cost of $2,000?—A. There was an appropriation of $2,000 made to cover the possible expenses to Europe of Mr. George H. Wilson, our secretary, who went away two or three weeks ago.

Q. How long do you contemplate he will be gone?—A. Two or three months.

Q. Turn to page 51, to the item of transportation, travel, printing, postage, of $1,800; can you tell us about that estimate?—A. My attention has never been called to that.

BAND OF EIGHTY PLAYERS.

Q. Can you give us an explanation of the item "band of eighty players," costing $35,000?—A. There was no such item in our estimate, and I do not recognize it as anything I have ever seen before.

Q. You do not recognize that item as being in your estimate?—A. If you will pardon me I will look at it for a moment. There is no man engaged July 1, 1893; there is no estimate made for two months; there is an estimate made for six months that will be three times as much, I presume.

UNITED STATES BANDS.

Q. Did you make some inquiry in regard to the expenses of the United States bands, $10,000; what you state applies to the whole?—A. It does not——

Q. What do you say about the United States bands then?—A. The expense of United States bands was put low. It was supposition in a very large sense. We thought as United States bands were already under salary by the Government, that what bands we could use we would only have to pay the local expenses.

Q. I see you have an estimate of $30,000 for the expenses of foreign bands; how do you make that up?—A. That is for two months too. Now, if you will look a little further you will find, if you please, lower down there is an estimate for four months on the same page.

Q. I know that.—A. The figures are quite strange to me. The foreign bands will cost in those two items $30,000 and $60.000, which is $90,000 for the time.

Q. I see it now.—A. And the band of eighty players in one place costs $35,000 and in another $70,000, so there is $105,000.

ESTIMATE FOR NUMBER OF PLAYERS.

Q. Now we will go on, if you please. How do you estimate this band of eighty players?—A. I will tell you as near as I can. I find that if we take eighty players who were in the city now, ordinary musicians, and paid them per per-

rate is for one period, and if you make a six-months engagement we think
have got to come down to about that. However, on the other hand, the
themselves have a disposition to band together and to raise price.

Q. If this is the way you figure on eighty players, do you figure on the Un
States bands and foreign bands in the same way?—A. We could not expect
such thing from the foreign bands. Shall I speak of the foreign bands?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Application has been received from one of the distinguis
foreign bands of Europe saying they would charge $28,000 for twenty-eight
for forty-eight men. I figured it out; it would be exactly $20 a man per
which would be too high for us to pay. Then we thought possibly that we m
prevail upon the courtesy of some of the governments to send with their nati
exhibits the complement of a band. That band would be already under the
of that government, and perhaps we would have to compliment the leader
some little salary and pay the expenses of coming and going and the boa
the men here.

PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.

Q. Now, come to the item of "permanent orchestra, one hundred and tw
players;" how do you figure that?—A. This whole matter came up many mo
ago; and here I will say this, that I did not have very much notice——

Q. So far as you have gone it has been the most intelligent presentation
basis of figuring that we have listened to, and I think you need make no a
gies for it.—A. I assume the Chicago orchestra, which is supposed to b
most celebrated in the United States, under Mr. Thomas, will be used.
will be on the ground, and probably, being already located here, we will
to pay much less money than we could get any distinguished orchestra
other parts. The idea of the orchestra is about the same as the band, and
would be to have one magnificent orchestra of one hundred and twenty pla
who would give distinguished performances, and which could be divided int
orchestras of sixty men each, which could play in the evenings in the va
promenades and various places. Now, as to the figures: Take that orchestra
ary as it is now—and I happen to know what it is—for four performances a
There would be just twice as many men and three times as many performances
performances a day, twelve a week, instead of four; then because it is a len
engagement, and because it is a summer season. It has been figured down fo
hundred and eighty days from $313,000 to $130,000. That is for salaries a
Then there must be an estimate for orchestra music, for the librarian, and
you remember that these bands will play every afternoon at different places
all the instruments would be moved around, and the question of transporta
and instruments and librarian and music, and all that sort of thing, make
additional item which we make altogether $130,000.

) people. When these figures were presented we were asked how we were
· to fill this big temple. I said we will fill it by having amateur perform-
of musicians from all over the country, and, secondly, by getting choruses
ıave been arranged, and it is my business to see they are properly pre-
d; that is, that they come and do their work properly. Not one of them
id one penny, nor are their expenses paid while they are here. They are
ısiasts from all over the country, and they are ready to do their work under
irection of this department which Mr. Thomas and myself have in conjunc-

REPORT OF BUREAU OF MUSIC.

smuch as choral music is the form of musical performance which interests
ger proportion of the public (as singers and hearers) than any other, it is in-
d that in this line every phase of musical education and every stage of
ress may have opportunity for public demonstration. To this end there will
ovided:
nusic hall for performances of moderate size, with accommodations for one
red and twenty players, three hundred singers, and an audience of two
ıand.
nusic temple, for performances upon the largest practicable scale, with ac-
ıodations for three hundred players, two thousand five hundred singers, and
dience of eight thousand.
e choral resources from which to draw for these performances are amateur
cians entirely, partly resident in Chicago, but very largely collected from
arts of the country. Good singers, music-lovers, and enthusiasts will visit
'air in uncounted numbers in any case, and we have reason to believe will
r to appear as contributors in one or more of the musical demonstrations.
e forces, being directed and guided as they must, in combined effort, will pre-
ıt the Fair all grades of progress, while at the same time the preparation
r conditions already suggested would afford intelligent direction to efforts
ıny parts of the country that are now being wasted for want of judicious
tion and a commanding object of work. Incidentally, it may be noted
er, the existence of these small nuclei of singers all over the country would
› a very powerful local incitement toward larger attendance upon the Fair.
e table subjoined gives in detail an estimate of the forces proposed:

CHILDREN.

ıgo:		
'horus	A A. Special choir, selected (3 years)	1,500
	A B. Public schools, primary	3,000
	A C. Public schools, grammar	3,000
	A D. Public schools, high schools	3,000
	A E. Suuday school, Episcopal	2,500
	A F. Sunday school, Methodist Episcopal	2,500
	A G. Sunday school, Presbyterian	2,500
	A H. Sunday school, Baptist	2,500
	A J. Sunday school, Congregational	2,500
	A K. Sunday school, Catholic	2,500
County:		
'horus	B A. Cook County public schools	2,500

ADULTS.

ıgo and suburbs:		
'horus	C A. The Apollo Musical Club of Chicago	600
	C B. Festival chorus	1,000
	C C. Columbian choir—a male chorus of Americans, Germans, and Swedes, to give evening outdoor promenade concerts	200
	C D. German male chorus	600
	C E. German mixed chorus	
	C F. Swedish chorus	
	C G. Colored choir	200

F E. Scandinavian chorus 1,0
International:
Chorus G A. English speaking .....
C B. Welsh .....
G C. German (male voices) .....

MUSIC HALL AND TEMPLE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where is this music hall to be located?—A. The music hall and temple wi be both on the grounds.

Q. Is it in contemplation to charge an admission fee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What admission fee?—A. I should say 25 to 75 cents. That has not bee determined, but it has been determined to charge an admis ion fee.

Q. Will you prepare an estimate and submit it to the committee, showing th probable income that will be derived from that source?—A. I have made su an estimate, $300,000.

Q. That is the income?—A. From the temple alone.

Q. What is it to cost?—A. $150,000.

Q. Will there probably be any additional income?—A. No, sir; but there a additional uses for the temple.

Q. I am speaking now about the question of income.—A. I do not kno whether there will be an additional income, but there will be other uses. It wi be used between times for other things; it will be used as a conclave hall.

Q. You estimate an income to the corporation.—A. A profit of $150,000 upo the building, off of which is to come the expense of cleaning, etc.

Q. What is your estimate of the income to be derived from these exercises?- A. The net or gross income?

Q. The gross income?—A. Three hundred thousand dollars, and besides thi I think there will be an income of $100,000 from the small music hall.

Q. I understand you to say that the total income on account of these exercis- will be $400,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you say the items were?—A. Three hundred thousand dollars o account of the temple and $100,000 on the small music hall.

Thereupon the committee took a recess to meet at 7:30 p. m.

COMMITTEE ON AWARDS.

TESTIMONY OF B. B. SMALLEY.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE.

Q. Now, Mr. Smalley, I notice in President Palmer's report, dated December 24, 1891, this estimate in detail. The first item of the estimate is for 659 judges, $442,150. What is the basis of that estimate?—A. I came here not expecting to testify, and have no papers with me bearing on the subject. I supposed that when called upon to testify it would be in Washington, and I would go there prepared. I came here with no knowledge that I was to testify, so that I am now unable to give you the information you ask for in detail, showing how the estimate was made up.

Q. You do not remember how many judges were provided for each jury?—A. No, sir; I do not. But my impression is that each jury was to consist of three, that is my recollection of it. It may have been more, but my recollection is that each jury would consist of three. It was not intended that all committees should consist of three, as some of them would require more than others.

Q. Is there no one here who can give the items on which this estimate rests?—A. I do not think there is. Mr. Fletcher and myself drew up the details of this matter.

Q. To illustrate, this committee desires to know the number of judges on each committee, the compensation of each of the judges, and the other items on which this estimate rests. How do you know it will cost this amount of money, and when will you be prepared to make that exhibit?—A. I have nothing here to base it upon.

Q. Have you it at home?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When are you going home?—A. I will not go home before the latter part of next week. Probably not before Sunday. I will go west from here.

Q. Will you then prepare and send the information to the committee at Washington at the earliest possible moment? This should be a detailed statement, covering every item of expenditure you have estimated, and which amounts in the aggregate to $700,000. You understand we desire the number of judges estimated for each committee?—A. That I can not give. This is a mere matter of recollection.

Q. We desire all the items entering into this contemplated expenditure?—A. There are among those judges, a number of foreign judges who were to be paid a fixed amount for coming over here. I do not know just how many of these foreign judges it would take, nor how many of the home judges there are, but it is my recollection that their compensation was all fixed at one rate, and that was the basis upon which the estimate was made. That is my recollection of it.

Q. How were you able to make up this estimate?—A. We did it generally. For instance: A man that came here from Europe would not come unless we paid him sufficient compensation for making the trip, as it would take him from one to three months, and we had to estimate them all at substantially the same rate on that account.

Q. If you estimated that three judges were necessary on each committee, that fact should appear somewhere in your detailed statement of the items that go to make up the total. The estimated term of service for each juror should appear?—A. That I can not give you. The time we would require them to serve was not considered. In discussing the foreign matters it was thought they had to make their arrangements to come to this country, and that we had to allow enough to pay their passage, their expenses in this city and for the time they expended in making their arrangements for coming here, and they would not come unless they were paid enough to cover that time. My recollection is that their compensation was based upon $1,000 each, but I can not state of course what the basis was for all.

Q. Another item in connection with this estimate is $102,850 for medals and diplomas. Give us some idea of the process by which you reached this amount.—A. We got at it in this way: It is entirely a matter of recollection. We took the number of awards at the Centennial Exposition, the Vienna Exposition, and the various expositions, and then we took the number as far as we could get at it from the applications for space and the comparative expense as far as we could judge from the various expositions, and gathered from that how many medals we would need. The cost is what the Government would furnish them to us at.

Q. We desire you to state in a letter, and please do so briefly, all the items of the estimate.—A. I am afraid when I get home that I will not remember all you want. My memory is a little slippery, and I may not give you all the information you want.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. We can put it another form. Can you tell us how you made up that $700,000?—A. Generally.

Q. How?—A. I have given you that. You want it more in detail? Mr. Dockery asks for it more in detail, and of course I am perfectly willing to give it to him as far as I possibly can. I want to say further——

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not see anything at all difficult about this, Mr. Smalley. At Washington we consider appropriation of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the chiefs of the Departments always give the basis of their estimates.

A. You must remember that that is their business in Washington, and that it is not mine, and I can not carry these matters about in my head all the time.

Mr. DOCKERY. I was endeavoring to give you in this way an idea of what we desire, perhaps more explicitly than could be done by letter.

A. I have an idea in a general way of what is taken down here, but probably it would be better to have the stenographer mail to me at Burlington a copy of the questions setting it forth in detail.

LITHOGRAPHING CONTRACTS.

TESTIMONY OF AUGUST E. GANS.

AUGUST E. GANS sworn and examined.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Your name is August E. Gans?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is your residence?—A. Chicago, Ill.

Q. What is your business, Mr. Gans?—A. Manager of George S. Harris & Sons' lithographic house in Philadelphia for the West.

Q. Have you any information you can give this committee as to the contract let for the lithographing work of the Exposition?—A. My knowledge of the matter relates entirely to what has been done.

METHOD OF LETTING CONTRACTS.

Q. State if briefly.—A. When the World's Fair advertisements appeared as lithographic work, as the manager of George S. Harris & Sons I was naturally interested in these contracts, and the house being one of the largest, if not the largest of its kind in the United States, being rated A 1 by Bradstreet, and being a stockholder besides, of the corporation, I was supposed to have a right to expect that when such work as that would be required the house would be informed of the fact and would be given an opportunity to bid on it. As a matter of fact the house was never notified. My own knowledge of the work having been obtained after having seen it accomplished was the work on Machinery Hall. The contract for this amounted to about $10,000, which I understand was given without any competition to the Orcut Lithographing Company of Chicago. My second knowledge was the publication of the fact that the Winters Lithographing and Printing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, had been awarded a contract.

Q. What amount?—A. Somewhere in the neighborhood of $20,000, for 110,000 birdseye views, some of which you have seen here. I knew nothing of that until I saw the fact published in the papers. What startled me particularly was the fact that it had been made by the Winters Printing and Lithograph Company, of Springfield, Ohio, as at that time the Winters Lithographing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, had, as lithographers, no standing whatever in the trade. They had a very small plant and two presses in Springfield, Ohio, although their other business was a large one in type work, ordinary printing, etc., and this is the work that I knew them to have done. They did not enter into competition at all with the work of other houses in the United States. It was startling to the trade. It came upon the trade in the city of Chicago like a bucket of cold water. It could not be understood by the trade at all. I called upon the representatives at the Publicity and Promotion Bureau and met Mr. Dorr, the assistant to the chief, and he explained to me that the Winters company had presented the best design, and that George S. Harris & Sons had not been notified to bid because the bureau had asked for a list of stockholders, who were lithographers, and that our house was not mentioned in the list.

Q. Did they tell you who had been called on, if any?—A. Yes, sir; I heard,

as far as my recollection goes, that Messrs. Prang & Co., of Boston; the Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Company, of Chicago, and I believe the Orcut Company, of Chicago. All together about seven had been called upon. Seven had been called upon, I think. I found upon subsequent investigation that at least one excellent Chicago house, also a stockholder of the corporation, had in some manner been accidentally forgotten to be notified, and that was the Hughes Lithographing Company. Naturally the matter created a great deal of talk in the profession.

Q. What kind of work did they do?—A. Do you want to know what kind of work the Winters Lithographing Company have done, and how they did it?

Q. You said they had a small plant.—A. Since the contract has been finished, the Winters Lithographing Company have bloomed out into the Winters Art Lithographing Company of Chicago, a company which had never before existed. The sketch which was executed and upon which the contract was based, was executed by a well-known artist, Mr. Charles Graham. I know that positively, because at least one other sketch had been submitted, and the house which submitted it was never even asked what their price would be for the required number of reproductions of that sketch.

Q. Your house did not bid then, because it was not notified? Do you know of any others that did bid?—A. So far as I know, none were given an opportunity to bid.

Q. I understood you to state seven houses were notified?—A. Yes, sir; but they did not bid. They were given the opportunity to submit a sketch. In lithographing, the sketch is made beforehand, and if accepted, the proposals made accordingly.

Q. Did the Winters Company submit a sketch?—A. The Winters Company submitted a sketch, which, according to Mr. Dorr's statement, cost them $1,500 to produce.

Q. Do you know anything about the value of the work contracted for with the Winters Lithographing Company for $22,000?—A. Yes, sir. I know that the Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Company of Chicago offered to do similar work for $17,000.

Q. How did they make that offer?—A. They simply stated they would do the work from the same sketch for the sum of $17,000.

Q. What sketch was this that the Winters Company offered to bid on?—A. Mr. Graham's sketch. Mr. Graham was employed by them as their artist for the occasion, as I understand it, and made the sketch for the company.

Q. Was it not in the power of other companies to employ Mr. Graham to make a sketch?—A. No; only one could. When he was employed by the Winters Company that made it impossible for the others to get him.

Q. Then is it not this way, that the company that was quick enough to get the best artist to make the sketch would naturally have the advantage?—A. Well, I would not say that Mr. Graham is the best artist. He is an excellent artist, but he is not the best.

Q. Did the other companies which offered their sketches and their proposals offer sketches produced by equally as good artists?—A. Yes, sir; but they did not have the same opportunities.

Q. Explain what you mean?—A. I mean that it was an open secret that the sketch was made under the direction and with the advice of Mr. Burnham.

Q. Mr. Graham's sketch?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Right here it looks a little serious. Have you any proof on that point?—A. No proof that would be called such in a court.

Q. You may go a little further and explain, if you wish.—A. The statements were made to me by Mr. Carqueville, of the Shober & Carqueville Company and Mr. Hughes, president of the Hughes Lithographing Company.

Q. Did they compete at all?—A. Mr. Hughes did not put in a bid, because he was not asked to. He was in the same condition I was. He did not know the work was to be given out until it was let.

Q. There were other companies which were notified?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, taking the number of companies which were notified to bid, how did they compare in number and standing with the companies that were not?—A. Out of all there are about fifteen first-class houses in the United States capable of producing such work, without any special effort for the occasion, having the plant and the means to do it there and then, and who have always done it. To my knowledge, only three or four.

Q. Was the Winters Company one of these you have described?—A. Most decidedly not. To use a slang phrase, "the Winters Lithographing Company was not in it."

Q. By reason of lacking the means to do so large a job?—A. They had no trade. They were not known for the business they did to the trade. They merely did a small lithographing trade incidentally to their type work.

Q. Do you mean to say that out of fifteen of the largest and best known lithograph houses only three or four are capable of doing this work, and that the company which got the contract was a small and unknown company and not one of the fifteen largest?—A. That is exactly what I mean to say.

Q. Do you know anything about the contract, the terms of it?—A. No, sir Mr. Carqueville, president of the Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Company' told me he found out the terms of the contract, and that he offered to do the work for $17,000, and of the $17,000 to take $5,000 in stock.

Q. Well, that is simply what you were told. Who told you this?—A. Mr. Carqueville, of the Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Company, located on the corner of Canal and Jackson streets.

Q. You know nothing of the Winters contract?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not they retain the property, the plate?—A. I know that when the bird's-eye view first appeared, it bore the imprint "Copyright by the Winters Art Lithographing Company, of Chicago."

Q. Is that customary?—A. Decidedly not.

Q. What is the custom?—A. The party who pays for the job is the one who owns it in fee simple, to copyright if they desire to copyright it. The copyright is more valuable than the contract.

Q. Do I understand you to say that while $22,000 were paid for the execution of this work, the Winters Company have the copyright?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you anything more to say?—A. Since then these pictures, which are official descriptions of what the Fair is to be, are sold for advertising purposes, cigarettes, shoe blacking, etc. They are sold now by the World's Fair Lithographing Company, who have an office in the Rand & McNally building.

Q. Is it a part of the Commission?—A. No, I do not mean to insinuate that.

Q. Have you any information as to who this World's Fair Lithographing Company is?—A. No.

Q. Do you know whether the Winters Company is interested in or control it?—A. Necessarily, the Winters Company produced the work, have something to do with it, or the World's Fair Lithographing Company could not use the copyright.

Q. Do you know the incorporators of the Winters Lithographing Company?—A. No; I would like to know them.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Did I understand you to say these pictures were being sold by the World's Fair Lithographing Company?—A. By the company which is known as the World's Fair Lithograph Company, and by solicitors.

Q. The copyrights are owned by the Winters Company?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Have you any judgment as to the value of the copyright?—A. Under the circumstances, I would consider it an exceedingly valuable one.

Q. We do not know what you mean by that. Can't you give figures?—A. I would be willing to pay $10,000 for it.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. The copyright?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. I think Maj. Handy should have the right to examine the witness or to make a statement, whichever he sees fit.

Maj. HANDY. I do not care to cross-examine the witness. I will make a statement covering the points he has made.

Mr. COGSWELL. State it briefly major. You have heard the witnesses statements, and you know what the statement is as well as I do. What, if any, reply have you to make to it?

WHY CONTRACT WAS LET.

Maj. HANDY. The committee should be in possession of the facts in this matter, of course. I would say that the bird's-eye view lithograph which you saw in the other committee room is the work in question. This matter was considered by the Executive Committee and by the board, and it was decided that it should be original and the best that could be produced; and the idea was that it would cost a great deal of money, and in fact we thought it would cost more

than it did. The appropriation was made for the Department of Publicity and Promotion to get that picture. They considered it in committee, as all things are considered in committee, as to the best means of producing the effect desired. We also consulted with the board, committee, and individually, and also with the Construction Department, they having more or less to do with it on account of the buildings, and I thought they should have something to say about what sort of a picture should be produced. When it came to the question of getting bids, the point was suggested with a great deal of force that in works of art—in getting works of art, we could not readily follow the usual rules followed in cases of competition and giving the work to the lowest bidder. At the same time we wanted to do that as far as we could. It is not usual for artists to enter into that sort of competition. So we determined to follow this plan. To ask those dealing in such work to submit designs, and I instructed my secretary to notify all lithographers in regard to this matter who might be at all in the market for this class of work, the idea being to set the standard very high that the very best results might be accomplished.

Q. What do you say as to the statement that out of fifteen first-class lithographers, but three or four were asked to bid?—A. I can not say as to that. I will tell you what was done. I instructed the secretary of the Press and Printing Committee to prepare a list of the lithographers very carefully and send it out. I think this is what was done. I ascertained afterwards that he had gone to the treasurer, as had been the custom in the past, obtained a list of the stockholders who were lithographers, and sent letters to them. We had a great many inquiries from time to time of the character of the work, but I supposed that the very high artistic standard which we had placed upon it induced many of the smaller houses not to compete. At least that was the impression I had gained.

Q. Who got it up—the design?—A. They secured the services of Mr. Graham, who is, I believe, the best in that line of work. I never heard of the Winters Art Lithographing Company myself. The agent of the company came in with some samples of their work and was introduced by Secretary Butterworth, and said they proposed, whatever it cost, to get the work, and I said, "If you can do the best work you can get it," and he told me they had engaged Mr. Graham and proposed to submit a first-class design. There were others also who applied, but the standard we had set was very high, and when the sketches were in there were only two or three.

Q. What was Winters's bid?—A. Winters's bid was, I think, $22,000 for the lithograph. I was going to say that Prang & Co. submitted next the best design, and we supposed they would submit the best design until we saw Mr. Graham's, and then we discussed the matter for two or three weeks and got the opinion of everyone whose opinion we thought worth anything on art matters, and they were unanimous in saying that Mr. Graham's design was the best.

Q. The design pleased you and you accepted it. Had you any intimation that the work could be done cheaper?—A. I thought it was reasonable at the time, and that was the opinion of others, and it was the opinion that the price was reasonable.

Q. What was your idea of allowing them to keep the stones?—A. If we had bought the stones it would have been very much more expensive.

Q. What was the idea of their getting a copyright?—A. The Graham sketch was the one they copyrighted, and I find that it does not make any particular difference, because the moment you change that picture in any respect you can get another copyright. There is one point that has not been noticed. This gentleman spoke of the pictures having been placed on sale, and I desire, therefore, to tell you of the present arrangement. We found that the sending out of these pictures was exceedingly expensive, sometimes amounting to $100 a day, and as we were to have 50,000 copies of the pictures the expense of their distribution would have been very great, so we wanted to get some one to take these pictures and guarantee their distribution, and such an arrangement would reduce our liability and save to the Exposition the entire cost of distribution. So we made an arrangement with the World's Fair Lithograph Company, consisting of Mr. Kent and well-known citizens of Chicago, and they agreed, in consideration of our giving them this work, to relieve us of the responsibility and of our liability to the Winters Company to the extent of $10,000. Under this contract they were to distribute 10,000 copies free, and were to give us as many more copies as we might want to the extent of the original 100,000 copies contracted for, so that I think we saved about $15,000 by this arrangement. And it was stipulated in this contract that any advertisements put on these pictures should be but a single card stating the compliments of so and so, so that the artistic effect might not be spoiled. This is the first time I have seen Mr. Gana, and it *gives me pleasure to make* this explanation.

FIRE HOSE.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES A. LANDY.

CHARLES A. LANDY, sworn and examined, testified as follows:

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Where is your residence?—A. Chicago.

Q. State briefly whether or not you have had any experience with any of the bureaus or departments of the World's Columbian Exposition in regard to furnishing hose; and if so, will you state it?—A. Yes, sir; we put in a proposal last September, but our dealings with the bureau were unsatisfactory and now we will have nothing to do with it.

METHOD OF LETTING CONTRACTS.

Q. Tell us why.—A. I called upon Mr. Cooper, of Mr. Burnham's department, about the middle of last September, and sent up samples of fire hose, and submitted proposals. The contract for 8,000 feet of fire hose was given to E. B. Preston & Co., and being interested in the hose business, and being also a stockholder in this World's Columbian Fair, I went down there to ascertain what they did about this hose, and the only satisfaction I got was the party they gave it to was the lowest.

Q. You bid. Who got it?—A. E. B. Preston & Co.; 8,000 feet.

Q. You know what you bid. Do you know what they bid?—A. I never found out.

Q. You inquired in Mr. Burnham's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you say got it?—A. E. B. Preston & Co.

Q. Was there anything about their bid that you desire to tell this committee?—A. I tried to find out something about it, but did not succeed very well. Afterwards they called for 50,000 feet, the contract for which has been awarded within the last three weeks, and we refused to go in on it, and it has been awarded to E. B. Preston & Co. In this connection it has been stated in the papers that on the day they received the contract for the 8,000 feet of 2½-inch fire hose, that within ten hours after receiving this order, the 8,000 feet of fire hose, carts, play pipes, etc., were delivered in Jackson Park. It is utterly impossible for any factory in the United States to couple up 8,000 feet of hose within ten hours unless they had thirty or forty men on and have the couplings made, and if this statement is correct E. B. Preston & Co. must have received word from some quarter that the contract was to come their way or they could not have delivered it within ten hours. I have the published statement, and if you will let me I will read it. Since that time other awards of hose have been made, until now I unstand there have been delivered at the Park 37,000 feet. My complaint is that as a stockholder of this World's Columbian Exposition we are certainly entitled to know what disposition they were making of our money. This purchasing committee placed the order for the hose, and in doing so they were using our money, and then they refused to tell us what they did with it. If E. B. Preston & Co. filled that order within ten hours after they received it, we certainly had no chance to sell hose to this World's Fair.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that this is so?—A. Well, they went to the trouble and expense of having circulars printed setting forth the fact that they had secured the contract and had delivered the hose and carts at the Park within ten hours after they received it, and I know that is more than any house can do without having notice beforehand that the order is coming their way.

Q. Well, what is your complaint? Do I understand you to complain because this contract was not let to the lowest bidder?—A. I do not know that. I would like to know it.

Q. I understand that your complaint is that you received such treatment on the first 8,000 feet that you declined to have any further dealing with these people, and this because you could not obtain the figures at which this contract was let?—A. I claim that Preston must have known the order was coming his way or he could not have delivered the hose on the ground within ten hours.

By Mr. DOCKERY:

Q. You do not know whether or not they were the lowest bidders?—A. That is what I want to know. I sent and asked Mr. Curtis, and he declined to tell me.

Q. What reason had you for desiring to know?—A. Simply because we would

like to know whether they were the lowest bidders or not. Mr. Curtis told me that he could not give me the information. He said he did not know and could not tell. He referred me to some one else. I think it was Mr. McCord. I did not go to him, but other hose representatives went there.

Q. Is Mr. McHorge the gentleman who had this matter in charge?—A. I do not know Mr. McHorge nor what position he holds. Mr. Curtis is the gentleman who requested the samples and prices.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that the hose was delivered at the Park within ten hours?—A. I do not; no, sir.

Q. How did you get your information?—A. It was stated in the papers that Preston & Co. had secured the contract for 8,000 feet of 2½-inch double jacket fire hose in 50-foot lengths from the World's Fair in Chicago, couplings for the same to be Chicago standard, and the hose to be delivered with carts and play pipes, and that delivery was made within ten hours after the order was given to them. Here it is. [Witness produces paper.]

Q. You say you could not have done that?—A. Yes, sir. If we had had notice.

Q. In ten hours?—A. Yes, sir, with notice; without it, no.

Q. Why could you not do it without notice?—A. Well, gentlemen, allow me to show you a coupling. [Witness produces a brass hose coupling.]

Now, all these couplings have to be ground down and fitted to the hose. I do not know how much hose they carry, but there is no rubber house in the West where you can go in and purchase more than 3,000 feet of hose of any particular size and stock, and you must remember that this was 8,000 feet of a particular brand.

Q. In what shape does it come?—A. It comes boxed up in 50-foot lengths, and after it comes, the couplings have to be fitted to it.

Q. How does Mr. Preston's house compare with the other houses?—A. We took it for granted that they could not deliver 8,000 feet without being notified in some way. It is a large house, but there are other large houses, and I know none of them can deliver 8,000 feet of any particular kind of hose on such short notice as ten hours.

Q. What do you do when you get an order for 8,000 feet of that kind of hose?—A. Telegraph the factory, and it will be here in about a week or ten days, if I ordered it with the couplings, as I would have to do in a case of this kind. I could not, under any circumstances, deliver it in ten hours with couplings complete.

Q. Have you seen the specifications for this hose?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you think of them?—A. Not much. The salvage part of it is all right for some people and I have no fault to find with it. If we did not care to accept we did not have to.

By Mr. BAKER:

Q. Give me your name and the house you represent.—A. Eureka Fire Hose Company. My name is Charles A. Landy. Here is my card.

Q. When was this contract let?—A. Two weeks ago.

LITHOGRAPHING WORK.

Mr. AUGUST E. GANS, who had previously testified, asked permission to speak further, and made the following statement:

I wish to say in regard to this contract with the Winters Lithographing Company, that the copyright of this work and its sale are worth something, and if the gentlemen of the World's Fair have made the arrangement as stated, they have thrown $5,000 away.

Mr. HANDY. I desire to say we have saved $15,000 by the operation.

Mr. COMPTON. You say, Mr. Gans, that they have thrown away $5,000, and this gentleman says they have saved $15,000. What is the privilege of this company, the World's Fair Lithographing Company, for the selling of these pictures worth? About what is its value?

The WITNESS. Thirty to forty thousand dollars.

Mr. HANDY. Now, our committee met these people day before yesterday, and they were complaining because matters were not coming out as they had anticipated, and said they would be very glad if we would take the stock off their hands and let them out of the business.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES REIN.

CHARLES REIN sworn and examined.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Where do you live, and what is your business?—A. I live in Chicago, and am an agent of the Ætna fire extinguisher.

METHOD OF LETTING CONTRACTS.

Q. Have you had any discussion with the Construction Department in charge of Mr. Burnham, as to furnishing fire extinguishers for the Fair buildings?—A. About September 1, in looking around to find out who the proper person was to go and see, I found Mr. Burnham was the proper person to call upon, and I called at the office and was referred to Mr. Graham. I told him I had called at the office to see him about our fire extinguishers, and he said I was a little early; that the matter of fire extinguishers would probably not be taken up for five or six months. He seemed very much interested in our extinguisher, saying he had never seen one before, and seemed well pleased with it. I explained the extinguisher to him, and asked him to notify me when they got ready, and he said they would do so, and that we would be given the proper notice, and an opportunity to make the proper test, so I dropped the matter there. About the middle of October a friend of mine who was putting up some work on the grounds at the park saw me and we got to talking about the matter, and I told him what had been said to me, and remarked that the buildings would not be ready for some months yet, and he said that if I wanted to put in any fire extinguishers, I had better go down there right away, and he told me that then was the time. I thought of what Mr. Graham told me, that we would have to wait for five or six months, and I suggested to Mr. Butler, our manager, who was here, that we would go down to the grounds and see what was there. We went and found Mr. Geralding and a number of fire extinguishers that he was testing. He said he was very busy that day and could not give us time to test, but he said he had a building which he would burn and allow us to test our machines. So we took down about six small hand machines and gave him a test. The machines were small, but we did the best we could with them, and everyone seemed well pleased. The matter then dragged along for about a week, and in the mean time we had sent to the factory for one of our larger machines, and when we got it we sent it down to the grounds and Mr. Geraldine told us that that was the machine we ought to have brought in the first place, but said he was too busy to set any definite time for the testing of it, saying he could probably do it in three or four days. Well, our men went down there one evening shortly after that to take a look at the ground, and found that they had placed Babcock, and we asked one of the men what it meant, and he says——

Mr. DOCKERY. You are elaborating too much. You are telling too extensive a story. Come right to the point at issue.

The WITNESS. I have got to start from the beginning and tell you all about it. Well, as I was saying, we went to Mr. Geraldine first, and he said he had no authority to do anything about it. Then we went to see Mr. Burnham and was directed to Mr. Curtis, and was told that the matter would rest with Mr. Burnham. I did not see Mr. Burnham that day, and the matter was allowed to rest; and in the mean time I found out that they had put in all the Babcock extinguishers that they would need. Well, I finally saw Mr. Burnham, and he told me they had decided to use the Babcock; that the machine was satisfactory, and they had decided to make it the standard, as he believed in having a standard in everything, so they would know what to depend upon. I told him that we had tested our machine on the ground, and that the men were satisfied with it, and had agreed to allow us an opportunity to make a proposition, and he said he knew nothing of that.

Q. What committee had charge of this?—A. Grounds and Buildings.

Q. Who is the chairman of that committee?—A. Mr. Jeffrey.

Q. Did you ever go to the chairman of that committee?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never presented your case to him?—A. No, sir; I will leave Mr. Butler to tell you about that.

TESTIMONY OF HOWARD BUTLER.

HOWARD BUTLER sworn and examined.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. What is your full name, address, and business?—A. Howard Butler, Columbus, Ohio. I am a manufacturer of chemical engines.

Q. You represent the company which manufactures the engines about which the gentleman has just testified?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state your experience, if you had any, as to any offer or attempt to offer or supply the Fair with fire extinguishers?—A. I will take the matter up where Mr. Rein left off. Some few days after the test of our machines I learned that a resolution had been passed by the Buildings and Grounds Committee to have the Babcock machines to the exclusion of other machines, and I went up to Mr. Burnham's office to learn whether or not the report was true, and I was referred to Mr. Graham, and he said that he had nothing to do with it. I sent my card in to Mr. Burnham, and he came out into the room where I was waiting on him, together with Mr. Mahan, a gentleman in the same line, and I asked Mr. Burnham if the matter of chemical apparatus had been settled, and he said no, they were going to rescind their action, and let everybody have a chance. And he said, Mr. Butler, take a seat right here, and when I can I will come out and let you know, and you can come and state your case. There was in there in the office at this time a gentleman whom I know was representing the Babcock people, and, besides him, there were three of us there. I sat down, and after I had been there about twenty minutes Mr. Burnham came to the door after this gentleman who represented the Babcock Company, and called him into the room.

Q. This gentleman was the representative of the Babcock Company?—A. Yes, sir. And then I waited there for Mr. Burnham to come and call me into the room to state my case. I must have been there for nearly two hours, when Mr. Burnham came in through a side door and said the matter had just been decided, and said, we have decided to get the Babcock, but he said that we might go before the committee at the next meeting and state our case.

Q. Did he explain why he did not let you appear before the committee?—A. No, sir; he did not. He came in through a side door. The halls are arranged there so that he could go from the committee room out into one of the halls and then come into the room where I was, through the side door to the room where I was, and he told me the matter was settled and that was all the notice that I had.

Q. Did you make him any offer to put in your machines?—A. No, sir; I can not say that I did make him an offer. I made every possible effort I could to get a hearing, and after showing our machine to him, he said that it was very complete, and I suggested that we should be recognized along with the Babcock, and I suggested that we be given an opportunity to show our machine along with the Babcock, and that they call for a test of the machines, and allow them to enter into competition.

Q. Did he refuse to do that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make the same offer to do the business for the exclusive right, as did the Babcock people?—A. Not directly to Mr. Burnham. I did it to the Insurance Committee.

Q. Was that a regularly established committee?—A. Yes, sir; it was an auxiliary committee to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Q. Can you state whether you made a proposal to that committee, that if you were given the same right as the Babcock Company you would furnish a machine that would do as good work as theirs for nothing; that is, allow free use of the machines during the Exposition?—A. We did; yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever heard from that?—A. No, sir.

Q. How do you know the letter ever reached them?—A. Here is the original of that letter which I got from the secretary of that committee to-day, the secretary having filed it.

Q. What secretary?—A. The secretary of the Auxiliary Insurance Committee.

Mr. BAKER. I have simply to state that the Insurance Auxiliary Committee has nothing whatever to do with the receiving of proposals or the letting of contracts.

Mr. DOCKERY. Have they anything to do with selecting the fire engines used?

Mr. BAKER. Not that I am aware of. Their business is in arranging for the insurance and nothing more. They are not officers of the board, and have nothing to decide.

Mr. DOCKERY. It is one of your local committees?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; and insurance is their business entirely.

The WITNESS. Did not the Buildings and Grounds Committee ask the Insurance Committee to give their judgment as to what engine should be used?

Mr. BAKER. Very likely. I made the statement in passing. I do not know as to the details.

POLICE ALARM SYSTEM.

TESTIMONY OF BANKS CREGIER.

BANKS CREGIER sworn and examined.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. What is your name?—A. Cregier, Banks Cregier.

METHOD OF LETTING CONTRACTS.

Q. You sent a letter to the committee to-day to the effect that proposals were asked for a police alarm system, and that you made a bid according to the specifications. It was opened with two other proposals, the highest of which was about $11,000, your bid was $7,300, and the third bid was from a Boston company for a mere portion of the work and a much lower bid than the other two bids, and you informed the parties that you were the lowest bidder, and the contract should be awarded accordingly. Who got the award? —A. The Police Telephone and Signal Company, the highest bidder.

Q. Are you sure you bid lower than they did?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you sure they bid $11,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yourself $7,000?—A. I did. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you call their attention to it?—A. I wrote a letter to Mr. Sargant, the electrical engineer, and he referred the letter to Mr. Burnham and sent me a letter in which he stated that I was not the lowest bidder.

Q. He said you were not the lowest bidder?—A. Yes, sir; I knew that.

Q. You knew you were not the lowest bidder?—A. Yes; I was there when the bids were opened and the Boston people were lower than I was.

Q. The Boston people did not get it?—A. No, sir.

Q. The highest bidder got it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he answered you that you were not the lowest bidder. That was simply his answer to you?—A. The letter that I wrote in the first place was one inquiring, and as I did not hear from him I wrote another letter and asked who was to have the contract, and he answered and said that I was not the lowest bidder. I wanted to watch the matter and keep it in hand, because I had suspicion as to where it was going, because one of the officers was interested in the company which got the contract.

Q. You say the work was awarded to the highest bidder, a company in which one of the chiefs of departments was financially interested?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whom do you refer to?—A. Mr. Barrett.

Q. Who is Mr. Barrett?—A. He is the city electrician, and also the electrician of the World's Fair.

Q. Did he open these bids and award the contract?—A. No, they go directly to Mr. Sargant, the electrical engineer of the Exposition, but Mr. Barrett went before the committee and spoke in behalf of the Police Signal Company.

Q. Is he connected with the Exposition?—A. He is chief of electricity.

Q. He is not connected with the board that awarded the contract?—A. He is connected with the committee that awarded the contract, and can control Mr. Sargant's recommendations.

Q. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Barrett is the chief of the Department of Electricity, under the Director-General.

Q. Who was the chairman of that committee?—A. At the time, Mr. Gage.

Q. Did that committee approve the contract?—A. They really did not know anything about electrical matters, and Mr. Barrett went before the committee and made a statement in behalf of his company, and said that the system was

the one used by the city, and that the system adopted by the Fair should be uniform with that of the city, and he recommended to the committee that the Police Telephone and Signal Company be awarded the contract.

Q. Did you immediately formally complain?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the complaint?—A. It was a statement of the facts of the case. We were confident that we could have secured the contract if we had taken the case to the courts, but we did not want to have any trouble with the Exposition Company, and did not want to take the matter to the courts because it might interfere with the Fair.

Q. Did you present your case to Mr. Gage, the chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you present your case to anyone in authority?—A. Only to Mr. Burnham.

Q. You did not press your case?—A. No, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN T. DICKINSON.

JOHN T. DICKINSON sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your name and official position.—A. John T. Dickinson, secretary World's Columbian Commission and member of the National Commission.

Q. Mr. Dickinson, did you make an estimate of the expenditures for your office for the ensuing fiscal year?—A. Yes, sir.

DUTIES OF CLERKS.

Q. I note an aggregate of $17,200. You estimate for a chief clerk and also for a general clerk. What are the duties of these officers?—A. I have at present a man called the chief clerk and also an accountant, and I have had him ever since I have been secretary of the Commission. If you will allow me I will read a statement of his duties; it is as follows:

His duties are to keep a record of the Commissioners and alternates, showing date of appointment, post-office address, changes, etc., and also a similar record of the Board of Lady Managers. He also has charge of the commissions issued to the lady managers, and the correspondence relative thereto, which is kept separate from the general correspondence. He keeps a record of the commissions issued by the Director-General to representatives of the Exposition, and has charge of the blank commissions and the filling out of the same. In addition to keeping these records he has charge of the printing done for the Commission, Board of Control, etc., printing of letter-heads, etc., for the offices of the secretary, Board of Lady Managers, and Director-General, as well as the purchasing of supplies for these offices. As accountant he keeps a regular set of books, and makes out the vouchers of all claims against the Commission and Board of Lady Managers, said vouchers consisting of an original, duplicate and triplicate, the two former being sent to the Treasury Department, the triplicate being kept on file in the secretary's office. He also acts as journal clerk during the sessions of the Commission, and does other important clerical service when the occasion requires.

It is the duty of the general clerk to transcribe the minutes of the Board of Control and Executive Committee, and of all the committees whose records the secretary of the Commission preserves. He attends to the filing of all correspondence received in the secretary's office pertaining to the business of the Commission, except that relating to accounts, making abstracts of such correspondence when required, and recording and indexing the subject-matter of the same. He keeps a record of and files the petitions received relating to the opening of the World's Fair on Sundays, and the sale of intoxicating liquor within the grounds, several thousand of which have been received in the secretary's office. He performs generally such other clerical duties as he may be called upon from time to time to perform. He is the custodian of all printed documents and records of the Commission, except such as belong to the accountant.

Q. As file clerk, he files papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The messenger goes on errands?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You fix his salary at $1,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that reasonable?—A. Yes, sir.

year. It is exactly one-third.

Q. Did you make any other estimates?—A. Yes, sir; in consultation wit Board of Control.

Q. Which of the remaining estimates did you make up?—A. On pag and 93.

Q. Did you make the estimate covering the item of committee meetings? Yes, sir.

Q. On what basis?—A. On the basis that during the coming fiscal yea would have committee meetings on some twenty-two or twenty-three days.

METHOD OF MAKING ESTIMATE.

Q. How did you reach the estimate that $38,000 was the correct amount? It was upon the basis that each of the committees would meet twice during year, and that we would have them here from five to six days each.

Q. How many days in all?—A. Twenty-three.

Q. Why is it necessary for them to meet?—A. It was believed that t should meet during the time specified and look after the work in the var departments.

Q. Do you think that these committees will meet more than once?—A. the basis of twice, twelve days in all.

Q. Did you estimate that all these committees should meet twice?—A. sir; we put them all in a general average, which is really on the basis of s of the committees meeting more than twice and some of them but once.

Q. Do you think there is any necessity for the meeting of these committees A. It was believed so by the Board of Control.

Q. What is your judgement?—A. I think so.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF COMMISSION.

Q. Here is an item calling for $15,000 for the contingent expenses of the position?—A. On the basis that during the fiscal year there would be two re lar and one special meeting of the Commission.

Q. What is the nature of this expenditure? What are you paying now the meetings of the Commission?—A. In providing for the three meetings the Commission we believed we would not be able to get the use of the city co cil chamber, of which we have had the use through courtesy, and that estim was made upon the basis that we might be obliged to go elsewhere in securi a hall.

Q. You have heretofore met in the council chamber?—A. Yes, sir; we hav

Q. Without expense?—A. Yes, sir; as far as the rental is concerned.

Second and third sessions, September 15 to 23, inclusive, nine days, including Sunday, and November 18 to 26, inclusive, nine days, including Sunday, making a total of eighteen days. The amounts are as follows:

James McHale, sergeant-at-arms	$150.00
Robert Dugan, janitor	35.00
John Brady, janitor	35.00
	220.00

Fourth session:

James McHale, sergeant-at-arms	$100.00
Robert Dugan, janitor	20.00
John Brady, janitor	20.00
	140.00

Fifth session:

James McHale, sergeant-at-arms	$40.00
Robert Dugan, janitor	40.00
William A. Basse, janitor	40.00
	120.00

You will see that the second and third sessions were of nine days each or a total of eighteen days, at a cost of $220 for the services of three men; the fourth session was of four days and cost us $140, the fifth session seven days, at an expense of $40 each for the men.

Q. Are these men employed in any other business?—A. It happens when we meet in the council chamber that they are employed there, but they have a great deal of work to do in the placing of extra desks and chairs and otherwise preparing the council chamber, taking care of the same during the sessions of the Commission, and cleaning the same up afterwards requires extra work of these three people. The last estimate is based on $4 per day for the janitors.

Q. Did you make any other estimates?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is $4 per day the regular price for janitors?—A. In view of the large amount of extra work that these men did, it was decided by the Commission that they would be paid that rate, especially as no rent was charged for the room.

Q. What is the size of that room?—A. About the size of the Senate Chamber in Washington.

Q. Is not that a little high for janitor service?—A. The Commission did not think so under the circumstances; they fixed the amount by resolution.

Q. Do you know what the regular pay of these men is?—A. No, sir, I do not. We felt that we could not employ outside labor to take care of the room under the circumstances, and in view of the fact that there was no rent attached to the room, the Commission voted that compensation to the men.

Q. Is that the only reason?—A. It is almost impossible to secure a hall of the proper size in this city which is fitted up with desks except at great expense, and it was more economical to adopt that course than it was to go outside.

Q. What are the other items of that estimate?—A. None, other than the item of the rent, in case we are obliged to get quarters other than the council chamber.

HISTORIAN.

Q. How about the historian's office?—A. That estimate was made by the Board of Control and myself in consultation.

Q. That officer has not yet been appointed?—A. No, sir.

Q. When is it expected he will enter upon his service?—A. The matter has been discussed, but I do not think anything will be done until the next meeting of the Commission, in October next.

Q. After a careful examination of the duties of your present force, are you of the opinion that you can reduce that force?—A. This estimate makes an increase, and as it is at present I want a chief clerk, an accountant and a general clerk, a mailing clerk, a stenographer, file clerk, and a messenger. These to do the work in the office of the Secretary and in the office of the President, and I think they will be pretty well worked.

Q. I note the rent of the vice-chairman's office is placed at $500. That is for one room?—A. That is what we pay. That is what the Exposition pays for each room occupied in the building.

Q. I notice that your estimate for contingent expenses for the four months beginning July 1, 1893, is $5,000.—A. That is made up on the same basis as the other, one-third of the amount asked for the full fiscal year.

Q. Do you think that amount is necessary?—A. It was a little difficult to estimate in reference to that, but it was for things that might be needed at the time that could not now be definitely classified.

PAYMENTS TO SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND JANITORS.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. In Miss Couzins's testimony before the committee in Washingson one complaint she made was that $100 was paid to the sergeant-at-arms and $20 apiece to two janitors, all of them were the officers of the city council of Chicago. Hall thought to have been loaned free of charge. Refer to page 23 of testimony.—A. Through the courtesy of the mayor and council of the city of Chicago, the use of the council chamber has been given free of charge to the World's Columbian Commission in which to hold its semiannual sessions, which has saved the Commission the expense of renting a hall with desks, which it was almost impossible to secure in this city except at very heavy expense. The Commission is composed of 108 members and its sessions have lasted from six to eight days each, and this amount was paid by reason of the placing of extra desks and chairs, and the care of the room taken by these men.

Q. Did the sergeant-at-arms get $100?—A. Yes, sir; for the first session he got $150 and the janitors $35 apiece.

Q. As far as that goes, they got more than Miss Couzins states?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you allowed $4 per day for the janitors?—A. We allowed them $4 per day. There have been twenty-nine days on which the Commission has been in session, and the total amount paid out to these three men is $480, which would make about $4 per day for the janitors.

READING CLERK.

Q. Miss Couzins also alleges to the following: She speaks of Culp's salary, and states that he is drawing two salaries while the Commission is in session, and also refers to two secretaries in her testimony on page 45. [See testimony.]—A. In answer to Miss Couzins, with reference to Culp's salary. While acting as the secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Commission, but before his salary was fixed for that position by the Board of Control, Col. E. C. Culp was requested to act as reading clerk during the session of the Commission, in November, 1890. The Commission allowed him $6 per day for eight days' services as reading clerk, The voucher was certified to and was paid by the Treasury Department. His salary as the secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies was afterwards fixed by the Board of Control of the Commission at $200 per month, was certified to by order of the Board of Control to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment. The Treasury Department rendered a decision on this voucher, deducting eight days' pay at the rate of $200 per month, because Col. Culp had received eight days' pay during that time at $6 per day as reading clerk, as above stated; so that Mr. Culp received $4.17 less on account of acting as reading clerk while keeping up the work of the Committee on Ceremonies than he would have received if he had not done the additional work entailed upon him by accommodating the Commission in acting as its reading clerk. [See triplicate voucher B 172 in the office of the secretary of the Commission.]

In other words, he received $48 while acting as reading clerk, and when his voucher for $600 for three months' services as secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies was forwarded to Washington for payment, the Treasury Department deducted therefrom the sum of $52.17 in lieu of the $48 which had been paid to him.

SALARIES OF TWO SECRETARIES.

Q. She says there is some question about the salaries of the two secretaries, Brewer and Hurt?—A. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Commission, held in this city on October 21, 1890, a resolution was adopted appointing the President, the vice-chairman, and the Director-General as

a committee to fix the salaries of such assistants and employés as might be needed in the secretary's office, in addition to those whose salaries had already been approved by the Executive Committee. At the next meeting of the committee, November, 1890, the Board of Control was created with the powers and duties of the Executive Committee, and at the first session of the Board of Control, held February 26, 1891, the following report was submitted, approved, and confirmed by the said board:

CHICAGO, ILL., *February 23, 1891.*

To the Board of Reference and Control, World's Columbian Commission:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, appointed by the Executive Committee to fix the salaries of employés in the secretary's office, beg leave to report that we have fixed the salaries of Mr. A. B. Hurt, assistant secretary of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Eben Brewer, office assistant, at $3,000 each per annum. Mr. Brewer resigned on December 22, 1890, and his place has not been filled. As there has been no meeting of the Executive Committee since these salaries were fixed, we respectfully report our action to your board for confirmation.

Very respectfully,

T. W. PALMER,
President.
J. A. MCKENZIE,
Vice-Chairman.
GEO. R. DAVIS,
Director-General.

Mr. Brewer was employed as office assistant from July 1, 1890, to December 22, 1890, and received for his services $1,336.97. Mr. Hurt was employed as assistant secretary from October 21, 1890, to May 31, 1891, and received for his services $1,839.72, and these men have not since been employed in my office.

Q. I notice in the amounts paid to the members of the Commission considerable inequalities, as indicated by the transportation charges, showing that some have traveled for some distance while others coming from a less distance have received more for subsistence. What is the reason for discrepancies of that character?—A. That is caused principally by the irregular arrival of the Commissioners, some of which arrive here two or three days before the Commission meets in order to be present at the meetings of committees, and are entitled to their compensation therefor.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

TESTIMONY OF M. E. BELL.

M. E. BELL sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your name and official relation to the Exposition?—A. M. E. Bell; superintendent of Government buildings in Chicago.

Q. Are you the superintendent of all the Government buildings?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your salary?—A. Eight dollars a day, Sundays excepted.

Q. You have charge of the Government building at Jackson Park?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Superintendent of construction?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that building being erected by contract?—A. Yes, sir.

WHEN COMPLETED.

Q. When will that building be completed?—A. By the 1st of October. The last contract is dated to be completed on the last day of August.

Q. What is that contract?—A. That is for the painting and glazing.

TOTAL COST.

Q. What will be the total cost of the building under the contract?—A. Three hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-two cents.

Q. The appropriation for that purpose is $400,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you come about $80,000 within the limit?—A. Yes, sir.

ADDITIONAL WORK.

Q. Will there be any expenditure aside from the $321,449.47?—A. In connection with the grounds, I think, there will be some additional expense required, so as to place the building as it should be in the matter of approaches.

Q. Any other additional work?—A. The entire outside work of the building, I think, should be painted one coat more than is called for in the specifications.

Q. What is your estimate of the additional cost of such painting?—A. Between $7,000 and $8,000.

Q. Is there other additional expense?—A. It may be that additional space will be required and this will necessitate the extension of the galleries, so as to allow that.

Q. Under the present arrangement you are not to occupy what would properly be called gallery space?—A. No, sir.

Q. How much additional space would you have if you occupied the remaining gallery space?—A. We have now 16,820 square feet, and would get by an extension of the galleries 8,000 square feet more of the gallery space.

Q. Do you recall the space that was occupied by the Government buildings at the Centennial?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge whether the gallery space is to be occupied by the Government exhibit?—A. I have received a plan showing the distribution of the different exhibits that were to go into the building, but I understand this matter is in the hands of a committee in Washington, and that information can be best obtained there from the different departments.

Q. Then you would suggest an additional expenditure of about $7,000 or $8,000 on account of the painting?—A. Yes, sir; and I would also recommend the extention of the galleries.

Q. What would be the probable amount of that expenditure?—A. The extension of the galleries would cost in the neighborhood of $8,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Q. Have you any other recommendations to make in reference to this building?—A. No, sir; I am not well enough posted on the requirements of each department to make any suggestions. I might add that we have arranged our railroad track for the receiving of the goods in the building, and the local Commission have consented to run their tracks up to our building direct, so that they will make connection, and I understand that they are to do all of our grading, so that we will be at no further expenditure on that account, unless it should be found necessary for plaster.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE:

Q. You speak of an additional appropriation of $7,000 or $8,000?—A. I should have said an additional expenditure from the appropriation already made. As I understand it, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make any expenditure that may be necessary, in his judgment, up to $400,000.

SALVAGE.

Q. What salvage do you expect from that building?—A. We are endeavoring to construct it so that the salvage will be as great as possible. For instance, our roof is of corrugated iron that is put together so that it will come off and be just as desirable for use as it was when it was put on, and the whole building is constructed with that idea.

Q. Do you think you will get back one-third of the cost of the material?—A. Yes, sir; I presume fully that.

Q. What would one-third of the material amount to?—A. I can not say as to that.

Q. Have you ever reduced it to money?—A. No, sir; I presume the Department at Washington has done that.

Q. What is your compensation in connection with this building? Does it enter among your other duties as general superintendent of all the Government work in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have nothing to do with the letting of the contract?—A. No, sir; that is done at Washington.

Q. The plans and specifications are sent to you and you are simply charged with their execution?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have nothing to do with the designing?—A. No, sir; except such suggestions as I have been called upon to make, and the selection of certain materials.

Q. What other expenditures do you think of in connection with this building?—A. None that I know of.

Q. This is the only thing that the Government is putting up?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The only structure?—A. Yes, sir. I understand they contemplate the erection of a model marine hospital out there.

Q. These $400,000 were not limited to one building?—A. No, sir. I think it would be very desirable to have the marine hospital there. I have been in consultation with the Surgeon-General and he wanted $30,000 for that purpose.

Q. Where is your home?—A. Chicago.

Q. How long have you followed your profession?—A. Twenty years.

Q. Where is the Government exhibit to be?—A. Inside the building—the Government building.

Q. None of it will be in the fisheries building?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you prepared to state whether the space is sufficient for all the exhibits the Government will make?—A. I have simply a judgment, which is my private opinion.

Q. That does not come under your official duties?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your salary is not paid out of the appropriation?—A. Six dollars per day are paid out of it and $2 a day out of various other appropriations. I have charge of the Government post-office, storage warehouse, marine hospital, and the barge office.

Q. You are paid entirely by the Government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And six dollars a day are paid out of the Fair appropriation?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM T. BAKER—Recalled.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. On page 79 of your report there is an item of expenditure of $1,621.77 for a pumping station. Is that a part of the work that should be done and paid for by the city?—A. No; that is our own pumping station, for the grounds only.

Q. Twelve thousand dollars for an obelisk; where is that to be erected?—A. Within the grounds.

Q. Is it under contract?—A. It will be, but I think the contract is not let for that.

Q. Now, the item of $100,000 for incidental buildings; what is the nature of that expenditure?—A. I do not know that I can answer that specifically. That is a question that ought to be asked of Mr. Burnham.

Q. What are these peristyle buildings?—A. Mr. Burnham explained that the other day.

Q. Press building. What is the character of that building?—A. That will be for the newspapers; for the press of the country.

Q. You estimate the cost to be $50,000?—A. That is not let, and we are trying to do away with it if we can find room for the representatives of the press elsewhere. If we can do that it will save the $50,000.

Q. Is it your opinion that you can avoid this expense?—A. It is my opinion that it can be avoided. We are working on that now.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Friday, at 10 a. m.

CHICAGO, *Friday, April 8, 1892.*

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor, this day met at 10 a. m., Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

All the members of the committee were present.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE R. DAVIS—Continued.

GEORGE R. DAVIS recalled and examined.

The WITNESS. I wish to hand you a list of the employés of the Fishery Department and also the Ethnological Department which you asked for. (See same inserted in previous testimony.)

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You do not give the residence of these parties. Where does the one employed at Yucatan live?—A. I do not know; these are employed at Cambridge.

Q. I see one is at Greenland and I see he is in the U. S. Navy.—A. He only has his expenses paid. He is doing a great work there and his exhibits will be worth $100,000 when he gets them in shape.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you give to the committee your estimate of the expenditures of the Exposition from start to finish?—A. I have done the best I could in that respect.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT CENTENNIAL AND CHICAGO.

Q. Of course, we simply want your best judgment, and it goes without saying that there is always more or less doubt about any estimate.—A. Of course the great expenditure here is in the Department of Construction. Now, I would like to make a little statement relative to that. At the Centennial there were 45 buildings, covering 57.531 acres of ground or 2,506,050 square feet of space. You will find that in Volume 1, page 305, of the Centennial report; the total cost of buildings account at the Centennial, was $5,242,295.83, which was $2.09 per square foot. This charge of building accounts covers the following items as shown on page 117, volume 1, of the Centennial report, For instance, for illustration the Main Exposition Building; it covers grading, drainage, and sewerage, water supply, system of pipes, plugs, etc., gas, supply system of pipes and fixtures, foundation and superstructure, plumbing and sanitary arrangements, painting inside and painting outside, flags, trophies, office expenses, stationery, printing, lithographing and advertising, engineering and superintendence, labor, and material. It covered all that.

Mr. HENDERSON. Under the head of construction?

The WITNESS. Under that and on account of that single building. That building was 1,880 by 464 feet, and cost $1,726,456.75, or $1.98 per square foot of area. The average of forty-five buildings, covering 57 acres, was $2.09 a foot, and that includes Memorial Hall, a permanent structure, and Horticultural Hall, a permanent structure, and now standing, a splendid building. Now, in our estimate you asked for there has already been paid out to March 1, $3,860,934.

Mr. HENDERSON. In order to get your estimates shall we take down these figures, or have you a total?

The WITNESS. I have a total here. The contracts to March 1 are $4,692,724.15; already disposed of or provided for $8,553,658.15. Now, you will understand in making this estimate that that estimate has been already disposed of.

Q. That is paid out or contracted for.—A. Yes; to the 1st of March $3,800,000 has been paid out and the balance is under contract. Now, estimates to complete buildings and grounds to May 1, 1893, I estimate at $5,454,759 as the gross sum needed.

Mr. COMPTON. That is the amount required?

A. Yes, sir. Now, for offices, clerks, supplies, etc., to the Board of Directors, $556,000.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Is this to the finish?—A. This all goes through to the finish.

Q. These expenses are what you would call operating expenses?—A. These are the expenses of offices, President's office, secretary's office, etc.

Q. To what date?—A. Clear through to the close of the Exposition. Now, the Lake Front appropriation, $200,000.

Q. Is that the auxiliary Congress?—A. Yes, sir. Water supply, mechanical railroad, landscape, police, care of horses, stables, dredging water ways, current and incidental expenses to finish, $1,270,000; live-stock premiums, $150,000; ceremonies and musical features, $300,000.

Q. Is that for three ceremonies?—A. For all ceremonies that will be required. That is, for features put in in addition to this there will be a compensating benefit arising from them. Now, National Commission and its officers, employés, awards, etc., $1,295,557.04. I take their estimate for it. Departmental organizations, including watchmen and janitors in buildings, $2,384,680.82.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. I mean these fifteen great departments.

Q. To run them?—A. Yes, sir; I make the total to the close of the Exposition $20,164,655.

ESTIMATED REDUCTIONS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, will you kindly give the committee a statement of the items showing where your estimate differs from the estimate submitted by Mr. Baker as to the amount necessary to complete the construction?—A. I have not got it in very good order.

Q. Your estimate is about $1,800,000, or $2,000,000 less than his. Now, will you give the committee the items you eliminate or reduce in your estimate?—A. You understand the difficulty I am under in making up an estimate of this kind, but I believe they can get through with these reductions which I have made here. I have, for instance, some items in which the Construction Department could be reduced.

Q. Can you indicate them.—A. I should take the intramural railway out; I should not put that in as an obligation.

Q. The committee, I think, understand that item.—A. I would reduce the Electric Department at least $200,000, as estimated by Mr. Burnham.

Q. You mean the estimate for constructing the electricity building?—A. No; the Electrical Department; the plant.

Q. Do you think that could be safely reduced $200,000?—A. I do.

Q. Now, what is the next item?—A. I would reduce the Landscape Department.

Q. In what sum?—A. Ninety-nine thousand dollars I have got it.

Q. Do you think it is entirely safe to make this reduction?—A. I think you can get along with this reduction possibly; if you have the money I would go in for the whole business. The Mechanical Department, on page 81, I believe could stand a reduction of $300,000.

Q. Do you refer to any special item or the entire department?—A. Well, I should take the entire department, boilers, piping, fuel, foundations for engines and boilers, casting and belting, labor, general expenses, and current expenses, including draftsman's wages and material, board of architects, superintending construction, maps, and plans; I go on the supposition we will not need as much as that. I am giving my idea that it could be done without material injury. For terminal stations, platforms, etc., I think $100,000 might possibly do that work instead of $178,000. I take out the item of improvement of the Lake Front, $50,000, entirely. The tool house that they have estimated for——

Q. You eliminate that on the ground that there is to be a "concession" there?—A. No, I take out $20,000; I think $10,000 will run it; I think it can be reduced that amount of money. Now, the next item is incidental buildings, $100,000.

Q. Do you eliminate that item?—A. No; but I eliminate half of it. You see it is difficult to tell about this, because you can not tell by the contract how far or how near they have got these things completed. The press building for $50,000 I think should be provided by someone else.

Q. You think that the press building should be provided elsewhere?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it your idea that ample provision for the press can be made in the administration building?—A. The press people have usually built their own buildings or contributed very largely to it, and I think we ought to make them do it. Coloring and Decorating Department, I reduce that $191,000.

Q. What is the original estimate?—A. Five hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars. That will make the prominent items, I think.

Q. That involves construction?—A. There are other items here. For instance, you take the custom-house down here. This $25,000 will not build much of a building, and I do not know of any necessity of building a custom-house. The Government buildings here are extensive, and I do not know that we should have a custom-house from which exhibitors could draw supplies.

Q. The Government has a building here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And stores could be kept there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You estimate $200,000 for the Art Building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. "Water supply," what are the items?—A. Those are to be found in Mr. Burnham's report, page 72. I do not know I can make an estimate of what the water supply would be.

Q. Do you accept that estimate?—A. I do not know much about it. They have got to have water and I should think it is a proper estimate there; they have got to look after the sewerage and fire protection.

Q. You estimate for live-stock premiums $150,000, and for ceremonies and musical features $300,000. Is that a net estimate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you include in this the two items of ceremonies and music?—A. Musical features. If they want to go to a larger expense than that it would bring in a larger revenue than I have estimated for.

Q. What do you estimate of the $300,000 for ceremonies?—A. I think it is $150,000.

Q. I invited your attention to this estimate because it was developed in evidence here yesterday by the testimony of the very accomplished gentleman who has charge of that department that, although the expenditure was listed at $491,000, he estimated an income on this account of $400,000; therefore the net expenditure would be only $91,000. Then you estimate $150,000.—A. For some ceremonies during the time you have got to have them.

Q. Then the estimate for the Musical Department would aggregate at least $240,000 for ceremonies? You place in this estimate of expenses an estimated expenditure for the National Commission?—A. Exactly as they are presented.

Q. Including the $700,000 for awards, and also including operating expenses of the fifteen departments?—A. Yes, sir. On page 72 of Mr. Baker's report there is an estimate of $600,000 for police force. Now, if that shall include and cover the police and watching of the Exposition, I think it is too low. I think it would take $225,000 for your police and detective force; alone then for watchmen who will come in addition, or special policemen as you may call them, which I believe will aggregate a great deal more than that. In other words, I think the watch service and janitor service and police service of these 700 acres will cost this Exposition a million dollars. You will find in my estimate for watchmen and police something over a million dollars.

Q. Your estimate for watchmen, janitors, cleaners, etc., in the building is $866,779.22.—A. Not including $225,000 for police, etc., outside.

Q That would be $1,091,000 for police, watchmen, janitors, cleaners, whereas the President's estimate is——A. $600,000. You will understand in making an estimate of this kind it is something that is very difficult to do.

BASIS OF ESTIMATED REDUCTIONS.

Q. Where you have suggested a reduction you have done so without special reference to the items that make up the estimate submitted by Mr. Baker, but on the broad, general view that about so much could be taken off?—A. My view is that in round numbers so much will do the work, and that an expenditure of probably $17,000,000 would enable us to open the Fair.

AWARDS.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Let me call your attention to the matter of awards which we were talking about. Have you ever made any estimate or reported anything of the kind to the Commission as to your views on that subject?—A. The Committee on Awards asked me for a report, and I gave them an exhaustive report.

Q. Will you send a copy for the testimony, please?—A. Yes, sir; I will send it to the Committee. I made an exhaustive report, and I may say this, that the difference between my report and theirs is very radical. This Committee believes—and I do not say that they are wrong in it—in paying jurors of awards for their services. In my report you will find it does not provide for the payment of juors of awards, but simply to provide for their per diem. I have studied the history of the expositions in Vienna, in Paris, and also the Centennial, and I came to the honest conclusion that we gained nothing in giving $1,000 to foreigners and $600 to our people to act as judges of awards at the Centennial. In other words, no other exposition has paid jurors except the Centennial, and I do not see any result that has been gained by it.

Q. Is it not considered a position of very high honor?—A. It should be. I wanted to make this statement because the Committee took the other view of it. They may be right, I do not want to set my judgment against any full committee, but they asked me for a report and I have made it and submitted it to them.

Q. Do you in this report set forth the facts as shown by other great expositions?—A. Yes, sir; it is all there.

Q. You will not fail to give us a copy of it?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I understand that in submitting the estimate as to the Construction Department you do so without any special knowledge as to the items, but under the belief that these expenditures as a whole can be reduced without detriment to the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir; I think those ought to be reduced if possible, and I believe it can be done, and expenditures kept to $20,000,000. I do not think we ought to go over that; and I believe that being known and bounds being set there, they will have to do it, I think they will do it. However, I will say we really need more space than we have got.

Q. I understood you to state in your report that the total cost of the buildings at the Centennial was $5,242,000.—A. Yes, whatever the sum was.

Q. And the total cost of the buildings here, as I recall, is estimated at $7,286,000?

Mr. BURNHAM. Yes, sir; and there is more than double the space.

SPACE.

Q. Now, as to the question of space, because there is an increase of over $2,000,000 in the Construction Department on the basis of Mr. Burnham's estimate, have you had applications to warrant you in believing that this additional space is necessary?

The WITNESS. What additional space?

Q. I mean the additional exhibit space that will be provided over the space provided at the Centennial?—A. Oh, certainly.

Q. You think, then, there is no excess of space, and that you will need all the space provided by the Construction Department?—A. Yes, sir, and more.

Q. Your opinion is founded on the applications already filed?—A. Yes, sir. We have got something like 4,500,000 feet of Exposition space, somewhere in that neighborhood. We have got applications from other countries, and our own exhibitors in excess of that already.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF AWARDS, TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AWARDS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION, NOVEMBER 16, 1891.

The honorable Thomas L. Williams, chairman, and the honorable members of the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Awards, World's Columbian Commission.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to the by-law of the World's Columbian Commission, governing the subject of awards of the World's Columbian Exposition, which is as follows: "There shall be a Committee on Awards, to be appointed by the President, consisting of twelve Commissioners, which is authorized to meet at the call of the chairman, and shall have charge of the subject of awards, and who shall, in connection with the Director-General, select and appoint the Board of Judges, subject to the approval of the Commission. Said committee is empowered to employ a secretary at a salary not to exceed $5,000 per annum;" and in compliance with the request of your honorable committee for information and suggestions upon the subject of awards, I have the honor to submit the statements and recommendations herein contained, in accordance with the following memorandum of the Committee on Awards, to which you have invited my attention:

MEMORANDUM OF THE COMMITTEE ON AWARDS

"The data that are desirable for presenting this case to Congress by this committee will be the precedents in connection with the Committee on Awards for the Centennial, for the Vienna Exposition and for the Paris Exposition of 1889. A statement should be made in this connection showing the grouping of these expositions and that of the World's Columbian Exposition, the number of groups in each, the amount of space covered, the comparison of the exhibitors at each, and an estimate of the number of exhibitors at our own, making a liberal allowance for the well-known desire of the United States for a large national display. Our people generally being given to fairs and the display of their products and manufactures, and it being fair to estimate that this Exposition will be very much larger than any that yet preceded it, consequently and necessarily, more judges and a larger expenditure of money will be required than in any of the former expositions.

"The sub committee, in making out their report to the committee, ought to elaborate on the distinction between the Committee on Awards, and any other

With reference to the precedents furnished by the administrative systems award at the Vienna Exposition in 1873, at the Centennial in 1876, and at t Paris Exposition in 1889, I have to say at the outset, that the Centennial Co mission made several radical departures from the precedents that had previou obtained in foreign exhibitions. The most important of these was the awarding premiums on the recommendation of individual jurors embodied in signed repo stating the precise qualities of excellence which justified the awards. This n plan of award was highly commended in his official report by Hon. Francis Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial, whose suggestions a recommendations on this subject were followed with almost literal exactness Hon. Robert T. Porter, Superintendent of Eleventh Census, in the able a comprehensive paper on the subject of awards, which he submitted to t World's Columbian Commission at its second meeting, in September, 1890.

In addition to the statements made in those valuable reports, I may say th the granting of awards on the vote of a majority of the members of a jury, wit out precise statements of the motive which prompts the decision, has alwa been unsatisfactory. Its secrecy and irresponsibility incite the exhibitors use, and the judges to yield to, unfair or, at least improper influences. The o jections to this system were felt at the first International Exhibition in Lond in 1851, and at the second, in Paris in 1855, they proved so noticeable that in l report on that exposition, Prince Napoleon, the President of the French Co mission, recommended that for future expositions, no juries or awards of a kind should be provided for. After the close of the Paris Exposition in 1 the commissioners of all the leading nations met in conference on the subject awards, and adopted a resolution recommending that in the future "no prize of a kind be awarded, but that reports on every class of products be made and sign by the makers." No international exhibition has yet taken so radical a dep ture from traditional usage, but one or two recent foreign exhibitions of smal scope have adopted that system, and, I am informed, with results most satisf tory to exhibitors, judges, and managers.

Although the commissioner of Austria at the Paris Exposition of 1867 proved the new system, the Austrian Commission did not feel justified in attem ing to introduce it at the Vienna Exposition in 1873. The medals awarded Vienna were uniform in size, in material, and in the design of the obverse si but the ground of award was stated in the inscription, and illustrated in the sign on the reverse side, and voluminous reports were printed by the Austri Government covering the entire scope of the exposition and constituting by the most valuable contribution to technical and commercial literature up to th time made in connection with any industrial exhibition. These reports ho

given to nearly half the exhibitors at the Centennial—several thousand in excess of the number, in the words of President Walker, that would have been given had reasonable tests been applied. This result, however, by no means invalidates the claims of the system of individual reports as to the grounds of awards to the confidence of the exhibitors on the score of fairness, or to the adherence of exposition managers on the score of simplicity and economy.

In no international exposition, up to this time, have the principles on which the system of awards was based, and the carrying out of these principles in actual practice, been thoroughly satisfactory to either exhibitors or exhibition managers. To control the system of awards so as to protect the interests of the purchasing and consuming public, by insuring the publication of absolutely truthful statements regarding the character of articles on which premiums are bestowed, should be the aim of the World's Columbian Commission. It is no longer necessary to invite exhibitors to these expositions by offers of profuse awards. Those who wish to exhibit are so numerous that the most rigid and exclusive policy is necessarily enforced. The mere admission to one of the international expositions is honor enough for ordinary products, and in France the official notification that an exhibit has been accepted for one of the Paris Expositions is widely advertised as an evidence of merit only second to the actual award of an exposition medal. I believe it will be generally admitted by those who have participated in the great international expositions of the past that all the most honorable and most successful producers and manufacturers of the world have come to be satisfied with the plan of individual reponsibility in recommending awards, and to regard it in the highest degree conducive to their own pecuniary interests, and if that conclusion is correct it eliminates all doubt and difficulty from the choice of a system, and leaves the details of administration alone to be considered and adjusted.

Before passing to these details, I desire to call the attention of your committee and the Commission to a matter which seems to be of primary importance. I am persuaded by my inquiries of members of your committee, and of members of the Commission not on the committee, that it was the purpose of the Committee of Awards, in the report submitted to the Executive Committee, and subsequently to the Commission in November, 1890, to recommend the adoption of the system which, in the language of President Walker, "has come to be called the American system of awards—by which it is intended to substitute for the anonymous verdict of a jury the personal decision of a responsible judge."

I am quite sure, also, that the Commission desires to adopt the "American system," and thought it was doing so in adopting the report of the committee. The language of the report is as follows:

"Awards shall be granted upon specific points of excellence or advancement formulated in words by a board of judges or examiners, who shall be competent experts."

And it should be understood from the outset that the Board of Judges is to have authority to delegate to individual expert members the duty of examining and reporting upon exhibits, and that such reports must be signed by the makers and approved by the Board of Judges before the awards which they recommend are confirmed by the World's Columbian Commission.

I now pass to certain considerations regarding the membership of the juries of award constituting the Board of Judges, provided for by the action of the Commission, and touching the practical method of organizing jury work, and in response to the very pertinent suggestion of your committee, I will give some statistics on these subjects drawn from the history of the expositions at Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris.

THE VIENNA EXHIBTION OF 1873.

Like every other department of the Vienna Exhibition, the international jury was organized upon a grand scale, nearly one thousand members receiving appointments. Of this vast number, however, not more than one-half were ever in service at one time, and not over one-third actually went through with the duties assigned them. The list was composed of men exceptionally eminent in the world of industry, science, and art, and the policy of the exhibition management was to make membership in the jury of awards a personal distinction, and no compensation in any form was given save that some of the governments represented subsequently paid for written reports on the subjects covered by the jury work, and experts, when called upon, were generally paid for their attendence by the government which they represented.

There *was nothing unusual* about the form of the organization at Vienna. A

jury, whose number is given herewith, was formed for each of twenty-six great groups of the Exposition, which were as follows:

1. Mining and metallurgy, 31 jurors.
2. Agricultural, horticultural, and forestry, 76 jurors.
3. Chemical industry, 45 jurors.
4. Substances of food as products of industry, 91 jurors.
5. Textile industry and clothing, 105 jurors.
6. Leather and India rubber industry, 23 jurors.
7. Metal industry, 48 jurors.
8. Wood industry, 34 jurors.
9. Slate, earthenware, and glass, 35 jurors.
10. Fancy goods, 21 jurors.
11. Paper industry and stationery, 23 jurors.
12. Graphic arts and industrial drawing, 24 jurors.
13. General machinery, 35 jurors.
14. Philosophical and surgical instruments, 20 jurors.
15. Musical instruments, 14 jurors.
16. Art of war, 44 jurors.
17. Navy, 13 jurors.
18. Civil engineering, public works, and architecture, 20 jurors.
19. Private dwelling houses, arrangements and decorations, 6 jurors.
20. Farm houses, arrangements, furniture, and utensils, 5 jurors.
21. National domestic industries, 12 jurors.
22. Art as applied to industries, 5 jurors.
23. Art as applied to religion, 6 jurors.
24. This group consisted of loan collections of the fine arts, and there were no exhibits allowed for competition, and no jury was appointed.
25. Fine arts; productions since the London Exposition of 1862, 39 jurors.
26. Education, teaching and instruction, 70 jurors.

Supplementary to these groups were six collective exhibitions, the juries for which were made up of selections from the membership of the regular group juries. The collective exhibitions were as follows:

History of inventions, history of industry, 6 jurors.

Cremona musical instruments (no jury).

The use of waste materials and their products, 8 jurors.

The history of prices, and the representation of the commerce and trade of the world, 14 jurors.

There was a special jury of six members appointed to examine exhibits not thought of when the classification was arranged.

The numbers I have given as composing these juries comprise a president and two vice-presidents for each group jury, one official reporter who was selected from the members of the group jury, and all the substitutes and experts who were at any time employed in the work. In addition to the officers named, the Director-General had the right to appoint, and did appoint, one delegate on every jury where he desired to be represented, and foreign commissioners were also allowed to appoint a delegate, or to be present themselves at the deliberations of the jury and to take part therein, for the purpose of seeing that the merits of exhibits were fairly explained, though with no right of voting as to granting of awards.

These group juries were organized in one grand board of judges under the presidency of Prince Schwarzenberg, with three vice-presidents, the ambassador of the Netherlands, the ambassador of Brazil, and the ambassador of Sweden and Norway. Counting officers, secretaries, substitutes, and experts, the total number of judges at Vienna was nine hundred and sixty. The group juries were subdivided into as many sections as were necessary to completely cover the exhibits in all the departments. Excellent system was maintained in the matter of records and in the recommendation of names for awards. Each sectional jury in the Machinery Department had the right to select from other juries competent persons who were judges of the working and performance of the respective machines in that group to act as expert advisers in judging these machines, and these experts had the right to vote on awards.

An attempt was made to organize an exhibit of female work, and also to have a pavilion showing articles for the nurture, instruction, and comfort of children, and on the two juries which it was proposed to create in connection with these exhibitions ladies were to be allowed to serve. The attempt, however, did not result in any practical employment of women as jurors, the exhibits not being sufficiently important to require attention.

The juries on live stock, dairy products, horticulture, viticulture and pomol-

ogy were made up of members of the regular group juries, who were drawn therefrom by invitation or by direction of their respective governments.

The number of jurors allowed to each government was in proportion to the number of exhibitors, one to each one hundred or fractional part thereof.

There were 70,000 separate exhibits at the Vienna Exhibition display by 42,000 exhibitors, to whom 26,000 awards were granted.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1889

Before passing to the first American Exposition, the Centennial, I will take up the organization of the juries and the systems of award at the Paris Exposition of 1889, in order that the European systems may be understood and compared before I proceed to the discussion of the same class of work in America.

The general organization of all the French expositions is alike. The classification adopted in all of them is practically the same, and the system of awards has remained substantially unchanged since the first important French Exposition, that of 1855. The juries at the French Exposition of 1889 were organized as follows: A fixed total number of jurors was determined upon by the Director-General, in consultation with other ministers of the Government, and this number apportioned between France and the foreign governments, giving to France a little more than one-half of the total membership. The foreign jurors were assigned to the respective foreign countries participating in the exposition, generally in proportion to the amount of space they occupied and the importance of their exhibits. The French classification is as follows (it will be noted that the French use the word "group" to represent the grand divisions of the classification, instead of the word "department" as used in our classification):

Group 1.—Fine arts.
2.—Education and instruction.
3.—Furniture and accessories.
4.—Textile fabrics and wearing apparel.
5.—Raw materials and manufacturing products.
6.—Mechanical industries and electricity.
7.—Food products.
8.—Agriculture, viticulture, and fisheries.
9.—Horticulture.

The jurors were divided among these exhibits in proportion to the total number of exhibits in each, counting the foreign as well as the French contributions. Each group jury was divided into as many class juries as were required to conveniently examine the several classes of products which together form the group. Each class jury elected from its own members a president, vice-president, and secretary, and its members proceeded to examine the exhibits in the class assigned to them for inspection. They had the power to decide finally upon the distribution of the bronze medals and diplomas of honor, which are the two lower grades of award, but they could only recommend to the group jury the names of such exhibitors as they deemed worthy of the gold and silver medals, which are the two highest classes of awards. In examining the products assigned to them, they had the right to call to their assistance members of other class juries or outside experts to aid them by advice and participate in the discussions, but with no right to vote on awards. These class juries were expected in 1889 to complete their work of examination in five weeks from the time of their organization.

The next higher class of juries, the group juries, were made up of the presidents and secretaries of the group juries, and each group jury had a president and two vice-presidents selected from outside the class juries which composed it. The offices of president and vice-presidents of the various group juries were distributed among the various nations which participated in the exposition, but the secretary of each group jury was appointed by the director-general, and was either a Frenchman or a foreigner nominated by one of the foreign commissions. The group jury summoned each class jury successively to sit with it in revision of the work of the class jury as to awards for exhibits in each class of products, and each member of the class jury had a right to vote with the members of the group jury in deciding upon the award of gold and silver medals.

When the reports of the work of the group juries were completed and ready for revision, they were handed to the jury of presidents, which was composed of the presidents and vice-presidents of the several group juries. The president of the jury of presidents was the president of the French national commission, and the secretaries of the Commission were directed to keep the records of the jury of presidents. The jury of presidents decided upon the special award, either in the way of decorations or grants of money, and also had the right to revise

the work of the subordinate juries, but the commission alone had the right to decide appeals and conflicts of jurisdiction between the various juries.

At the Paris Exposition of 1889 there were appointed 1,000 jurors and 333 substitutes, of which 69 jurors and 21 substitutes were assigned to the class of fine arts and proportionate numbers to the other classes of exhibits. The regulations required that these jurors should be appointed a year in advance of the opening of the Exposition. There was no compensation for jury service, and, so far as the Government of France is concerned, no pay for making special reports. At the Exposition of 1889 there were upwards of 50,000 exhibitors, and the number of awards bestowed is unofficially stated to be 34,800.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

The report of the chief of the bureau of awards at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia is admirable in its discussion of the principles generally applicable to the subject of awards in international expositions, but it is entirely wanting in those details which would make it valuable as a guide for our procedure in the organization of jury work in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

I take it for granted that the failure to report, to state in detail how the work of the jury was organized and the actual expense attending it, is due to the fact that the department was early involved in serious difficulties of organization which necessitated a change in its management and a going over of the most of the work that had been done up to the opening of the Exposition.

The classification of the Centennial Exposition afforded no guide for the jurors in their work of examination, as it was decided before the jury was appointed that all the exhibits should be grouped for jury work on an entirely different basis from that which appears in the classification. There were seven departments in the regular classification of the Centennial, but for jury work the exhibits were divided into thirty-eight groups, and among these groups were apportioned 233 judges, 115 Americans and 118 foreigners. It had been intended to employ 250 for the work, but the declinations at the last moment and the illness of several who had been invited, reduced the number to that above stated. The grouping for jury work and the number of jurors assigned to each group were as follows:

Group.	Department.	Jurors.	No.
1	Minerals, mining, and metallurgy	10 American, 12 foreign	22
2	Pottery, glass, and artificial stone	5 American, 5 foreign	10
3	Chemistry and pharmacy, with apparatus	5 American, 5 foreign	10
4	Animal and vegetable products and machinery relating thereto	7 American, 12 foreign	19
5	Fish and fisheries	2 American, 1 foreign	3
6	Forestry and lumber	3 American, 4 foreign	7
7	Furniture, upholstery, wooden ware	3 American, 3 foreign	6
8	Cotton, linen, and other fabrics	7 American, 6 foreign	13
9	Wool and silk fabrics, and machinery	5 American, 10 foreign	15
10	Clothing, furs, India-rubber goods	5 American, 4 foreign	9
11	Jewelry, watches, silverware, bronzes	2 American, 3 foreign	5
12	Leather and manufactures of leather	4 American	4
13	Paper, stationery, printing, and book-making	5 American, 2 foreign	7
14	Apparatus of heating, lighting, etc	2 American	2
15	Builders' hardware, tools, cutlery, etc	4 American, 3 foreign	7
16	Military and sporting arms, weapons, etc	3 American, 3 foreign	6
17	Carriages, vehicles, and accessories	2 American, 2 foreign	4
18	Railway plant, rolling stock, engines, etc	3 American, 3 foreign	6
19	Vessels and apparatus of transportation	3 American, 1 foreign	4
20	Motors, hydraulic and pneumatic apparatus	5 American, 4 foreign	9
21	Machine tools, for wood, metal, and stone	4 American 5 foreign	9
22	Sewing machines and apparatus	3 American, 1 foreign	4
23	Agricultural machines and implements	3 American, 4 foreign	7
24	Medical and surgical instruments	2 American, 2 foreign	4
25	Instruments of precision and research	6 American, 5 foreign	11
26	Architecture and engineering	4 American. 5 foreign	9
27	Plastic and graphic art	7 American, 12 foreign	19
28	Education and science	4 American, 4 foreign	8
29	Horticulture	4 American	4
30	Horses, mules, and asses	13 American, 1 foreign	13
31	Neat cattle	13 American. 2 foreign	15
32	Sheep	6 American, 2 foreign	8
33	Swine	2 American. 2 foreign	4
34	Dogs	4 American, 1 foreign	5
35	Poultry	5 American, 1 foreign	6
36	Pomology	13 American	13
37	State and collective exhibits	3 American, 2 foreign	5
	On appeals	10 American	10

Nearly half of these judges served on two groups, and still the number of judges to a group was comparatively small. A great deal of ground was covered by the Centennial judges, but it was evident at the close of the Exposition that their work had not been as discriminating as it should be, even though they were liberally paid. The American judges received $600 each, and the foreign judges $1,000 each for their services.

The regulations for the juries at the Centennial were as follows:

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF THE JUDGES OF AWARDS.

1. Awards shall be based upon written reports attested by the signature of of their authors.

2. Two hundred and fifty judges have been appointed to make such reports, one-half of whom are foreigners and one-half citizens of the United States. They have been selected for their known qualifications and character, and are presumed to be experts in the groups to which they have been respectively assigned. The foreign members of this body have been appointed by the Commission of each country in conformity with the distribution and allotment to each adopted by the United States Centennial Commission. The judges from the United States have been appointed by the Centennial Commission.

3. Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit. The elements of merit shall be held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and cost.

4. To facilitate the examination by the judges of the articles exhibited, they have been classified in groups. To each of these groups a competent number of judges (foreign and American) has been assigned by the United States Centennial Commission. Besides these, certain objects in the departments of Agriculture and Horticulture, which will form temporary exhibitions, have been arranged in special groups, and judges will be assigned to them hereafter.

5. The judges will meet for organization on May 24, at 12 m., at the judges' pavilion. They will enter upon the work of examination with as little delay as practicable, and will recommend awards without regard to the nationality of the exhibitor.

6. The judges assigned to each group will choose from among themselves a chairman and a secretary. They must keep regular minutes of their proceedings. Reports recommending awards shall be made and signed by a judge in each group, stating the grounds of the proposed award; and such report shall be accepted, and the acceptance signed by a majority of the judges in such group.

7. The reports of the judges recommending awards based on the standards of merit referred to in section 3 must be returned to the chief of the Bureau not later than July 31, to be transmitted by him to the Centennial Commission.

8. Awards will be finally decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, in compliance with the act of Congress of June 1, 1872, and will consist of a special report of the judges on the subject of the award, together with a diploma and a uniform bronze medal.

9. Upon matters not submitted for competitive trial, and upon such others as may be named by the Commission, the judges will prepare reports showing the progress made during the past hundred years.

10. Vacancies in the corps of judges will be filled by the authority which made the original appointment.

No exhibiter can be a judge.

An exhibiter who is not the manufacturer or producer of the article exhibited shall not be entitled to any award.

11. The chief of the Bureau of Awards will be the representative of the United States Centennial Commission in its relations to the judges. Upon request he will decide all questions which may arise during their proceedings in regard to the interpretation and application of the rules adopted by the Commission relating to awards, subject to an appeal to the Commission.

A. T. GOSHORN,
Director-General.

There were nearly 31,000 exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition, and of these 13,104 received awards at the hands of the jury.

I have not undertaken in this review of the systems of awards at previous expositions to give the amount of space covered by each class or group of exhibits, for the reason that in practice the lines of demarcation between groups and &c.

partments have generally been broken down by the systems of installation and various kinds of exhibits placed together. A correct general idea can be had, however, of the limits of jury work by comparing the number of jurors in similar groups at the several exhibitions.

AWARDS FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Before making any suggestions regarding the organization and work of the Board of Judges already provided by your committee for the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, I may be permitted to say that the admirable and scientific system of classification adopted by the Commission, supplemented by a grand series of exhibition buildings corresponding in their scope to the respective departments of the classification, and thus making our system of classification and installation one and the same, will enable the work of the judges to be performed under much more favorable conditions than at any other international exhibition. If taken promptly in hand and intelligently organized, the jury work at the Exposition will give universal satisfaction, and be an example for world's fairs in the future.

With regard to the work necessary at this moment for your honorable committee, I beg to suggest that in order to secure the services of the best and most thoroughly competent men to serve at the Exposition of 1893 correspondence should be begun without further delay. It is true that the services of these jurors will not be required until more than eighthen months from this time, but the longer notice they have of the probable requirements of the work, and the longer the time that is given them for preparation, the more intelligent and efficient service they will give from the very day when their duties begin.

All information for jurors in considering exhibits should be submitted before May 1, 1893, and the blank circulars which are to be provided should be sent out to intending exhibitors at an early day. As a matter of fact, that blank circular should go out to every exhibitor when his preliminary application for space is answered, and we would save ourselves considerable trouble and future annoyance and unnecessary work if we were to require the return of these circulars, appropriately and plainly filled out, before a permit for the occupation of space in any department of this Exposition could be finally issued to any exhibitor.

By the 1st May, 1893, acceptances should have been received and recorded from every person who is to serve upon the Board of Judges. Information should have been sent out as to the best routes on which to reach the city, and, when requested, advice as to the accommodations for judges and their families during their stay at the Exposition. Everything possible should be done to promote their convenience in coming and going, and their comfort while they remain. By far the larger number of them will need no advice or assistance in this respect, but there will be many cases in which such information will be exceedingly welcome.

I suggest that at once after the opening of the Exposition a systematic examination should be begun regarding the number and character of exhibits in the Exposition, and that the circulars of information should be verified by comparison with the records of the different departments and the official catalogue, and by the inspection of the exhibits themselves. The experience of previous expositions indicates that considerable delay may be expected in getting this information satisfactorily collected, and as it is fair to presume that a large number of scientific men, instructors in institutions of learning, managers and superintendents of industrial establishments, etc., who usually take a vacation in midsummer, will be invited to serve on the jury, I suggest that the actual inspection by jurors should not be begun before July 1, 1893.

Owing to the imperfect and unsatisfactory organization of the Bureau of Awards in its earliest form, the Centennial Commission was subjected to more annoyance, delay, and unnecessary expense than was experienced in the administration of all the other departments of the Philadelphia Exhibition. At the time when the juries should have been ready for work a new Chief of the Bureau of Awards had to be secured, and four months were consumed in jury work where six weeks ought to have sufficed. The work of the group juries was not completed until September 15, and the revising of that work was protracted to a much later date. I think I am justified in saying that if the jury for the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 is completely organized by July 1, the examination of exhibits may be completed by August 10, and the work of revising by September 1; but this can only be accomplished by an organization of the work at an early date, and the employment, at least as early as May 1, 1893, of an active and intelligent corps of clerks. There will be at that time in every one of

the Exposition departments capable clerical subordinates whose efficiency has been proved and who are intimately acquainted not only with the exhibits but with the exhibitors in their respective departments, and whose services in these departments may be dispensed with by reason of the completion of a large share of the departmental work and the presence at the Exposition of most of the exhibitors with whom correspondence and negotiations have been in progress. These employés will be available for transfer to this work, and will be better qualified to take it up than an equal number of men secured in any other way, even if the force were organized and under pay from the present time.

As suggested above, the first work of this force should be to see that the exhibits admitted and in place in the Exposition are reported with such information for the judges as the previous regulations may require. There will be many exhibits in place at that time concerning which, by inadvertence or accident, no information will have reached us, and there will be many exhibits withheld from the Exposition at the last moment, concerning which information will have been sent, and many of the circulars will be incorrectly or illegibly filled up. All these things should be checked and corrected, and in many cases in which no reply has been received as to whether the exhibits of a particular manufacturer or producer are intended for competition or not, that fact should be ascertained.

It is expected that the official catalogue of the World's Columbian Exposition will be ready and will serve as a schedule for use in checking exhibits as they are examined by individual members of the jury. If it is not ready, special lists of the exhibits comprised in the group or groups which may be assigned for the inspection of the several juries must be made out and printed, with blank leaves between each printed page, in order that memoranda may be made concerning exhibits as the judges pass on their tour of inspection.

An ample supply of stationery of all kinds will necessarily be prepared and issued for the use of the various juries, on requisition of their officers, and I recommend that a number of competent stenographers be retained to aid in making up the reports when the examination of each group shall have been completed. Record books should also be kept, in which may be entered the recommendations of the group juries as to the awards which should be granted in each group of exhibits, and these records, certified by the president and secretary of each group jury, should finally be submitted to the department jury and eventually to the Commission for confirmation.

The work will by no means end with the closing up of the labors of the various juries in raw materials, manufactured products, machinery, and fine arts. There will be a series of agricultural and horticultural exhibitions constantly renewed through the entire summer, and the live-stock show will require a number of skilled judges of wide reputation very largely in excess of any other department, in comparison to the number of exhibits which they will examine.

I do not discuss at this time the preparation of official reports on the various features of the Exposition which will be naturally demanded by the people of the country. Should it be determined that a series of such reports ought to be issued by the General Government, provision can be made by Congress in 1893 by appropriations for that purpose.

THE BOARD OF JUDGES.

After consultation with the chiefs of the thirteen executive departments of the Exposition having jurisdiction over the installation and display of exhibits, I have decided to recommend the appointment of 659 judges of award, and would suggest that they be distributed in the several departments as follows:

Department.	No. of juries.	No. of judges
A.—Agriculture	9	63
B.—Horticulture	10	50
C.—Live stock	53	159
D.—Fisheries	5	25
E.—Mines and mining	12	60
F.—Machinery	6	36
G.—Transportation exhibits	4	22
H.—Manufactures	13	65
J.—Electricity	5	35
K.—Fine arts	8	40
L.—Liberal arts	9	71
M.—Ethnology	3	18
N.—Forestry	3	15
Total		659

I desire also to recommend that a special jury with a sufficient number of competent members drawn from the regular group juries be instructed to select and recommend for an award the exhibit showing the best and most satisfactory installation in each department.

I recommend also that no juries be organized for the classes comprising agricultural implements in the Department of Agriculture and musical instruments in the Department of Liberal Arts, as a large majority of the intending exhibitors in those classes unhesitatingly declare their preference for that arrangement.

I recommend that each of the 500 judges outside of the Department of Live Stock be paid six dollars ($6.00) per day for every day, not exceeding forty, in which he is actually and necessarily employed in the work of examining the exhibits, preparing reports and sitting with the jury in considering the same. I recommend that the 159 judges in the Live Stock Department be paid at the same rate and under the same conditions, except that their services should be limited to ten days. I recommend that this payment of a per diem allowance be made in lieu of expenses, and that no salary be allowed for the following reasons:

I believe that we should fix the standard of character and attainments for judges of the World's Columbian Exposition so high that an appointment to the Board of Judges will be a personal distinction, equal at least to that of honorary membership in any of the great associations of art, literature, science, or industry of this or any other country. I am convinced that the honor thus conferred will be for all a consideration far above pecuniary compensation, and would enable us to command the services of many men whom a salary would not attract. If the service is thus honorary, the compensation should be purely in the nature of a reimbursement for necessary expenses, and is therefore properly made a "per diem." I do not recommend the payment of traveling expenses, for the reason that we should not confer the honor of an invitation to serve as a member of the Board of Judges on any man who does not feel enough interest in the World's Columbian Exposition to visit it on its own account without reference to the probability of being appointed on that board.

To those who may urge that discriminating work can not be expected of judges unless they are paid, I would say that the very fact that judges are made personally responsible for the opinions they express and the recommendations they make, and are required to sign their reports, insures care and accuracy in their work to a degree which no money payments can secure. In comparison with the personal and professional reputation involved in reports of this character, the pay is an insignificant matter. The plan of giving judges a salary or honorarium has been tried at but one international exhibition—that at Philadelphia—and the results there were confessedly no more satisfactory than in previous exhibitions, where no pay at all, even for expenses, was given. The question of economy is not to be lightly disregarded, and on the plan I suggest, the per diem allowance for all the judges would probably not exceed $130,000.

I submit no estimates of the cost of clerical work, printing, salary of secretary, or incidental expenses, as they are matters which the committee can readily determine.

I recommend that each judge be given a handsomely engraved commission as a memorial of his services at the World's Columbian Exposition.

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

With reference to the designs for the medals and diplomas of award, I would respectfully recommend that the artists of the United States be invited to submit models and drawings for the same to a competent committee, and that $500 be offered and paid for the design for a medal which shall be deemed most appropriate and artistic, and $250 each for the two designs for the medal which shall stand next in merit to the one selected. I recommend that the same prizes be offered and paid respectively for the best design for the diploma, and the two designs next in merit to the one selected, and that all the designs for which prizes are given become the property of the World's Columbian Commission. It is not unlikely that occasion may arise in which the Commission may be desirous of conferring a special medal or diploma on some consideration not connected with the general subject of awards, and not now in contemplation. In that case, the possession and ownership of these designs will be a matter of decided advantage.

As an international exhibition under national auspices, it is necessary that the World's Columbian Exposition should be able to give the sanction and au-

thority of the United States Government to all awards which it bestows upon exhibitors. To this end I had the honor to make to the Commission at its recent session the following recommendation:

I would recommend that your honorable Commission take under consideration the propriety of requesting of Congress the passage of an act providing that the medals awarded for excellence of exhibit, or features, or to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, when designed be struck at one of the mints of the United States, and that the provisions of the coinage act against counterfeiting or imitating the coins of the United States shall apply to the medals so issued.

I am unofficially advised that the Director of the Mint intends, in connection with the United States Government exhibit, to give a practical exhibition of the process of striking medals, and that presses will be installed for that purpose. I recommend that your honorable committee consider the propriety of ascertaining whether the Director of the Mint will undertake to strike the medals of award in the Government building at the World's Columbian Exposition. An arrangement to that effect would very greatly add to the value of the medals as memorials of the Exposition.

I am likewise informed, unofficially, that a working exhibit will be made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and, if that design is carried out, I would similarly recommend that arrangements be made if possible to have the diplomas of awards engraved and printed in the United States Government building on the Exposition grounds. In this connection I would also suggest that a statutory enactment be had to secure the said diplomas under the provisions of the copyright law from imitation or reproduction.

I submit no estimate of the expense of engraving and printing the diplomas, or for cutting the die and striking the medals, for the reason that if they are provided as herein recommended, the Government officers can more accurately estimate the cost.

The number of awards to be given in proportion to the number of exhibitors is always an important and serious question at an international exhibition, and requires the most careful consideration. While the number of exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition promises to be far greater than was ever before assembled at a world's fair, it is possible that the character of the exhibits will be so high that the awards may properly be proportionately equal to the numbers given at previous exhibitions. I would recommend that the policy of the Commission should be strongly conservative in respect to this matter and the tendency should invariably be to limit rather than enlarge the number of awards. In no other way can their value and importance be maintained in the judgment of the intelligent public.

It is the practice of foreign exhibitions to limit by previous regulations the number of awards which will be bestowed, and if the judges recommend more than are provided for, the lists of those considered worthy are revised and cut down, a process which invariably causes great dissatisfaction. I believe the better policy to be to lay down strict regulations as to the points of excellence for which awards may be granted, and then trust to the good sense of the judges, and the dignity of the Commission, which will have the final revision of the list, to make the awards of the World's Columbian Exposition more highly prized than those of any previous exhibition have been.

I earnestly recommend to the attention of the honorable committee the importance of requiring the judges to give careful attention to, and accurate statements regarding economy of production in all branches of industry. It was disregard of this factor in estimating the importance of exhibits which robbed the awards at the Centennial of much of their value, and we should studiously avoid falling into the same error.

Certain prizes of money and other special awards are likely to be offered by individuals and associations interested in various classes of exhibits at the Exposition, and I therefore recommend that the principle established in the acceptance of the money premiums offered in the Live Stock Department by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition be incorporated in a general regulation, and that the Director-General be authorized to accept such premiums on behalf of the Commission, on condition that all such awards be subject to the disposition of the World's Columbian Commission, in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the subject of awards.

I herewith submit the classification for the World's Columbian Exposition adopted by the World's Columbian Commission at its last session.

In the full belief that this important subject of awards—the most important sub-

ject remaining for the action of the Commission—will be wisely and satisfactorily treated through the judicious recommendations of your honorable committee, and thanking you for the confidence implied by your request for the fullest information at my hands, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Director General.

NOVEMBER 16, 1891.

TESTIMONY OF D. H. BURNHAM—Recalled.

D. H. BURNHAM recalled and examined.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Did you receive a notice from us for yesterday evening?—A. No, sir; I only received a notice about twenty-five minutes ago.

Q. Did you receive a notice to meet the committee at half past 7 last night?—A. No, sir; I did not. I was at home at half past 7 at Evanston.

Q. The sergeant-at-arms was notified to tell you.—A. I am very sorry, for I would have been here.

FIRE HOSE.

Q. I have not the notes before me and I will have to state it to you from my memory what was stated last night and ask if you have anything to reply.—A. Mr. Landy, representing some firm here in Chicago, testified that Mr. Preston and himself each bid for 8,000 feet of hose. The award was given to Mr. Preston, and he tried to find out what the bids were to satisfy himself whether Mr. Preston or himself was the lowest bidder, but he could not ascertain.

Mr. COMPTON. Pardon me for interrupting you——

Mr. COGSWELL. If I had the stenographer's report here I could read it.

Mr. COMPTON. He said he didn't bid.

Mr. COGSWELL. No, sir; he said he didn't bid on subsequent bids because of his experience with the 8,000 feet of hose bid. He said that he could not ascertain whether his bid or the bid of the other man was the lowest. Mr. Preston got the contract, and in ten hours after his bid was accepted for 8,000 feet of hose he delivered the same at Jackson Park, and Mr. Landy made the statement, as a man in the business, that there was no company in the country carrying a stock of over 3,000 feet of hose, and that no man could receive that bid and deliver it at Jackson Park in less than a week unless he had previous knowledge that he was to receive the bid. Have you anything to say in regard to that?—A. I only remember in a general way about that matter. It was not a regular bid; that was an emergency clause where the superintendent of the park notified us he must have hose at once, a certain amount of hose, and the purchasing agent was ordered to get that hose, and I remember in a certain way he did so. There was only one party who could furnish it at once, and I will ask this agent, if you desire, to give to you the details. Mr. Curtis had charge of it at the time, and he is storekeeper at the park, and Mr. Mulcahey is the purchasing agent.

Q. Suppose you have Mr. Curtis make a reply to the committee and forward it to Washington.—A. Yes, sir. He is chief storekeeper.

Q. Is he here?—A. He is at the park.

Mr. HENDERSON. Let him swear to that statement.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. It is also stated that a Mr. Butler, representing the Ætna Company, called at your office about fire extinguishers; that you politely gave him a seat and said the Committee on Buildings and Grounds were considering the question whether they should revoke their order to purchase all their stuff from Babcock, and after he had been sitting there about twenty minutes you came out of the committee room and called in a gentleman, afterwards ascertained to be a representative of the Babcock Company. Then after Mr. Butler had been there about an hour and a half you came in with your coat on your arm and told him that the Com-

mittee had done nothing and he must come again; that also you told him you should insist upon uniform hose appliances for the fire department. That afterwards his company in a communication to the Auxiliary Insurance committee offered, if they should have the exclusive privilege which was given to the Babcock Company, to furnish equally effective apparatus without charge, and that they were willing to pay some cash compensation for the privilege. That communication was sent to the Auxiliary Committee, and I want to know if you have heard of it?—A. I do not remember it.

Q. They never sent it to you?—A. They may have, but I do not remember it. The matter as you mention it to me is entirely new to my mind. I do not remember any of the details of it.

Q. As I remember, that was about all that affected your department?—A. It went to the Insurance Auxiliary Committee, you say?

Q. Yes.—A. I will look that up and see when it came to us, if it did.

LITHOGRAPHIC CONTRACT.

Q. Then there is another matter. A Mr. August E. Gans, representing Harris & Sons Lithographic Company, made a charge against the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, saying through favoritism Winters & Co. got an order to publish bird's-eye view lithographs, and that it was obtained from the fact that he presented Mr. Charles Graham's sketch, and intimated that Mr. Graham's sketch was rather by your procurement, and in that way the Winters Company, having Graham's sketch, had an advantage over their competitors; do you know anything about that?—A. Yes. I will say in regard to that, the matter was settled by a competition of sketches, as I remember. It was not my business; it was an affair of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, which was not under me, but I was called in as one. I did not know at the time Mr. Graham; but there is not the slightest question his sketch was so far in advance of all the rest that it was Maj. Handy's duty to accept it if it could be secured on a fair basis.

Q. All you had to do with Mr. Graham and the sketch was, after all the sketches had been offered, you were called in to give your opinion about it, and you advised for Mr. Graham's sketch?—A. They did not ask my opinion. Mr. Prettyman was the one he was after; I was simply called in as an adviser.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Did you or your bureau have any consultation with Mr. Graham when he was getting up that sketch?—A. I do not remember about that. It would be Mr. Prettyman if it was done, but as far as I am personally concerned there was nothing of the kind.

Q. While you were testifying you will remember that notes were taken of quite a number of statements to be filed; have you them ready?—A. We have got them nearly ready; we have to have some little time to get them in perfect shape.

Q. Will you have them ready to-day?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. If they are not ready to-day you can forward them to Washington.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. You must remember that you are going to submit a sworn statement of Mr. Curtis as to this 8,000 feet of hose.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if you desire to furnish any statement of Mr. Prettyman you can do so.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You can send them to Washington.

BASIS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION.

By the CHAIRMAN:

What is the basis of your estimate of $210,000 for "peristyle and buildings"?—A. [Exhibiting map.] Here it is. [Illustrating.] Crossing the east end of the great court is a colonnade broken in the center by a great triumphal arch, flanked on each side by two buildings, one of which is the Orchestral Musical Hall building and the other is the Casino. They are both quite large buildings, and together with this peristyle and the triumphal arch form what is called the peristyle, which is to cost $210,000, which is a light estimate for it.

INCIDENTAL BUILDINGS.

Q. Now, will you kindly give the committee the items for the estimated expenditure of $100,000 for incidental buildings?—A. The Colonel estimates that item might be cut down to $50,000. There is one building that would cost over $100,000, and that is the choral music hall. That is demanded, and if we have got to build that it will wipe out the entire amount itself.

Q. But, setting aside that item, what else is included in the $100,000 item?—A. We have no other; that was put in there to cover what we might have to spend. As you see, it would not be enough for one building that would come in that item.

Q. Suppose you set aside for a moment this estimate for a musical hall, what would then be the items of this $100,000?—A. It is put in there to catch such things as that. We did not expect that any one building would wipe it out, but we did expect there would be many other demands upon us which we would have to meet. I think that item is too small. For instance, we have found we have got to build one, or probably two, small fire-houses. We expected to put one in the machinery hall, but the Colonel and the chief of that department have made an arrangement so we can not put that fire-house in there. We have got to put it out on the grounds here. That would cost a certain amount of money. We have got to have another one somewhere near the southeast corner of the manufactures and liberal art building, and we have got to have another at the north end of the park. These have never been figured in. That item ought to be very largely increased. It ought to be double what it is, instead of having it reduced to $50,000, as the Colonel says.

PRESS BUILDING.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. How about this item of $50,000 for the press building?—A. It is a building the Director-General has asked us to have there. We have not estimated for the press in the administration building. It is all taken up, and, as he said in regard to the other buildings, there will not be room. There will have to be a press building, but whether we are to pay for it or somebody else I do not know: but it has been represented to us that we would have to pay for it.

Q. What will be the nature of this building?—A. It would be the headquarters for all the press force, where it would have every convenience to do their work, and I think it will be a necessity after the Exposition opens.

Q. Would you expect to charge them rent for office rooms?—A. If we build it, certainly.

Q. So you would expect an income from that?—A. Unless they blackmail us in their papers; I do not suppose they will do that.

Q. Oh, they wouldn't do that; they are in the habit of paying rental for their offices.—A. I do not suppose the newspapers would be charged any rent; that is my opinion.

MUSIC HALL.

Q. You speak of this hall for musical purposes; what is the estimate on that?—A. It is not in the budget at all.

Q. Would you expect that to be a source of revenue?—A. I hope so; it is my opinion it could be made a source of revenue.

Q. And that the revenue would exceed the cost?—A. I doubt that, sir.

Q. What do you estimate for that hall?—A. At least $100,000.

Q. Would you expect a revenue and also salvage to come inside the cost?—A. No, sir; I should guess that the revenue and salvage would amount to $75,000. That, Mr. Breckinridge, has been practically imposed upon us; I do not see any escape from it. There has been a choral director appointed, and he has been at work developing singing societies all through the country and in Europe; he has sent invitations to societies, and that is the only place we will have to accommodate them.

ENTRANCES.

Q. You have an item of entrances around the park of $50,000?—A. It will cost more than that; using the strictest economy will not enable us to get out of it at less cost than that, if that.

Q. What kind of an improvement is this?—A. There will be nine, probably ten entrances in the park where foot passengers and wagons and carriages can come in.

Q. Are they ornamental entrances?—A. Each entrance will have to be arranged so that paying passengers can enter at one place, employés at another, and people having passes, the Commission, the Directors, can go in at another. Of course there will have to be proper shelter and proper comfort arrangements whatever they may be. That will be quite expensive.

CONTRACTS.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Where you have let out contracts and have had occasion to let out subsequent contracts of the same kind has there been any falling off in the number of bidders between the second bidding and the first?—A. I do not know of anything of the kind myself.

Q. You mean by that you do not know of any parties, or have heard of any parties who have been so dissatisfied with your awarding of contracts that they have subsequently refused to make you any proposals?—A. I do not know of anything of the sort personally.

Q. Have you any reason to apprehend such is the fact?—A. I presume it would be the fact that in letting contracts for $7,000,000 worth of work there would be contingencies arise which would make men angry.

Q. Then you have not observed it?—A. No, sir; I do not know of anything personally. I should say in order that the committee may understand what is further required or may be further required that we have got some pretty big extras on several buildings on which there has not been competition and it is for this reason. At one time we made quite extensive changes right straight through due to the insecure condition of the construction, and when we did that we had to deal with the people already under contract because the contracts were partly executed and it was simply to furnish other work in addition to it.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
Chicago, April 8, 1892.

Mr. D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction:

DEAR SIR: On September 26, 1891, you notified me, as purchasing agent of the World's Columbian Exposition, that it was very important that 6,000 or 7,000 feet of hose be delivered at Jackson Park immediately, and I was instructed to secure it as quickly as possible. On that same afternoon I called at the places of business of eight or ten of the dealers, and left there written requests inviting proposals for furnishing the same free on board Jackson Park, together with hose carts and all necessary equipments for same. As this was on Saturday afternoon I found but few of the proprietors at their places of business. On the 28th of the same month proposals were received from the following parties:

	Pressure per square inch.	Price per linear foot.
	Pounds.	
Columbia Rubber Works	400	$0.55
Eureka Fire Hose Co., "Eureka" 3-ply	400	.90
Eureka Fire Hose Co., "Paragon" 2-ply	400	.80
Eureka Fire Hose Co., "Red Cross" 1-ply	400	.70
Eureka Fire Hose Co., "Surprise Jacket"	400	.70
Eureka Fire Hose Co., "Woven Jacket"	400	.55
Eureka Fire Hose Co., "Knit Jacket"	400	.55
Chicago Rubber Works, "Columbian," marked "L"	400	.60
Western Rubber Co	450	.67
Chicago Fire Hose Co., "Excel"	400	.70
Chicago Fire Hose Co., "National Jacket"	500	.80
W. D. Allen & Co., "Columbian," marked "D"	400	.58
W. H. Salisbury & Co	400	.57
E. B. Preston & Co	400	.52

There were some samples of hose offered which were rejected on account of quality.

I beg leave further to state that after collecting all these samples, at your request I invited Capt. Shepherd, of the insurance patrol, to inspect these samples and designate such as were suitable for use at Jackson Park, and to place in another class the samples which he regarded not up to the proper standard. After that had been done, yourself and the hydraulic engineer were called into the room, where a short consultation was held. During the afternoon of the same day the representative of E. B. Preston & Co., at your request, was sent for, when he made you the following proposition, which was accepted:

One No. 4 hose cart, with 50 feet of drag rope, rope reel, pipe-holder, tool box, with wrenches, etc., patent wheels 5 feet 2 inches in diameter, swede iron frame and forging, axle, 1 2½ by 30 inch wound and painted swivel-handled play pipe, 1 fire ax, 2 spanners, and 400 feet of 2½-inch knit-jacket hose, guaranteed to bear 400 pounds to the square inch and to be able to do good service for four years. The entire outfit to be delivered at Jackson Park for $285. All of above bids include automatic couplings.

Salvage confidential.

The said parties, Messrs. E. B. Preston & Co., agree to take off the hands of the Exposition Company from January 1 to June 1, 1894, each cart which is in good order—ordinary wear and tear excepted—at $36.50, each play pipe at $2.50, each ax at $1; for each 400 feet of hose which has not been soiled by use, $60, or a proportionate sum for any part of said 400 feet of hose; for each 400 feet of hose which has been soiled by use, but which is still fit for service, $20.

The Western Rubber Company offer to furnish one No. 1 hose cart at $70, and 30-inch wound and painted swivel play pipes $6 each.

Messrs. W. H. Salisbury & Co. offer to furnish No. 2 portable warehouse reels at $18 each.

Messrs. W. D. Allen & Co. offer to furnish No. 2 portable warehouse reels at $18 each, and 2½ by 24 inch swivel-handled play pipe, wound and painted, at $4.75 each.

The Eureka Fire Hose Company offer to furnish 2½ by 30 inch plain brass swivel-handled play pipes at $6 each.

Messrs. E. P. Preston & Co. offer to furnish sixteen hose carts, more or less, to be of regulation service cart No. 4, equipped as follows: To have 5 feet 2-inch patent wheels, swede iron frame, hose roller, tool box, reel to carry 500 feet of 2½-inch fire hose, rope reel, 50 feet of drag rope, pipe-holders, necessary wrenches and one fire ax attached, painted in English vermillion, nicely striped and lettered, for the sum of $75, and promise to deliver them all within forty-five days.

DELIVERY.

On the 1st day of October, they having on hand 2,000 feet of hose, delivered two carts, equipped as per contract.
On October 2 two carts, equipped as per contract.
On October 3 two carts, equipped as per contract.
On October 16 two carts, equipped as per contract.
On October 26 two carts, equipped as per contract.
On November 12 four carts, equipped as per contract.
On November 21 two carts equipped as per contract.

Very truly yours,

J. F. CURTIS.

NOTARY'S CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

I, Charles V. Barrington, a notary public in and for the said county of Cook, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that John F. Curtis, personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said instrument as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including the release and waiver of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and notarial seal, this 9th day of April, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.] CHARLES V. BARRINGTON,
Notary Public.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
Chicago, April 14, 1892.

SIR: Referring to the further inquiries of your honorable committee, I beg to submit the following:

(1) "Give list of watchmen, policemen, etc., together with States from which they came."

A complete list of watchmen now in the service of the Exposition, with the exception of such changes as have been made very recently, is given upon page 95, President Baker's reply to the questions propounded by you. The general superintendent at Jackson Park, Mr. Geraldine, reports that last fall a number of men not citizens of the State of Illinois were employed, but that every one now employed upon this force has been sworn in as special policemen, as citizens of this State in accordance with the law.

(2) "How many fire engines will be required, how many are in Jackson Park, and how many men will be required for each engine?"

We estimate that 6 steam engines, 12 chemical engines, 1,000 hand chemical extinguishers, and 4 hook-and-ladder outfits will be required during the Exposition. At present we have 2 two-horse chemical engines, 1 one-horse chemical and 1 steam fire engine. Each outfit as above, not including of course the hand extinguishers, will require the service of four men. These men sleep at the respective stations and are constantly on duty; no other shifts being anticipated.

(3) "What will be the cost of this intramural water transportation service?"

As nearly as I can estimate the cost to us if we operate the boats on the lagoons will be as stated in the budget submitted. If, however, we do not operate them ourselves but let the service as a concession there will be no outlay on our part other than for the preparation of landings, and the service will doubtless bring a profit to the Exposition company.

(4) "What will be the total expense of the hospital?"

5. "Give an estimate of the amount required to cover the cost of maintenance of the hospital during the Fair."

For reply to questions 4 and 5 I respectfully refer you to the answer of the President to the questions propounded by you, on pages 65, 66, and 67.

6. "Statement of the character of this hospital."

This will be essentially an emergency hospital for the first care of all cases of illness or injury occurring on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition during the Exposition proper. It is not purposed to keep any patients over night. Those requiring further hospital care will be sent to the city hospital; others to their homes or boarding places in the city, and in case further treatment is necessary names of competent city physicians and surgeons, not necessarily in the employ of the Medical Bureau, will be given them. These they may employ at their discretion.

Upon calculations made by the Medical Bureau, the total number of cases to be treated at this hospital will be in the neighbor of 16,314 during the one hundred and eighty days of the Exposition, or about 90 per day, providing the total number of visitors will reach 25,000,000. Inasmuch as the hospital is not to be continuously occupied, we have felt that the principles of hospital construction now in vogue need not be strictly enforced, thereby lessening the cost of the building; but at the same time a creditable showing should be made, for, while this hospital is in no way to be an exhibit, there will be many surgeons and physicians both from our own country and from abroad desirous of visiting same, who will inquire into its arrangement, construction, etc. The ratio of cases of sickness among the visitors at the Centennial was 1 of every 1,533, or a total of 6,463.

(7) "Statement of agreement with the city of Chicago for pumping stations; also conditions of same."

The World's Columbian Exposition has entered into an agreement with the city of Chicago to advance $200,000, without interest, toward building a pumping station at Hyde Park, the city to operate such station and the World's Columbian Exposition to pay a sum not exceeding $20 per million gallons for the water used until the close of the Exposition or until the station is turned over to the city of Chicago. An adequate and immediate water supply was one of the first requirements of our work, there being no means by which a supply of water could be obtained without the expenditure by the Exposition company of a sum exceeding the above amount. An agreement was secured with the city of Chicago as per the above statement, with the stipulation that after the close of the Exposition the money so advanced should be repaid by the city of Chicago to the World's Co-

lumbian Exposition, it being believed that the increased requirements of the city of Chicago would by that time demand such station.

(8) "Statement regarding arrangement with the city of Chicago for the erection of police station."

The nearest police station of Chicago being at such a distance from the grounds of the Exposition as to be almost inaccessible for our purpose, and the city having no available funds for the construction of such a station as would meet our needs in an emergency, an agreement was made whereby the World's Columbian Exposition is to advance a portion of the money necessary for building such a station as the city would need in the immediate vicinity of Jackson Park for their and our purposes; it being distinctly agreed that the sum so advanced by the World's Columbian Exposition should be returned by the city of Chicago at the close of the Exposition. This arrangement was therefore the best that could be made for securing, without delay, facilities for which we were in urgent and and immediate need. The estimated outlay was $60,000, of which sum the Exposition now advances under agreement, as above, only $45,000.

(9) "Itemized statement of the estimate of the electric-lighting system."

Installation of incandescent lamps:	
Cost of leasing electrical plant, installed complete and in working order (excepting fixtures, subways, and foundations of machinery) for 84,272 16-candle-power lamps, at $9 per lamp	$758,448.00
Cost of foundations for above machinery	20,000.00
Total	778,448.00
Installation of electric power for operating electric motors in buildings:	
Cost of generators, motors, and circuits for 3,000 horse-power capacity, all installed complete, excepting foundations	68,000.00
Cost of foundations for above	8,000.00
Total	76,000.00
Installation of arc light plant:	
Rental price for machines and apparatus for 5,000 arc lights, at $20 per lamp	100,000.00
Cost of providing foundations for above	3,000.00
Cost of moving machines from cars and erecting same on foundations	1,500.00
Cost of hanging 4,400 lamps in interior of building, not including cost of fixtures	12,000.00
Cost of circuits for 4,400 lamps in position	49,932.00
Cost of circuits for 600 street lamps in position, not including ducts	12,000.00
Cost of hanging 600 lamps in position, not including fixtures	1,200.00
Total	179,632.00

RECAPITULATION.

Incandescent light installation	778,448.00
Electric power installation	76,000.00
Arc light plant installation	179,632.00
Total	1,034,080.00

SUBWAYS AND DUCTS.

Main subway connecting main building with central station complete, including trimmings, cross-arms, supports, pins, and insulators	50,000.00
System of small ducts for street-lamp posts, telephone and fire alarm wires	10,000.00
Supports for cables under elevated railway and at terminals for main subways	4,905.51
Total	64,905.51

ELECTRIC FOUNTAINS.

Complete electrical equipment for two electric fountains, estimated to be 90 feet each in diameter and requiring each about 400 horse power of current, complete with generators, conductors, lamps, reflectors, lenses, screens, etc	$70,000.00
Installation of incandescent lamps for illuminating the water in cascade of main fountain	5,000.00
Total	75,000.00

ELECTRIC LAMPPOSTS AND FIXTURES.

600 lamp-posts for street lights, including cost of erection, without foundations, at $60	36,000.00
650 foundations for above at $8	4,800.00
Fixtures for incandescent lights in Galleries of Fine Arts and annexes, Woman's Building, Administration Building, and office of Building and Grounds	30,000.00
Fixtures for arc lights in main buildings	20,000.00
Special fixtures for ten search lights on towers and buildings	9,200.00
Total	100,000.00

Cost of operating 5,000 arc lights for 180 days, not including cost of motive power:

LABOR.

One lamp superintendent, at $175 per month	$1,050.00
Five lamp foremen, at $3 per day	2,700.00
Fifty lamp men, at $1.75 per day	15,750.00
One superintendent for repairing line work, at $100 per month	600.00
Ten linemen, at $3 per day	5,400.00
One superintendent in dynamo room, at $175 per month	1,050.00
Fifteen dynamo men, at $2 per day	5,400.00
Total	31,950.00

MATERIAL.

One and one-half carbons per lamp per day for 400 lamps for 180 days, 1,080,000 carbons, at $10 per 1,000	10,800.00
Three carbons per day for 1,000 night lamps, at the same rate, 540,000 carbons	5,400.00
Material for repairing lines, etc	5,000.00
For accidental breakage of globes, carbons, and apparatus	1,000.00
Total	22,200.00

RECAPITULATION.

Labor	31,950.00
Material	22,200.00
Total	54,150.00

Cost of operating 3,000-horse-power electric transmission plant for 180 days, not including cost of motive power:

LABOR.

Thirty motor men, at $3 per day	$16,200.00
One superintendent for above, at $100 per month	600.00
One superintendent for lines, at $100 per month	600.00
Six linemen, at $3 per day	3,240.00
Six generator men, at $3 per day	5,400.00
One superintendent for generator room, at $175 per month	1,050.00
Total	27,090.00

MATERIAL.

Estimated line material for repairs	$2,500.00
Estimated cost of repairs on motors and generators	3,000.00
Total	5,500.00

RECAPITULATION.

Labor	27,090.00
Material	5,500.00
Total	32,590.00
Cost of operating 84,000 incandescent lamps for 180 days:	
From the average records of large central station practice, it is estimated that the labor and material required for operating and keeping circuits in repair (the estimated length of circuit in this one plant alone being over 2,000 miles) is	156,340.00
Estimated cost of lamp renewals based on 84,000 lamps, operating on an average of six hours per day for 180 days, with average lamp life of 600 hours, and cost of lamps at 35 cents each, 151,200 lamps	52,920.00
Total	209,260.00
Estimated cost, operating electrical fountains for 180 days	15,000.00
Estimated cost, operating police telegraph and fire-alarm systems	12,000.00
Estimated cost of operating search lights	5,000.00
Estimated cost of operating special spectacular and decorative effect to be installed during time of Exposition	20,000.00
Estimated cost of general supervision by electrical engineer, assistants, and inspectors	12,000.00
Total	64,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

For operating expenses of—	
Arc-light plant	$54,150.00
Electric-power plant	32,592.00
Incandescent lights	209,260.00
Electrical fountains	15,000.00
Fire-alarm and police-telegraph systems	12,000.00
Search lights	5,000.00
Special decorative effects	20,000.00
General supervision	12,000.00
Total	360,002.00

Operating expenses from October 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893, contemplates the operation of 4,000 arc lights, and special spectacular effects during the inauguration ceremonies. Also contemplates illuminating and supplying power to all the main buildings and the grounds throughout the period mentioned, to facilitate the installation of exhibits at night, the cost of operation of plant being estimated, $120,000.

I beg to refer you to copy of specification hereto attached as Exhibit A.

(10) "Statement of items in Construction Department for which credits are now agreed upon in contracts, and upon which returns will be received for money expended."

Steel rails	$24,000.00
Angle bars	740.00
City pumping works (advance to city)	200,000.00
Hose carts	1,040.00
Hose	2,025.00
Ejectors	20,860.00
Hydrants	15,250.00
Valves	3,377.00
Police barracks for city (to be advanced)	45,000.00
Total	312,292.00

(11) "Detail of estimate of operating expenses of Water Supply, Sewerage, and Fire Protection Department."

For operating expenses—	
Sewerage Department	$40,00.00
Water Department	110,000.00
Fire Department	30,000.00
Total	180,000.00

(12) "Detailed statement of estimate, $240,000 for operating expenses in Railroad Department from May 1, 1893, to close of Exposition."

This amount covers the entire expense of all employés, supplies, repairs, renewals of machinery, and appliances.

(13) "Detailed statement of estimate $174,240.02 for tracks, turntables, etc., for the completion of the work in the railroad department."

Steel rails	$54,400.00
Cross ties	20,000.00
Rail fastenings	4,588.00
Switches	30,600.00
Freight houses	18,660.00
Turntables	3,500.09
Transfer tables	10,000.00
Ballast and grading	19,526.02
Office expenses	13,000.00
Total	174,274.02

(14) "Detailed statement of 'right of way and rentals,' estimated $215,667.58, which we must pay out."

Southwestern entrance	$140,000.00
Southeastern entrance	75,667.58

(Negotiations with property-owners, etc., not being settled in full, the above figures should not be given publicity.)

(15) "Detailed statement of operating railway, $23,000."

This is evidently an error and should have read: "Balance due on construction railway work."

(16) "Detailed statement of estimate $178,900 for terminals, stations, platforms, etc."

Terminal railroad stations	$150,000.00
Awnings, platforms, fences, turnstiles, check rooms, etc	28,900.00
Total	178,900.00

(17) "Detailed statement of estimate of $150,000 for restaurants, dormitories, etc."

This is for the necessary barracks and eating houses, together with furnishing same for the entire Columbian Guard, watchmen, janitors, and other workmen required on the grounds at all times.

(18) "Detailed statement of cost pertaining exclusively to the dedication in October, 1892."

For reply to this I respectfully refer you to the answer of the President to questions asked by you. Beside the floats agreed upon by the Ceremonies Committee, we must build a house to cover same, at a cost of $20,000, and leave out portions of many of the bridges until this part of the exercises is over, at a cost of $15,000. We must also arrange for about one hundred thousand seats in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, at a cost of not less than $25,000, together with other things not yet known.

I again call your attention to the comparative cost per square foot on the ground of the Paris, Philadelphia, and Chicago Exposition buildings:

Paris, in 1889, per square foot	$1.74
Philadelphia, in 1876, per square foot	2.16
Chicago, in 1893, per square foot	1.30

This excludes in Chicago the stock sheds, which of course are much cheaper per square foot

I beg to transmit, as requested, affidavit of J. F. Curtis, regarding the manner in which hose required for immediate use was purchased, complaint of which was made before your honorable committee.

No proposition to furnish free of cost to the World's Columbian Exposition fire appliances, or to pay for the exclusive privilege of purchasing same, has to the best of our knowledge and belief ever been made.

I have the honor to state, finally, that on April 4 I filed with your committee answer to questions on which you required written replies up to that date, and that the above-mentioned paper, together with this present letter, gives all information asked for by your honorable committee, and which were left to be transmitted by me in writing.

Respectfully submitted.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc., House of Representatives, U. S. A.

TESTIMONY OF MOSES P. HANDY—Recalled.

MOSES P. HANDY recalled and examined.

Mr. COGSWELL. Major Handy wishes to offer something for the record; you can just state what it is.

LITHOGRAPH CONTRACT.

The WITNESS. I would like to submit the awarding of the contract to the Winters Art Lithographic Company. The matter was brought up last night without notice to me.

Mr. COGSWELL. This is a copy of the contract of the Winters Lithograph Company. If there is no objection just hand it to the stenographer.

The WITNESS. I would like to say a word. Last night you allowed the witnesses to talk a great deal——

Q. And I let you reply as long as you wanted. Do you wish to make a statement now?—A. I wish to say that the witness stated last night that $22,000 was the amount of the contract, and that $20,000 would have been a high price. I allowed that statement to pass because I did not have the figures, but this contract shows it is about $18,000, instead of $22,000, as he stated.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all?—A. Yes, sir; that's all, except I want to say in regard to Mr. Burnham, who is reflected upon by a witness, that he had nothing to do with it; the responsibility was entirely mine.

CHICAGO, ILL., *June 25, 1891.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with a resolution of the Press and Printing Committee and of the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, I have to notify you that your design for the bird's-eye view of the Exposition is accepted, and that the Exposition desires to have you furnish 100,000 copies of a lithograph thereof, on the terms and conditions stated below:

The printing is to be in sixteen colors, to be executed in the most superior manner known to the art of lithographing, in water-color effects, on first grade T. and H. chromo plate paper, size 30½ inches by 43½ inches. There is to be a margin below the picture for sufficient printed matter to tell what the lithograph is about and indicate the different buildings.

The 100,000 lithographs are to be divided as follows:

25,000 on 220-pound paper, price	$4,750.00
25,000 on 200-pound paper, price	4,562.50
50,000 on 170-pound paper, price	8,500.00
Total	17,812.50

Ten thousand of those printed on the 220-pound paper are to be mounted on birch molding, suspension rings at top, and roller at bottom, natural wood. The roller is to be five-eighths inch. The cost of this mounting is to be $45 per thousand, or $450 for the entire 10,000, including tape mounting.

These figures are for the goods delivered at any freight station in Chicago.

It is understood that 10,000 copies of the 220-pound paper lithographs shall be delivered on September 1, 1891, and the balance as rapidly as desired by the World's Columbian Exposition up to 50,000 per month thereafter.

It is also understood and agreed that the Winters Art Lithograph Company shall furnish as many more than 100,000 copies of this lithograph as the World's Columbian Exposition may desire, at pro rata rates.

A condition of this order also is that the Winters Art Lithograph Company shall not sell or in any manner circulate, or permit to be circulated, any copies of this lithograph, except on written authority from the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the World's Columbian Exposition, until three months after the 100,000 copies shall have been delivered.

Yours, truly,

M. P. HANDY,
Chief of Department.

EDWIN SHIVELL, Esq.,
Manager Chicago Office The Winters Art Lithographing Company, Chicago.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE EXPOSITION,
Chicago, Ill., April 12, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I send you by express to-day two packages of matter printed and distributed by this department. I have divided this matter under the headings Exhibit A, B, C, and D, as per typewritten list inclosed herewith. It will be observed that nearly all these documents in the typewritten list are given "form" numbers, and the corresponding number is printed on the document. Unfortunately, in the early days of the work of this department the necessity of keeping duplicate copies of all matter printed and issued by the department was not recognized, and I am therefore unable to send you an absolutely complete list of our publications. A complete set is on file in this office, to be used in preparing the final report of the work done under my supervision, for reference in preparing the official history of the Exposition, and as vouchers, if necessary, in the final audit of our account. Should your committee so desire, I will send this scrapbook containing our complete file, with the understanding that it be returned instead of being entered in the records of your committee.

Exhibit A covers items, weekly letters, and articles sent to the newspapers of the world. These articles cover the general work of preparation for the Exposition and the special work of the various departments. The basis of these articles is in fact the development of the work in each department. For instance, a weekly letter may be made up of twenty or thirty paragraphs, one or more of which is especially sent out to exploit the work of each department. Experience has demonstrated that it is more economical to group what I may term the "News of the Exposition" in this way, than to print that of each department separately. It may be argued that by this method items of interest mainly to one class of papers reaches also the editor of all other classes.

This is of course true, but it should be understood that of the fifteen thousand slips sent weekly to newspapers, about ten thousand go to general newspapers. The other five thousand go to class papers, from the scientific journal to the organ of the casket and coffin manufacturers. Our clippings from trade papers show that the agricultural editor is not infrequently interested in the item intended particularly for the textile journal, and *vice versa*. Of course many of our "news letters," as we term them, are devoted wholly to the work of some particular department. In illustration of this I would call your attention to Forms 59, 63, 74, 82, 83, 84, 92, 96, 105, 114, 115, 119, 133, 134, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 147, 151, 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 168, 169, 170, 171, 178, 181, 204, 209, 218, 225, 286, 292. These forms, it will be understood, are wholly devoted to one department, while all others are made up of items covering the news of all departments.

In addition to newspapers, magazines, etc., these weekly letters are sent to individuals who have asked in writing to be kept informed of the progress of the Exposition; to manufacturers and merchants whose business enterprises are extensive enough to warrant their going to the expense of preparing exhibits, if sufficiently interested; to public libraries, members of Congress, governors of States, and men of prominence whose public utterances, if based on accurate information, would be friendly and beneficial to the Exposition.

Exhibit B contains the pamphlets, photographs, portfolios, general classifications, rules and regulations; classification and rules of all the departments. Under this heading, Form 53, the annual report of the President of the Exposi-

tion Directory; the official directory; the eight departmental classifications; the general classification adopted by the National Commission in 1890 (six pamphlets in different languages), and the revised edition of the same adopted by the Commission in September last, come absolutely under the heading of work for other departments or branches of the executive management of the Exposition.

Exhibit C embraces the three large lithographs so far issued. Of these, No. 1 is Machinery Hall, and No. 3 Horticultural Building. In specifying the work done for other departments by the one of which I am chief, I would cite these as especial instances. Lithograph No. 2 is a view of the entire grounds and all the buildings. Probably one-third of the total number of this picture printed was sent by this Department to individual addresses and trade papers at the written requests of chiefs of other departments. More than 25 per cent of the total expenditures of this department has been for the printing and distribution of these pictures.

Exhibit D contains slips of our mail list so far as it has been printed. These slips include 37,355 addresses, divided geographically as per exhibit.

To fully answer your inquiry regarding an "average month's work" in this department, I have averaged the figures in my last three monthly reports to the Director-General. There was an average of 58,710 words written to be published in newspapers and periodicals outside of Chicago. These were our regular weekly letters and special articles.

The newspaper clippings secured by the department averaged 3,126,552 words, equal to more than an ordinary 300-page book daily. It should be understood also that we secure only a small percentage of the items printed about the Fair. Of these clippings secured, an average of 1,629,220 words was articles sent out by this department. I would call your attention to the indication from these figures that more than one-half of the items now being printed about the Fair, and in giving it publicity, are sent out by the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

There were sent from this department during the three months under consideration 752,438 separate pieces of printed matter, pictures, and electrotypes. This is an average of 8,586 pieces for each working day. In this mail matter an average of 793 electrotypes and 20,756 large lithographs was sent out each month.

There were classified and put in the scrap books which will form a history of the Exposition, an average of 3,332 separate articles, filling 268 pages of the books.

The average translation of correspondence from foreign languages into English for all departments of the Fair is 32,450 words per month.

Trusting that this information will meet all your requirements, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

M. P. HANDY,
Chief of Department.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee, Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT A.—*Letters to newspapers.*

Form No.	Published in—	Subject.	Form No.	Published in—	Subject.
1	English	Chicago at a glance.	68	Portuguese	Hotel accommodations.
4	do	Circular to newspapers.	71	English	Denver Commercial Congress.
7	do	States at the Fair.			
21	do	To be magnificent.	74	do	The tobacco exhibit.
22	do	World's Fair notes.	77	do	For the States to head.
28	do	Political economics of the Fair.	82	French	Foreign location at Jackson Park.
36	do	Foundations of gold.	83	English	The Wizard's latest.
40	do	No mistake was made.	84	do	Agriculture at the Fair.
41	do	Exposition admissions.	88	do	World's Fair notes.
56	do	Hotel accommodations.	89	do	The States in 1876 and 1893.
59	do	Plans of lady managers.			
60	do	Administration building.	90	do	Visitors will not miss a
			91	do	World's Fair privileges.
61	do	Japan at the Fair.	92	do	Chief of Foreign Department.
63	do	Information for foreigners.	96	French	Concessions and privileges.
64	do	World's Fair notes.			
65	do	Jackson Relics Association.	99	English	No lack of information.
			104	do	Concessions.
66	do	World's Fair work.	105	do	Prof. Putnam's plan.

EXHIBIT A.—*Letters to newspapers*—Continued.

Form No.	Published in—	Subject.
108	English	Patentees at the Fair.
109	French	Columbus relics.
110	do	World's Fair notes.
112	German	Do.
114	English	Fiber at the Fair.
115	do	The fish display.
119	Portuguese	Concessions and privileges.
121	French	World's Fair notes.
122	do	World's Fair buildings.
123 to 132	English	Description of buildings.
133	do	The Foreign Department.
134	do	National Commissioners to Europe.
135	do	World's Fair notes.
136	Spanish	Do.
137	German	Do.
138	French	Do.
139	Spanish	Warning against irresponsible corporations.
140	French	Do.
141	English	Do.
142	Italian	Do.
143	German	Do.
144	Swedish	Do.
145	Portuguese	Do.
146	English	World's Fair notes.
147	do	Fisheries display.
149	French	World's Fair notes.
150	Spanish	Do.
151	English	Progress in woman's work.
153	do	World's Fair notes.
156	do	Descriptions of buildings.
159	French	Woman's work.
161	Portuguese	Description of Machinery Hall.
162	French	World's Fair notes.
163	Spanish	Description of Machinery Hall.
164	English	Agricultural notes.
165	do	Mining notes.
166	do	World's Fair notes.
168	do	The Fisheries building.
169	Spanish	Do.
170	French	Do.
171	English	Coal, iron, and stone exhibit.
172	German	The Administration building.
174	Portuguese	World's Fair notes.
175	Spanish	Administration building.
176	English	World's Fair notes.
177	French	Administration building.
178	English	Floriculture at the Fair.
179	do	World's Fair notes.
180	German	The Lagoon.
181	English	Work of American women.
182	do	The National Commission.
183	do	World's Fair notes.
184	French	The Lagoon.
185 to 198	English	Descriptions of all buildings.
199	do	World's Fair notes.
200	Spanish	The Lagoon.
201	German	World's Fair notes.
204	English	England and Germany at the Fair.
205	do	World's Fair notes.
207	do	Do.
208	Spanish	Do.
209	English	Insurance at the Fair.
211	do	No color line at the Fair.
213	Spanish	World's Fair notes.
214	Portuguese	Do.
215	English	World's Fair figures.
216	do	World's Fair notes.
217	do	You may see a million.
218	do	Forestry building.
219	Spanish	World's Fair notes.
220	English	Illinois State building.
221	French	World's Fair notes.
222	German	World's Fair figures.
223	English	World's Fair notes.
224	do	Do.
225	do	Dairy building.
226	German	World's Fair notes.
227	Spanish	Do.
228	French	Do.
229	English	Do.
230	do	World's Fair figures to Nov. 1.
231	Portuguese	Do.
232	Spanish	Do.
233	French	Do.
234	Italian	Do.
235	German	Do.
235½	Spanish	World's Fair notes.
236	English	To move great crowds.
237	do	World's Fair notes.
239	French	Do.
240	German	To move great crowds.
242	Spanish	World's Fair notes.
243	English	Do.
244	German	Do.
245	French	Do.
247	English	Small prints of all buildings, electrotypes of which are kept in stock for distribution to newspapers.
248	do	World's Fair notes.
249	do	A World's Fair bonanza.
250	German	World's Fair notes.
251	English	Do.
252	German	Do.
253	do	A World's Fair bonanza.
254	English	World's Fair notes.
256	Spanish	Do.
257	German	Do.
258	French	Do.
258	English	Do.
261	Spanish	Do.
263	French	Do.
264	German	Do.
265	English	Do.
266	German	Do.
267	Spanish	Do.
268	English	World's Fair figures to Jan. 1.
269	German	Do.
270	French	Do.
271	English	One mode of exhibiting.
272	Danish	World's Fair figures.
273	English	World's Fair notes.
274	Italian	World's Fair figures.
275	Portuguese	Do.
277	German	World's Fair notes.
278	Spanish	World's Fair figures.
279	English	World's Fair notes.
280	French	Do.
281	German	Do.
282	English	Do.
283	German	Do.
284	English	Do.
286	do	The last nail.
287	German	World's Fair notes.
288	Spanish	Do.
289	French	Do.
290	English	Do.
291	Spanish	Do.
292	English	Women at the Fair.
293	French	World's Fair notes.
294	English	Do.
297	German	Do.
298	French	Do.
299	Spanish	Do.
300	English	Do.
301	German	Do.

EXHIBIT A.—*Letters to newspapers*—Continued.

Form No.	Published in—	Subject.	Form No.	Published in—	Subject.
302	Spanish.....	World's Fair nots.	309	German.....	World's Fair notes.
303	English.....	Do.	310	English.....	Do.
304	French.....	Do.	311	Spanish.....	Do.
305	German.....	Do.	312	French.....	Do.
306	English.....	Do.	313	German.....	Do.
307	French.....	Do.	314	English.....	Do.
308	Spanish.....	Do.			

EXHIBIT B.—*Pamphlets, etc.*

3	English.....	After four centuries.	241	English.....	Letters to the London Times.
3	French.....	Do.			
3	Portuguese..	Do.	276	....do.....	New York and the World's Fair.
3	Swedish.....	Do.			
3	Danish.....	Do.	285	....do.....	Joint conference proceedings.
3	Spanish.....	Do.			
3	Italian.....	Do.	295	....do.....	World's fairs, 1851 to 1892.
3	German.....	Do.	296	....do.....	Figures to Feb. 22.
48	English.....	World's Fair appropriations.	317	....do.....	Bird's-eye view folder.
			319	....do.....	James Dredge's lecture.
53	....do.....	President Gage's report.			
93	Welsh.....	The International Eisteddvod.			

Joint Classification.
Official Directory.
A set of photographs of nine buildings, a set of six state buildings.
The Graham portfolio—English, French, Spanish, and German.
Pamphlets of Department B, Horticulture; Department E, Mining; Department G, Transportation; Department H, Manufactures; Department J, Electricity; Department L, Liberal Arts.
Circulars of Department P, Foreign Affairs; Department A, Agriculture.
Joint Regulations and Classifications, June 7, 1891, English.
Joint Regulations, June 7, 1891, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian.

EXHIBIT C.—*Lithographs.*

No. 1, Machinery Hall; No. 2, Bird's-eye View; No. 3, Horticultural Building.

EXHIBIT D.—*Mail lists.*

A. Newspapers in the United States.
B. Agricultural papers in the United States.
C. Members of State legislatures.
D, E, F, and G. Selected trade papers.
H. Members of National Commission, Board of Lady Managers, and State World's Fair organizations.
I. Individuals in the United States who have requested information.
J. Members of the Farmers' Alliance.
K. English (foreign) newspapers, U. S. consuls and individuals abroad who have requested information in English.
L, 1. Members of Congress, home addresses.
L, 2. Members of Congress, at Washington.
M. Preferred list, taking all languages.
M, 2. Public libraries in the United States, taking all languages.
O. Trade papers.
German. Newspapers and individuals in the United States and abroad requesting German information.
French. Newspapers and individuals in the United States and abroad requesting French information.
Spanish. Newspapers and individuals in the United States and abroad requesting Spanish information.
Portuguese. Newspapers and individuals in Portugal, Brazil, etc., requesting Portuguese information.
Italian. Newspapers and individuals in the United States and abroad requesting Italian information.
Swedish. Newspapers and individuals in the United States and abroad requesting Swedish information.
Danish. Newspapers and individuals in the United States and abroad requesting Danish information.
Norwegian. Newspapers and individuals in the United States and abroad requesting Norwegian information.
Dutch. Newspapers in Holland.
Delivery. Exposition officials. (Delivered by messenger.)

Geographical division of mail list.

DOMESTIC.

States and Territories.	No.	States and Territories.	No.	States and Territories.	No.
Alabama	156	Arkansas	221	Delaware	299
Colorado	290	Connecticut	574	Idaho	222
Florida	273	Georgia	236	Indiana	667
Illinois	871	Chicago	764	Kentucky	565
Iowa	533	Kansas	480	Maryland	266
Louisiana	724	Maine	601	Minnesota	477
Massachusetts	1,476	Michigan	1,096	Montana	127
Mississippi	297	Missouri	347	New Hampshire	231
Nebraska	250	Nevada	179	New York City	866
New Jersey	209	New York	850	Ohio	1,065
North Carolina	274	North Dakota	274	Rhode Island	345
Oregon	246	Pennsylvania	1,164	Tennessee	273
South Carolina	210	South Dakota	375	Virginia	263
Texas	1,982	Vermont	348	Wisconsin	417
Washington	217	West Virginia	288	Arizona	14
Wyoming	113	Alaska	35	Utah	154
New Mexico	45	Oklahoma	153		
District of Columbia	654	California	653	Total	23,509

FOREIGN.

Countries.	No.	Countries.	No.	Countries.	No.
Africa	205	Austria	779	Chile	119
Australia	325	Barbary	22	Cuba	54
Azores	42	Brazil	667	Ecuador	46
Bolivia	21	Canary Islands	25	France	1,182
Canada	1,464	Costa Rica	26	Guatemala	32
China	26	Dutch Guiana	42	Hungary	144
Denmark	453	England	929	Japan	47
Egypt	149	Greece	27	Norway	149
Germany	1,744	Honduras	49	Peru	149
Holland	93	Italy	174	Portugal	313
Ireland	119	Mexico	709	Spain	520
Madeira	55	Persia	16	Switzerland	137
Nicaragua	107	Puerto Rico	42	Uruguay	14
Philippine Islands	43	Salvador	30	West Indies	674
Russia	420	Sweden	189	Countries and states of less than ten addresses	584
Scotland	143	Turkey	13		
Syria	14	Venezuela	83		
United States of Colombia	65	Antilles	23	Total	13,846
Wales	56	Argentine Republic	75		
Algeria	23	Belgium	168	Grand total	37,355
		British Guiana	27		

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

TESTIMONY OF A. F. SEEBERGER.

A. F. SEEBERGER sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Compton will conduct the examination.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. I understand you are treasurer of this local organization?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your residence?—A. I live in Chicago.

Q. Have you resided here previously?—A. About twenty-eight years.

BOND GIVEN.

Q. What bond do you give as treasurer?—A. A bond of $250,000.

Q. Who approved that bond?—A. It was approved by the Finance Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors at a regular meeting and it was accepted.

Q. Where is that bond deposited?—A. It is deposited in the vault of the auditor. He is the custodian of all bonds.

Q. You are in custody of all moneys coming into the organization?—A. Yes, sir.

WHERE MONEYS ARE KEPT.

Q. Where are these moneys kept?—A. They are kept in sixteen banks in the city of Chicago.

Q. Who selects those banks?—A. The direction to the treasurer originally was to recognize every bank that subscribed $5,000 to the capital stock of the company and to distribute the money pro rata among all the banks who have subscribed that amount and upward.

Q. Then the moneys are kept in these several banks?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they bond you?—A. No, sir.

HOW MONEY IS DRAWN.

Q. How are these moneys drawn?—A. The moneys are drawn upon the check of the treasurer countersigned by the auditor.

Q. And only in that way?—A. Only that way.

Q. What do you pay upon? What voucher do you pay upon?—A. Upon vouchers duly signed by the chairmen of committees, attested by the accountant, in the Construction Department, for instance, and also the signature of the President and the chief of construction. It is in the usual form, which I presume you gentlemen have seen.

Q. It has to be approved by the auditor?—A. Yes, sir; approved by the auditor.

Q. They come to you and upon these warrants you pay?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They do not remain in your office?—A. No; I take a receipt from the auditor for all the vouchers which are handed over to me.

Q. You take a receipt from the auditor?—A. Yes, sir; by way of keeping a check upon every transaction.

Q. How often do you settle with the auditor?—A. We report to the auditor every day; I think I have a copy of the report.

Q. Do you settle after the close of business every day?—A. We report each morning for the preceding day. This a sheet [exhibiting same] taken from the files of the office. This is the one submitted to the auditor yesterday morning; the one of this morning could not be submitted to you because it was not yet completed. That, you will observe, gives the name of the banks and money in their hands.

Q. Now, you say you report at the close of the business of the day and settle the next morning before business begins?—A. That is the first business in order.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Q. When do you settle with him again, do you have a monthly settlement?—A. We make a monthly statement to the Board of Directors.

Q. You make it to them as treasurer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the auditor makes his statement?—A. Yes, sir, his statement also, but with this difference. The auditor makes his report on the 1st of the month and the report of treasurer to the Board of Directors is up to the date of the meeting. There is to be a meeting to-morrow and that report is now ready.

Q. They meet monthly and you make a report to each monthly meeting?—A. Yes, sir. The auditor's report deals only with the calendar month and to that extent there would be an apparent discrepancy. For instance, in this case the auditor's report deals with the month of March, whereas as mine on the other hand, deals with transactions up to the eighth day of the current month.

Q. Can you let us have this.—A. I presume that is what I had on file; I think the auditor will give you one.

Q. We will be glad if you will furnish one.—A. I can promise that. That is one I had on file, and I can not very well remove it from the file, but I will see that you get one. This is the latest one. I would like to submit this [handing over a paper to be examined], as the report the cashier makes every morning to the treasurer. The treasurer takes off from that the report made to the auditor, and if it is found correct it is sent in with his indorsement. This is a copy on file which I will have to keep. In addition to this also, the treasurer of late has requested a daily showing of the amount of money received the day before and the amount of disbursements and balance on hand.

BANK ACCOUNTS.

Q. I see you have here two items, "active bank account," and "stationary bank account." What is the meaning of that?—A. The active bank accounts are the ones on whom we check. They are alternated each month. We use only two banks out of the number on which we draw checks each month. They are called the "active accounts" and the others "stationary accounts." Of course they are not disturbed, but the balances shown there are left from one month's end to the other, except when it may be necessary to redistribute it. For instance, if the active bank account has been drawn down so it is necessary to have more funds on hand, we draw checks on the other banks pro rata to make up that deficiency.

Q. I understand that. How many banks did you say you have?—A. Sixteen.

Q. And you draw on two?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You draw on two for what length of time?—A. Monthly.

Q. And you call those your active bank accounts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you leave the moneys lying in the banks averaging how long a time before you draw, eight months, four months?—A. No. For instance, I will illustrate by this. At this present time each inactive account has twenty-four times the amount subscribed. A bank, for instance, subscribing $10,000 has $240,000 on deposit, and if in the course of ten days I find that payments are coming in pretty rapidly, we have to forecast a little and give checks on these different banks to make our active accounts easy, so that——

Q. Do these banks pay any interest on the deposit?—A. Every one.

Q. What interest?—A. Two per cent. The amount collected from that source is given here.

Mr. HENDERSON. Is that on the daily balance?—A. The daily balance. You will see here that it is thirty-seven hundred and fifty and some dollars.

ANALYSIS OF COLLECTIONS.

Q. Have you any other exhibits you desire to submit?—A. Here is an analysis of the collection of the stock, that is, without reference to the city bonds. That is prepared each month.

Q. Explain that.—A. Collection on preliminary organizations $91,191.60; total amount of money collected $3,743,315.

Q. To what date?—A. Up to the 1st of April, the 31st of March included, there were over 30,000 subscribers, and of this number 12,961 are for one share only. Of course that entails considerable labor in collecting, and, as a matter of course, it requires a good deal of attention and it is hard to locate them frequently. They are generally operatives in factories or work in mercantile houses, who change from place to place and we have to hunt them up. Allow me to make one further statement in the way of showing collection. The amount for the three first installments uncollected is only 9 per cent.

Q. Of the first three installments?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the stock subscriptions?—A. Yes, sir. The first installment was payable June, the 1st, 1890, the next one June the 1st, 1891, and the other September the 1st, 1891.

Q. Were these installments called on the entire stock subscriptions?—A. Yes, sir.

METHOD OF RECEIVING FUNDS.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. You told us how moneys are paid out and that the operation was between your office and the auditor's office, Now, how are moneys received into the treasury?—A. The receipts are given to the subscribers by the bookkeepers.

Q. What bookkeepers?—A. The bookkeepers in the employ of the treasurer's office. They make out the receipt; they take it to the window of the cashier, who signs that receipt and takes the money.

Q. How does the auditor get knowledge of this?—A. By daily reports.

Q. Let me see if I understand you, for this is a very important thing. If I understand you, all moneys are received in your office and receipted for by your clerks?—A. No, the receipt is made out, and it is not a receipt in full until the cashier signs it.

Q. Well, the moneys are received in your office, and they are receipted for by the cashier?—A. Yes, sir; except, for instance, in a transaction like bonds, where for the proceeds of bonds my individual receipt is given.

Q. Now, I ask you how the auditor got knowledge; how does knowledge get to him of the receipt of the various amounts of money paid into your office?—A. From the statement.

Q. By whom is that statement made?—A. By the cashier.

Q. By your cashier?—A. Yes, sir; and submitted for comparison with the statement he makes to the treasurer.

Q. And the auditor has no other evidence of the receipt of money?—A. The auditor examines the books of the treasurer regularly.

Q. The money never comes to you through the auditor?—A. No, sir; the auditor has nothing to do with the money. The cashier's cash book, that is, a transcript from it, shows each day's transaction, and that book is always open to the inspection of the auditor or any officer of the corporation at any time.

Q. Then, practically, the question and matter of receipts is absolutely with you and your employés?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the auditor is forced to accept a statement from your office, and that is the only evidence he has of the receipt of money into the treasury?—A. He verifies it by an examination of the books.

Q. By an examination of the books, but that is all?—A. We have a duplicate system of receipts, and we have a copy of every receipt issued which is on file, every receipt that has been issued from the beginning up to date, in place of any stub system.

Q. I find here an expenditure of $47,103 for your office up to March 1; give us the items of that expenditure.—A. I have not the items here except as they appear. I can give you, for instance, the expenditures incurred by the office in the way of salary roll and number of employés.

SALARIES AND CLERKS.

Q. What is your salary?—A. My salary is $5,000 a year. I have five bookkeepers whose salaries are $75, $900 a year. There is one chief clerk at a salary of $100 a month, one cashier at $1,800 a year and an assistant cashier at $1,200 a year, a stenographer at $60 a month, a mailing clerk at $ 0 a month, and a messenger boy at $20 a month, and a clerk and messenger combined, whose position is quite a trusty one, at $40 a month. Then there are eight collectors at $3 a day. These, however, are changed from time to time, but that is the present number.

Q. Who appoints them?—A. I do.

Q. Are they all appointed?—A. Not at the present time; some are appointed.

Q. Why did you not appoint all?—A. They will be appointed. It is simply an incomplete arrangement with those who are not appointed. We have duplicates of all receipts so it is impossible for them to get away with any money, if they were of that makeup.

Q. That accounts for the expenditure in your office up to February 9?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I find in Mr. Baker's report, page 64——A. The item of rent is included.

Q. Where is your office; adjoining the auditor?—A. Yes, sir.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Q. Now, I notice on page 64 of Mr. Baker's report an estimate for your department up to the close of the Exposition amounting to a total of $74,125?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. These items are made up of the same items which have already been given in the explanation you have made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there is no addition?—A. There will be an increase of work there in the treasurer's office as we approach the opening of the Exposition.

Q. Now, take the item of incidentals, $7,500, what does that cover?—A. I suppose rent is one of the items.

Q. No; rent is $4,125.—A. That statement was made up during my temporary absence from the office by Mr. Kingwell. I have examined it since, and so far as I have examined it I am satisfied it is correct.

Q. Do you remember the items that make up the estimate of incidentals, amounting to $7,500, on page 64 of Mr. Baker's report?—A. The item of postage enters into that item of incidentals. The item of postage some months runs as high as $2,500.

Q. Then there can not be much else in that item?—A. That depends upon the temporary demand. When these bird's-eye views were being distributed the

postage was simply an enormous item for the time the mailing was being attended to.

Q. How did that come in your office?—A. The requisitions from the chiefs of bureaus are sent in and approved by the treasurer and then handed the cashier who disburses all those.

Q. This item does not cover that?—A. Of course it is part of it.

Q. You must be mistaken, are you not?—A. We pay out the money.

Q. I understand these items here refer to the expenditure for your office alone?—A. They are the result of disbursements through the office.

Q. I think you have got that wrong.—A. There is stationery used in that office, books and printing, which is quite an item. We have to have these blank books.

Q. You would have to have blank books, check books, etc., and what else?—A. That is a large part of it, but I will be very glad to furnish facts in regard to that in detail.

Q. We will be very glad to have them.—A. I will be glad to do so. As far as an estimate is concerned, that is one of those things we have to somewhat guess at.

Q. Seven thousand five hundred dollars is quite a big item for incidentals, and we would be very glad if you would give the items?—A. I will do so. I have not the data with me to give, and I would prefer to furnish this to you in a regular form.

Q. The next item there is, "Expenses, December, 1893, to close;" are they made up of the several items of rent, salary, and incidentals; or is there anything else in that?—A. No.

Q. You say you settle with the auditor daily?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you make a statement to the board monthly?—A. Yes, sir.

EXAMINATION OF BOOKS.

Q. What committee do you operate under?—A. The Finance Committee more largely than any other.

Q. Do they make a critical examination of your books?—A. Not as a committee.

Q. Who does?—A. The auditor, and he reports on it; the auditor examines every detail.

Q. How often is he required to do that?—Quarterly, I think.

Q. How is that examination made?—A. By one of his employés.

Q. One of his clerks?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You have been collector of the port here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a retired merchant?—A. Yes, sir.

PROPORTION OF STOCK SUBSCRIPTION LOST.

Q. I think you made a statement about the percentage of collection; can you give an estimate of what proportion of the stock subscription will be lost?—A. I think it is safe to say that the loss, the uncollected part of those three installments which amounted to 60 per cent, only averaged 9 per cent uncollected, and it is safe to say 6 or 7 per cent on the total subscription. I explained that thing in connection with the enormous number of this very large proportion of one-share subscriptions which came from a class of people who were mostly mercantile employés, who are here to-day and there to-morrow, and who are difficult to find in some cases because of death or because of removal from the city. I should say that 6 per cent will be near the amount.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Six per cent of the total?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is all subscriptions?—A. Yes, sir: the subscription list is composed of considerably over 30,000.

Q. Do you have knowledge of the present value of the stock of this company?—A. No, sir; there are no transactions.

Mr. HENDERSON. It is not quoted on the Board?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Do you keep the transfer book?

The WITNESS. No, sir; that is in charge—the matter of issuing certificates is one of the duties of the secretary.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. He would testify?—A. Yes, sir. Let me illustrate when the probable expense enters into the collection. I will give this explanation: Total collection of stock subscriptions to March 1, 1892, was $3,551,098.40.

Q. We have that.—A. But I want to say how I arrive at this calculation by percentage. The total expenditure of the treasurer's office March 1, 1892, is $47,103. The total expense of collection amounts to 1.36 per cent. That is the total expense of the treasurer's office to make these collections.

Q. That includes all collections?—A. That includes all expenditures.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. What is that?

The WITNESS. One and thirty-sixth hundredths per cent.

CHICAGO, *April 8, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to reply to the question propounded to me this morning while being examined by your honorable committee as to the item of $7,500 included in the estimate of expenses of the treasurer's office for twenty-one months, commencing March 1 last. I did not have the items with me which would enable me to answer the question intelligently, so I promised to give this explanation in writing for the use of your committee.

This estimated item was predicated upon the average monthly expenditures for postage, stationery, and other incidentals of this office since the organization of this corporation to March 1, 1891, and to cover a period of twenty-one months prospectively. The average expenditure for the past has been at the rate of $350 per month for these incidentals. This being multiplied by 21 would be $7,350, so the amount was simply rounded up to $7,500.

I would say in explanation of the expenditure of $350 per month heretofore, that it was caused by the necessary purchase of postage stamps, the cost of books and stationery, and of a number of series of statements of account and circulars mailed to stockholders.

The item of postage is a heavy one, as, for instance, at every assessment levied by the Board of Directors every stockholder has to be notified, in the shape of a statement of account, as also a circular accompanying the same. Each call necessitates the mailing of, say, 30,000 statements and circulars; and hence the postage of each issue would be from $500 to $600. But aside from this, in order to expedite collections and save the expense of sending additional collectors, we have frequently resorted to series of circulars urging payments, thus adding to the expense for stationery, printing, and postage. The cost of these circulars and envelopes is a considerable item, but, as shown, is warranted by the necessities of the business and its consequent results. The correspondence necessary in conducting the business of this office is also very heavy, all of which calls for postage.

It is to be expected, in view of the experience of the past, that the average expenditures for the twenty-one months commencing with March 1 last will not be less than in the preceding months. Therefore it will be seen that this estimated amount is correct.

In regard to the item of expense from December 1, 1893, to the close of the Exposition ($16,000) I would say that this is estimated upon the basis that on this department will probably devolve the payment of whatever dividends will be returnable to say 25,000 subscribers who will complete their subscriptions. This is likely to be paid in several installments, and will involve a great deal of clerical work, postage, etc., for a period extending considerably over a year. This office will also have to collect whatever may be realized in the way of salvage and attend to payments in taking down buildings, etc. It may be possible to do all this for less than $16,000. which is given as an outside figure; and, if so, it will of course be done.

Respectfully yours,

A. F. SEEBERGER,
Treasurer.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman of the Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Chicago, April 1, 1892.

To the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to present herewith the usual monthly statement of the receipts and disbursements of the various departments of our company from the date of its organization to the 31st March, 1892, as per the books kept in this office; the accounts being classified as per reports previously rendered:

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts from all sources have been as follows:

Capital stock—			
2 per cent on 29,295 shares		$5,859.00	
20 per cent on 14,943 shares		29,886.00	
40 per cent on 11,819 shares		47,276.00	
60 per cent on 347,335 shares		2,084,010.00	
80 per cent on 57,788 shares		462,304.00	
100 per cent on 111,398 shares		1,113,980.00	
Installments in suspense		677.40	
			$3,743,992.40
City of Chicago account of appropriation			3,834,000.00
Interest on deposits			35,284.60
Miscellaneous receipts—			
Forfeits on contracts		$300.00	
Columbian commissary		269.05	
Gate receipts		1,000.00	
Phillipson's miniature		911.36	
Material sold		1,792.33	
Electric power charged to contractors		1,488.19	
Operating railway:			
Total receipts	$7,295.00		
Expenses	5,993.85		
		1,301.15	
			7,062.08

LIABILITIES.

To Chicago City banks, (letters of credit)—			
Union National Bank	$8,164.91		
First National Bank	1,867.15		
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company	1,990.44		
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	7,880.82		
Chicago National Bank	2,483.56		
		$22,386.88	
Accounts payable	6,281.05		
Unclaimed wages	491.87		
J. W. Skiles (deposit in escrow)	2,500.00		
		9,272.92	
			31,659.80
Total receipts			$7,651,998.88

DISBURSEMENTS.

General expenses—		
Accident insurance	$6,234.20	
Advertising	35,795.39	
Archæological and ethnological examinations	27,577.24	
Attendants and laborers	14,841.17	

General expenses—Continued.		
Badges	$426.40	
Carriage hire	736.60	
Commissions	73,971.55	
Electric lights and appliances	11,590.79	
Foreign agents	103,834.87	
Foreign agitation	19,253.10	
Freight and express	2,320.91	
Freight on exhibits	90.32	
Gas	235.32	
Ice	215.80	
Incidental expenses	5,532.99	
Insurance	4,237.29	
Interest and exchange	895.05	
Legal expenses	12,100.23	
London agency	6,219.02	
National agitation	3,119.54	
Newspapers	5,386.32	
New York agency	12,515.32	
Postage	22,693.89	
Premiums on employés' bonds	405.00	
Publications	8,115.12	
Rent of offices	34,216.05	
Reproduction of the Convent of Rabida, Palos, Spain	55.40	
Salaries of clerks	115,461.06	
Salaries of officers	148,654.85	
Special legislation	2,299.90	
Stationery and printing	25,218.29	
Teaming	1,086.50	
Telegraph	1,315.69	
Telephones	2,722.90	
Traveling expenses	10,457.25	
		$719,831.32
Preliminary organization expenses		90,774.97

The increase in general expenses during the month of March was $75,961.91.

Construction expenditures—	
Administration building	$162,809.06
Agricultural building	244,476.14
Architects' fees	24,615.28
Art building	116,443.36
Board of architects	101,722.67
Building implements and tools	25.08
Claims and damages	500.00
Coloring and decorating	9,696.82
Dairy building	11,632.50
Draftsmen's materials	5,722.79
Draftsmen's wages	84,766.15
Dredging, filling, and excavating	391,458.00
Electrical engineering	18,104.03
Electricity building	193,892.79
Electric plant	28,802.80
Engineering expenses	35,923.34
Engineering implements and tools	4,253.73
Fencing	5,082.31
Fire plant	1,902.21
Fire protection	19,449.76
Fisheries building	107,941.69
Floating property	1,084.58
Furniture for buildings	959.43
Forestry building	51,527.34
Fountains	20,175.00
Garden implements and tools	1,650.06

Construction expenditures—Continued.			
Grading and surveying		$20,527.85	
Horses, wagons, and other vehicles		7,433.00	
Heating offices and buildings		1,474.83	
Horticultural building		168,407.94	
Intramural water transportation		497.89	
Landscape architecture		13,908.58	
Landscape gardening		111,668.08	
Machinery building		163,521.47	
Manufacturers' building		376,756.94	
Maps and plans		14,106.38	
Mechanical engineering		9,406.77	
Mechanical implements and tools		243.45	
Medical and surgical attendance		3,761.80	
Miscellaneous labor		5.65	
Mines and mining building		203,323.71	
Piers and bridges		181,981.19	
Plaster modeling, implements, and tools		2.73	
Photographical labor and materials		3,267.03	
Police protection		56,569.37	
Pumping station		2,635.15	
Propagating houses		8,685.00	
Personul injuries		230.61	
Railway tracks		98,828.09	
Right of way		16,192.00	
Rent of grounds		4.482.76	
Sculpture modeling		2,213.13	
Stable expenses		4,153.98	
Statues		2,934.94	
Superintending construction		70,727.62	
Surveying and examining sites		2,262.02	
Terminal tracks		143.40	
Temporary buildings		62,752.22	
Construction office	$10.018.19		
Stable	2,217.44		
Hospital	1,073.01		
Fire engine houses	5,104.04		
Railroad tool houses	553.63		
Police barracks	6,153.45		
Power house	8,724.06		
Staff houses	5,331.62		
Watch houses	1,440.40		
Freight sheds	17.604.00		
Privies	3,701.64		
Miscellaneous	830.74		
Temporary sidewalks		78.00	
Transportation building		184,182.08	
Water and sewerage		152,464.17	
Water supply		1,536.23	
Women's building		91,160.58	
			$3,687,143.56
			$4,497,649.85
Balance			3,154,349.03

The increase in construction expenditures during the month of March was $560,753.10.

Expenditures for the month, both on account of construction work and administration (or general) expenses, $636,715.01.

Total expenditures to date, both general and on construction account, have been $4,497,649.85; for which 7,041 vouchers, duly approved, have been issued

ASSETS.

Composed of the following, viz.:	
Cash in Chicago banks as per detailed statement	$2,868,060.00
World's Columbian Commission, their proportion of expenses	4,475.30
Illinois State Woman's Board	149.15
D. H. Burnham, petty cash	2,500.00
F. E. Bugbee, cashier	800.00
F. W. Putnam, cash advanced	8,759.80
F. Boas, cash advanced	2,300.00
M. P. Handy, cash advanced	500.00
E. H. Thompson (Yucatan)	567.62
George A. Dorsey (British Columbia)	376.21
Letters of credit in hands of foreign agents	24,906.65
Real estate	10,239.17
Furniture and fixtures	29,663.82
Postage stamps in treasury	2,806.93
W. E. Curtis, cash advanced	227.57
City of Chicago, cash advanced to Board of Public Works	158,082.95
Stationer—Stock on hand	287.89
Insurance, in suspense, mostly due from contractors	35,409.31
Storehouse stock on hand	4,168.72
Accounts receivable	67.94
	3,154,349.03

The cash on hand 31st March, 1892, was deposited in the following banks:

STATIONARY ACCOUNTS.

Merchants' Loan and Trust Company	$187,500.00	
Corn Exchange Bank	93,750.00	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	106,250.00	
Merchants' National Bank	125,000.00	
Commercial National Bank	106,250.00	
National Bank of Illinois	106,250.00	
Northern Trust Company	62,500.00	
American Trust and Savings Bank	62,500.00	
Metropolitan National Bank	62,500.00	
National Bank of America	62,500.00	
American Exchange National Bank	62,500.00	
Union National Bank	125,000.00	
Columbia National Bank	62,500.00	
Chemical National Bank	62,500.00	
		$1,287,500.00

ACTIVE ACCOUNTS.

Union National Bank (special deposit)	1,334,000.00	
Continental National Bank (including deposit 1st April, 1892)	160,714.77	
Chicago National Bank	85,167.83	
		1,579,882.00
Balance in general fund		2,867,382.60
Balance in temporary account on deposit in Chicago National Bank		677.40
Total available cash March 31, 1892		2,868,060.00

The total expenditures to March 31, 1892, both general and construction, were as follows:

DISTRIBUTED BY DEPARTMENTS.

Executive	[illegible]
Treasurer	[illegible]
Secretary	[illegible]
Auditor	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]
Grounds and Buildings	[illegible]
Ways and Means	[illegible]
Press and Printing	[illegible]
Traffic	[illegible]
Installation	[illegible]
Legal	[illegible]
Publicity and Promotion	[illegible]
Foreign Affairs	[illegible]
Electricity	[illegible]
National and State Exhibits	[illegible]
Enthnology	[illegible]
Fish and Fisheries	[illegible]
Mines and Mining	[illegible]
Ceremonies	[illegible]
Fine Arts	[illegible]
Agriculture	[illegible]
World's Congress Auxiliary	[illegible]
Live Stock	[illegible]
Forestry	[illegible]
Horticulture	[illegible]
Manufactures	[illegible]
Transportation Exhibits	[illegible]
Liberal Arts	[illegible]
Music	[illegible]
Machinery	[illegible]
New York Agency	[illegible]
Insurance auxiliary	[illegible]
Preliminary organization expenses, as heretofore stated	[illegible]
Total expenditures (as shown on p. 3)	[illegible]

The total amount expended by the foreign agents u[illegible] was divided as follows:

Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay	[illegible]
Africa	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]
Central America	[illegible]
Chile	[illegible]
China	[illegible]
Colombia	[illegible]
East Indies	[illegible]
England	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
Japan	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]
Peru and Bolivia	[illegible]
The Orient	[illegible]
Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados	[illegible]
West Indies	[illegible]

Increase in this account [illegible]

Obligations on contracts to April 1, 1892.

Contracts let to Apr. 1, 1892.	Amount of contracts.	Paid to Apr. 1.	Balance payable.
Mines and Mining building	$250,687.61	$201,803.24	$48,884.37
Electricity building	424,501.61	196,387.73	228,113.88
Galleries of Fine Arts	443,476.00	115,970.75	327,505.25
Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, building	1,556,391.80	379,129.09	1,177,262.71
Transportation building	288,478.53	185,141.90	103,336.63
Machinery Hall	1,103,385.00	162,586.08	940,798.92
Administration building	399,170.96	161,446.78	237,724.18
Agricultural building	627,417.27	243,173.83	384,243.44
Forestry building	72,892.00	51,357.44	21,534.56
Women's building	118,964.60	91,060.42	27,904.18
Horticultural building	281,844.73	167,615.02	114,229.71
Fisheries building	182,640.40	107,291.03	75,349.37
Freight sheds	19,660.00	17,604.00	2,056.00
Well and conduit for pumping station	4,448.00		4,448.00
Dairy building	25,184.60	11,632.50	13,552.10
Dredging and filling	496,510.70	379,534.14	106,976.56
Piling around interior water ways	62,970.00	58,833.57	4,136.43
Water pipe and laying same	156,047.90	102,527.49	53,520.41
Pumping station	21,378.23	2,635.15	18,743.08
Water tank for locomotive railroad material	66,833.08	62,573.02	4,260.06
Roadways and sidewalks	29,250.00		29,250.00
Sewerage, cleansing works, piling	2,060.00		2,060.00
Sewerage ejectors	65,800.00		65,800.00
Surface drainage, furnishing and laying pipe	19,784.36	18,230.43	1,553.93
Grand fountain	56,000.00	20,000.00	36,000.00
Pumping works, city of Chicago	200,000.00	158,082.95	41,917.05
Police barracks	60,000.00		60,000.00
Police and fire alarm system	9,000.00		9,000.00
Fire enginehouse and hydrants	17,190.00	3,690.00	13,500.00
Statue of Republic	8,000.00		8,000.00
Sculpture models	2,800.00		2,800.00
Wrought-iron pipe and fittings	3,306.50		3,306.50
Subways for electric wires	35,094.49	4,739.43	30,355.06
Board of architects	123,000.00	94,497.89	28,502.11
Rent of land	65,000.00	2,241.38	62,758.62
Total	7,289,158.37	2,999,785.26	4,289,373.11

Statement showing payments on account of buildings to March 31, 1892.

Building.	Carpentry and iron.	Carpentry.	Iron.	Masonry.	Exterior Covering.	Modeling.	Sculpture modeling.
Administration		$76,574.78	$36,158.00		$39,277.25	$5,541.00	$3,951.75
Agricultural	$207,005.20				22,070.63	12,454.00	
Art		20,257.50	14,760.75	$60,922.50			
Dairy		11,632.50					
Electricity	172,634.97				10,496.26	6,706.50	
Forestry		42,035.44					
Fisheries		48,968.42	14,028.00		41,672.63	2,739.50	
Horticultural		90,776.12	30,639.00		25,782.50	4,026.25	
Manufactures	305,234.04		21,453.30		33,714.75	15,395.25	
Mines and mining		94,373.99	60,185.00		18,045.00	4,109.75	
Transportation		145,656.83			13,980.00	3,989.05	1,955.00
Women's	55,141.04				22,099.63	3,100.00	
Total	740,015.25	580,305.58	177,224.05	60,922.50	227,138.65	56,061.30	5,906.75

Building.	Roofing.	Inscriptions.	Railway tracks.	Testing foundations.	Painting and glazing.	Inspection.	Incidentals.	Total.
Administration		$250.00		$16.50		$546.92	$492.86	$162,809.06
Agricultural				593.76	$1,650.00	508.33	194.22	244,476.14
Art				42.25		430.36		116,443.36
Dairy								11,632.50
Electricity			$4,000.00				55.06	193,892.79
Forestry	$6,692.50				3,680.00		160.40	51,567.34
Fisheries						160.54	353.60	107,941.69
Horticultural	15,153.65			8.50	1,237.50	381.84	402.56	168,407.94
Manufactures				408.56		546.50	4.52	376,756.94
Mines and mining	19,222.50		1,785.00		2,722.50	824.17	2,055.80	203,322.71
Transportation	17,280.12				1,280.90		40.18	184,182.08
Women's	4,150.00				2,075.00	60.86	4,534.05	91,160.58
Total	61,498.77	250.00	5,785.00	1,069.59	12,595.90	3,468.52	8,312.27	1,912,554.13

In accordance with the requirements of the ninth article of the by-laws, I have caused monthly examinations of the treasurer's accounts to be made, and have invariably found them correct.

The usual statement showing the number of persons employed, and compensation paid them, is omitted in this month's report. It will appear next month in a new and somewhat improved form, showing greater detail.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, *Auditor.*

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM T. BAKER—Recalled.

WILLIAM T. BAKER recalled and examined.

PRESS BUILDING.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I want to ask you a moment about the press building, which is estimated here at $50,000. State whether, in your opinion, that is a matter which should be provided by the Exposition?—A. It is an accommodation which I think should be provided by the Exposition, but we are endeavoring to provide that accommodation for the press in the administration building. We do not know certainly whether there will be sufficient room, but if there is, we may be able to save that expense of $50,000.

Q. Then, that is an estimate that can probably be eliminated?—A. I would not say probably, it is only possible. It is a thing we are discussing if room can be made in the administration building for the press, otherwise we think we will be obliged to furnish it, because the press seems to demand it. I think they have made a reasonable request, and they should have their headquarters there and such accommodations as could be provided.

Q. Has there been any effort to get the press to take hold of it and put up this building themselves?—A. I think there was at one time, but it was before my administration, and I only know it as a matter of rumor.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Q. We will pass that point. Now, as President of the corporation here we would like you to give us an estimate so far as estimates are necessary, and basing it also on figures so far as contracts are made, of what, in your opinion, will be the total receipt and expenditures of this Exposition?—A. The total receipts, I shall estimate, from the subscriptions to stock and funds received from the city at $10,500,000.

Q. In making that estimate, what amount do you deduct for loss on stock subscriptions?—A. I think we deducted $300,000 as a safe amount.

GATE RECEIPTS.

Q. Go on now with the other items.—A. I should estimate receipts from visitors, gate receipts, at $9,000,000.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Let him give the details and number of visitors.

SALVAGE.

Mr. HENDERSON. Let him go through this, please, and then we will get the particulars later. What is the next item?

A. I should estimate a salvage on buildings at 10 per cent of the cost of material that has gone into the construction of thirteen buildings that are named, the Administration, Agricultural, Art building, Dairy building, Forestry building, Electricity building, Horticultural building, Mines and Mining building, Machinery Hall, Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, Women's building, Transportation building, and Fisheries building. The cost of the material in construction is about $6,270,000, and I estimate a salvage on that of 10 per cent.

Q. That is on buildings alone?—A. These buildings, you will understand, cost considerably more than that, but there is a million dollars in the way of decora-

tions, etc., on which there is, of course, no salvage. I am taking, as near as I am able to ascertain, the cost of the actual material that goes into the building.

Q. That figures up how much?—A. Six hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars.

Q. What other salvage is there?—A. On piers and bridges which cost $295,000, I shall estimate we may save out of that $40,000 if we have good luck, and if we are able to sell these bridges for removal somewhere they can be used, for something like their value. I should estimate a saving of about $70,000 on account of railroad stock.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you call that salvage?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; the tracks after we are through with them. I think there may be saved $25,000 on the underground pipes. I have been unable to get at the exact cost of the pipes themselves and this is my nearest recollection of an estimate that was made a long time ago. Of course a large part of the cost of that material as now required is required for laying it. I can not find anything else in the matter of construction that we shall own there that will not cost more to remove it than we would get from anyone who purchased it; that is my judgment.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. That is all you can figure up on salvage?—A. That is not entirely all, because we shall get $200,000 from the waterworks of the city.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. We get back at the close of the Exposition—but you have heard that item before.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas: How about salvage in regard to such things as fire apparatus and things of that kind which you buy; does any salvage come from that?

A. Well, we have got inkstands and furniture and matters of a few hundred dollars, but these are all the matters in which there would be salvage worth considering; but I haven't considered it as worth while for the purpose of this calculation to take into account anything as minute as those things.

The CHAIRMAN. In water supply you do not include anything as salvage under the head of "Water supply?"

A. There will be some salvage from these water pipes if they can be taken up. Of course it is an expensive matter to take them up. That was discussed once very intelligently in my presence by some of our officers and the figure given you was my best recollection of what we considered would be paid.

Q. What is the $200,000?—A. That is another thing where we put up a pumping station for the city of Chicago, which is to be refunded. It is a water supply refund; that is what is what it amounts to.

Mr. HENDERSON. The police station matter is another thing?

A. Fifty-five thousand and ninety dollars; I think I mentioned that.

Mr. HENDERSON. No, you haven't mentioned it.

A. Then there is a matter of concessions on which I hesitate to make any estimates. I do not think that any person can estimate at all closely on these items, and I will only say this: I am present very frequently at the meetings of the Ways and Means Committee, where these matters are discussed.

Q. You are a member of that committee?—A. I am *ex officio* a member of that committee and attend all the meetings as far as I am able to, but I have no doubt it is a matter of judgment on my part entirely, and it is my opinion that these estimates that have been made as to the value of these concessions are in every case too large.

Q. Not where a contract has been made?—A. Yes, sir; where a contract has been made. The contract does not call for any specific sum, but a percentage, and the percentage is based upon a much larger number of visitors and a larger expenditure by visitors than I can feel is justified.

CONCESSIONS.

Q. Give us your best judgment of it.—A. I shall be perfectly satisfied if we get as much as $2,000,000 out of the concessions.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas:

Q. Does that include restaurants and all?—A. That includes all concessions we shall have. The value of those concessions is in every case a matter of opinion.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Have you anything else as assets?—A. I think I have included all.

Q. You have given stock, city subscriptions, gate receipts, salvage, water supply, refunds, concessions, and privileges?—A. That is all. How does that figure up?

ESTIMATED GATE RECEIPTS.

Q. I will do that, and while I am doing that I will ask you to give us the basis of the estimate of $9,000,000 gate receipts. I call your attention to the fact that in your answer on page 6, question 10, you say "It is impossible to give such an estimate as is asked for; that will be more than guesswork. Receipts from entrance fees will undoubtedly be the largest item. The rates have not yet been fixed, but will probably be 50 cents for each admission. If we have as many single paid admissions as we had at the Paris Exposition of 1889 our receipts from that source, on the basis of 50 cents for a single admission, will be about $12,500,000." You have made quite a drop from that.—A. I do not make any drop. I said if we had as many paid admissions as they had at Paris.

Q. Have you any doubt but that we will have more?—A. I do not think it will be fair to estimate we will have as many. Do you wish my reason for that?

ADMISSIONS AT PARIS.

Q. Yes, sir. Of course we understand about the stock and city appropriations and there is no use of going over that again.—A. The paid admissions to the last Paris Exposition were 25,398,609. The cost of admission in Paris was very low. It was as low as 5 cents and never more than 20 cents, averaging, I think, about 12 cents. I heard that was the average. The tickets of admission, as you understand, were all sold before the Exposition opened, 30,000,000 tickets. They were put in Paris on sale and sold at a large discount, so that nobody had to pay as much as a franc to get in. As I say, those tickets sold as low as 5 cents and the tickets were not all redeemed at that.

Q. The corporation did not sell the tickets at a discount?—A. No, sir; the tickets were all sold——

Q. To speculators?—A. If you care to have my explanation of how the tickets were sold I will give it.

Q. Give it briefly.—A. They issued bonds for $5 each, payable in seventy-five years without interest. That bond had a lottery privilege entitling the holder to a right in eight drawings where there were prizes to be drawn and there were attached to the bonds coupons or tickets for twenty-five admissions to the Exposition. The bond itself of course being due in seventy-five years without interest had no present value. The lottery feature was what sold them. They were all sold within a few hours after the bids were opened. They sold 30,000,000 of tickets, and the price of those tickets went into the coffers of the Exposition really before they ever opened their doors.

Q. Now, you estimate the gate receipts at $9,000,000?—A. Considering that Paris is a city of 3,000,000 people and is the center of a country very much more populous than any other, where an exposition had ever been held, I think it is entirely fair to calculate that they would have a larger number of visitors than we would have. I estimated 100,000 people a day for 180 days, which I think is a large estimate. I think the first month we will have very much less than that. During the month of May I should be surprised if we had as many as 50,000 a day. It will increase in June, July, August, September, and October right down probably to the close. If you like for the purpose of argument I will give you the monthly visitors at the Paris Exposition. The Paris Exposition opened on the 6th of May, and during the month of May there were 2,208,045; during the month of June, 3,786,529; during the month of July, 4,037,667; during the month of August, 4,529,619; during the month of September, 4,843,839, and during the month of October. 4,571,029, and the first 6 days of November, 1,421,879.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the figures as to the Centennial?—A. I have not. I have only figured as against these. The Centennial, I think, had about 6,000,000 of paying visitors, it was between six and seven millions, as I remember. They had 9,000,000 of visitors, but they had a pretty liberal free list.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. How many days did the Paris Exposition continue?—A. It lasted the same length of time that ours will, but it began six days later and continued six days

longer. The largest number of visitors in a day in Paris was on the 15th of October, Sunday, 402,000 paid admissions. That was a big day there.

Q. Was the Exposition open on Sunday?—A. Yes, sir. On the 6th day of November, the last day, they had 395,000. I have some sort of an idea of what 100,000 people mean in a day, and I think it is a vast crowd. It requires no more to say 200,000 or 500,000 than it does to say 100,000.

Q. Do you take into account in this calculation the moving habits of our people, the freedom with which they travel, and their habits in regard to excursions, etc.?—A. Yes; I take that into account.

Q. And our tremendous railroad facilities?—A. I consider that as an offset to the fact that admission to the Paris Exposition was practically free, and that Paris itself is a center of a much more dense population than any city in this country.

Mr. HENDERSON. Most of these questions were asked as we went along, but if there are any questions you can ask them now.

PERCENTAGE OF RECEIPTS FROM CONCESSIONS.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Mr. Baker, what will probably be the average percentage of gross receipts you will exact from those to whom you let concessions?—A. That varies.

Q. I know that, but I want to get the average.—A. I think in some cases the percentage is as low as 5 per cent, and in some as high as 30 or 35 per cent.

Q. That would make an average of about 20.—A. It would if there were equal numbers and the percentage of equal value, but I think it would be from 10 to 15 per cent. I do not assume to answer that without a rather more extensive study than I have been able to make of some of the recent negotiations that have not been concluded.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

Q. Your gate receipts of $9,000,000 will call for 18,000,000 visitors.—A. That, I think, is the highest; I wish I could say thirty or even twenty-five millions.

Q. How do you get at it?—A. Eighteen million visitors at 50 cents would be $9,000,000.

Q. To get $9,000,000 you would have to have 18,000,000?—A. Certainly.

ESTIMATED DAILY EXPENDITURE OF VISITORS.

Q. Do you think it would be a fair estimate that each of those 18,000,000 would spend a dollar or a dollar and a half in those directions which contribute to you a percentage?—A. There, I do not think there is any man living who can tell that.

Q. No; I do not know that we can tell anything; but we are estimating.—A. I have heard these things guessed; I have heard men say that every man who went in there would spend $5.

Q. But I am talking about $1.—A. I think the majority of the people who go there will go to see the Exposition, not to buy things.

Q. Will there be nothing in the shape of lunch or rides on the circular railroad or movable sidewalks or things of that kind?—A. I do not say nothing. I mean exactly this, that the majority of the people who come here will come to see the Exposition rather than to buy things.

Q. Do you want to make any estimate upon what you think the 18,000,000 people spend apiece?—A. I would not like to do that; no, sir.

Q. Do you think it would be unreasonable to assume they would spend a dollar a head?—A. For such things as we shall be interested in getting a percentage?

Q. That is the idea.—A. I think a very large majority of the visitors will be people to whom a dollar is a considerable amount of money.

CONCESSIONS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I notice you place the concessions at $2,000,000. In the list of concessions you do not include any expenditure that will be returned on account of any tax or income arising therefrom?—A. I do not know that I exactly understand your question.

Q. You do not include any money advanced and to be returned in your estimate of $2,000,000?—A. No. Do you mean like water works?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. No, sir; that is not a concession. No, I do not consider that is a concession.

Q. For instance, do you include any income that might be derived from an admission fee charged inside the grounds?—A. It does include that.

Q. Includes what?—A. Includes any admission fee that might be charged, for instance, to the street in Cairo.

MUSIC.

Q. Does it include the admission fee on account of music?—A. Well, that would raise it but little. If you will let me raise it that, I will include it and make it $200,000 more for music.

Q. Why do you raise your estimate $200,000 for music?—A. I said I think we may get that.

Q. You do not make the estimate as the result of any opinion of the choral director?—A. No, I do not think I have.

Q. I call special attention to this question for upon yesterday the choral director estimated that $400,000 would be the income, and I therefore desired to know whether you included that $400,000 as a part of your estimate of $2,000,000?—A. I will say that they are very anxious for this building, which is to be quite a fine building——

Q. He gave estimates for every item of expenditure.—A. I know he does that, we do not want to quarrel with him.

Q. Did you inculde an item of $40,000, which I will not mention for reasons you understand?—A. Yes, in a general way.

Q. Have you included that?—A. Yes, sir; and made a rough summary of it.

SUNDAY OPENING.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. In this estimate of receipts have you taken into account the fact of the grounds being open on Sunday?—A. Yes, open on Sunday.

Q. And machinery going?—A. No; that subject has not been discussed. I never heard it discussed by a single member of our Board of Directors and I do not know what their opinion will be.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Q. We are in a great hurry and must move along rapidly. Will you give us your estimate of expenditures?—A. Would you like to know what the value of the concessions would be in the Paris Exposition? I have given the other in my answer.

Q. You do not wish to make any changes in that?—A. No; I wish to make one explanation though, which I think it is due to me to make. There are two items here in the expenditures in regard to the estimate for ceremonies that I did not approve of. It is here because it is one of the estimates that has been furnished me.

REDUCTION OF ESTIMATE.

Q. How much would you cut on ceremonies?—A. I would like to cut the whole of it. Let me see if I can find the page, it is on the 68th page, beginning on pages 68, 69, and 70. There is $692,000 in that item.

Q. How much would you cut?—A. Now I do not believe we shall spend $100,000 in ceremonies——

Q. How much is that estimate?—A. Six hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars.

Q. Then you would cut out $592,000?—A. I did not finish my answer. The total estimate is $692,000 and I do not believe we will expend $100,000 in excess of the $185,000 we have already appropriated and which we assume we have the money; if we do not have the money we will have to withdraw that appropriation.

Q. So you would cut—— —A. I would cut $400,000 off of it. Now, there is in the matter of music a large estimate here—I do not know exactly where it is—which

I think is considerably over estimated, and it will be paid for as it goes along largely.

Q. You think the receipts will pay for it?—A. I think the receipts ought to, but I do not know that they will.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. I see the item of music alone is $491,000 on page 101.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. How much would you cut of it?—A. I would cut——

Q. If we are going to have a surplus of $200,000 you will cut it all off?—A. I think that in this we will never be allowed to spend more than half of it.

Q. You would cut out how much?—A. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. Your receipts will cover what you do spend.

The WITNESS. If I put that $200,000 in extra perhaps I would alter this figure a little bit, but my own judgment is it would be cut $250,000.

Q. Do you mean to say that music would cost $241,000 to the Exposition?

The WITNESS. I think it would.

Mr. HENDERSON. What else?

The WITNESS. I do not know of anything else. There is one thing you left with me the other day. Mr. Breckinridge asked me something in regard to the President's message. There was an apparent discrepancy in the estimates made there and the estimates we have made now.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas. We saw through that there. We subsequently found that other items had been added.

Q. Mr. Baker, can you state the price of this Exposition stock?—A. I do not think it has any.

Q. Do you know of any sales and transactions?—A. I did hear some gentleman say he bought some by a trade which was equivalent to buying it at 40 cents.

Q. That was 60 per cent below par?—A. Yes, sir.

WOMAN'S BRANCH, WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. CHARLES HENROTIN.

Mrs. CHARLES HENROTIN sworn and examined.

The WITNESS. I will not take up your time very much, gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you not take a seat?

A. I think it is almost unprecedent for a woman to come before men on these important questions, and I would prefer to state what I have to say standing.

ESTIMATED VISITORS.

Mr. Baker said when the Woman's building was opened that he would leave it to the audience to whom he was speaking to decide whether it was creditable to the energy of woman who has brought about that result, but I am going to give you all the credit for hearing me, and also showing my zeal in this work. I shall speak of it simply in its financial aspect, as I understand you gentlemen are more interested in that view at present. I am sure that these congresses will bring to Chicago at least twenty-five or thirty thousand women, and I will tell you my reason for that. In traveling through the country and speaking of the World's Columbian Exposition I have been struck at once that the women were more interested in the congresses and conferences than in the material exhibits, and I think the reason is very plain. The part that women have taken in economic life thus far has been small. They have entered into the labor markets in competition with men, but it is entirely, as you know subordinate; but in the question of moral and social life of this country we find they have been leaders.

In a country like the United States, where the men are so occupied financially, the spiritual, moral, and intellecual part of life have been largely left to them to be conducted. Consequently, they recognize that it is along this line that they have obtained their present advantages, and they are naturally anxious to make the best showing they can for what they have achieved. In Paris, during the Exposition, the women held congresses under the direction of the Government. Just about the time the Congress Auxiliary was organized here through

the courtesy of the gentlemen we were allowed to take part in that auxiliary, and the women take part in many congresses, not in all. We hope to participate in about eleven. A number of these congresses we will conduct ourselves, notably along the line of household economics. Questions concerning the wages in the labor market of women is left for the women's committee to present. The questions of religion and missions, are to be represented by women; Christian missions, temperance; also questions in moral and social life, and household economics will be left to women. In household economics we hope to be represented in three congresses and in agriculture and in questions of rural life and in educational congresses and industrial trades for women. In regard to the expenses of my department I would like you to note, gentlemen, that all these movements represent an enormous number of women who are coming here to take part in these congresses.

The temperance women alone, as you know, is the most thoroughly organized body of women in the world. The teachers from another large association, and they will be present at the educational congress, and in the mission and religious congresses the women will largely be present, for as you know, it is said that the matter of religion is left largely in their hands, and I think they will make a great showing on that occasion. In regard to the expense of conducting my department, I have estimated that the expense will be about $2,000, and that covers clerk hire of $1,000, and printing and postage of about $1,000 perhaps, and it may be a little over. With that sum I would be able to conduct the entire congresses in which women are interested.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. The estimate here is for rent $600, for clerk hire $900, and for contingent, $500?—A. No rent is paid in my department. I am using a room of the Ground and Buildings Committee.

Q. You did not make that estimate?—A. I did not. The estimate I made was for $2,000.

Q. Well, this is $2,000 exactly, only they have divided it differently.—A. I see it is. If you have no other questions to ask I will not take up your time any longer, only I thank you for having an opportunity to present my case to you.

The CHAIRMAN. We are glad to have had an opportunity of hearing you.

The WITNESS. I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, gentlemen, this concludes the investigation so far as it relates to Chicago. I desire on behalf of the committee to express our appreciation of the courtesies received at the hands of the National Commission, the local board, and the press and the people of this great city. We will now ask you to retire so that we may proceed to consider business in executive session.

Thereupon the committee went into executive session, and after considering certain matters in executive session, on motion of Mr. Cogswell, seconded by Mr. Henderson, the committee adjourned to meet at Washington, D. C., at the call of the chairman.

WASHINGTON, *Tuesday, April 12, 1892.*

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor, this day met, Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to submit for the record at this time a statement of the items of appropriation made or to be made under authority of the act of April 25, 1890.

STATEMENT.

By act April 25, 1890:

Government exhibits, expenses of Commission, and contingent expenses	$200,000
Government building	100,000
Admission of foreign exhibits	20,000
	320,000

By sundry civil act, March 3, 1891:		
Government exhibit	$350,000	
Columbian Commission	95,500	
Completion Government building	300,000	
Admission of foreign exhibits	20,000	
World's Congress Auxiliary	2,500	
		$768,000
		1,088,000
By sundry civil bill for 1893, as reported:		
Government exhibits	316,500	
Columbian Commission	95,500	
		412,000
		1,500,000

IN DETAIL.

Commission:	
Act of April 5, 1890	134,971.97
Sundry civil act, 1892	59,500.00
Sundry civil bill, 1893	59,500.00
	253,971.97
Lady managers:	
Act of April 5, 1890	25,892.36
Sundry civil act, 1892	36,000.00
Sundry civil bill, 1893	36,000.00
	97,892.36
Government exhibits:	
Act of April 5, 1890	89,135.67
Sundry civil act, 1892	350,000.00
Sundry civil bill, 1893	316,500.00
	705,635.67
Government building:	
Act of April 5, 1890	100,000
Sundry civil bill, 1892	300,000
	400,000

SUMMARY.

Columbian Commission	$253,971.97
Lady Managers	97,892.36
Government Exhibit	705,635.67
Government Building	400,000.00
Expenses, Foreign Exhibits	40,000.00
World's Congress Auxiliary	2,500.00
Total	1,500,000.00

Lady managers report that their appropriations to date will be exhausted July 1, 1892.

Commission report that their appropriations will be expended and a deficiency of $25,457.07, on July 1, 1892.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

TESTIMONY OF EDWIN WILLITS.

EDWIN WILLITS sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. You may state your name and your official relation to the World's Columbian Exposition.

The WITNESS. My name is Edwin Willits, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, representative on the Board of Management for the Department of Agriculture,

and appointed as such representative by the President on the nomination of Secretary Rusk; also appointed by the President as chairman of said Board of Management as the law provides.

MEMBERS GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Mr. HENDERSON. Please state the names of the members of your board.

The WITNESS. Department of Agriculture, Edwin Willits; Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary Nettleton; War Department, Capt. Clifton W. Comly; Navy Department, Capt. R. W. Meade; Post-Office Department, Gen. A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; State Department, Chief Clerk Sevellon A. Brown; Department of Justice, Mr. E. B. Foster; National Museum, Prof. G. Brown Goode, assistant secretary and curator of the Museum; Fish Commission, J. W. Collins, Assistant Fish Commissioner; Interior Department, H. A. Taylor, the Commissioner of Railroads. I think I have given them all.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That is the membership of the board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the title of the board of managements?—A. The Board of Management of the Government Exhibits.

COMPENSATION OF BOARD.

Mr. HENDERSON. Do any of this board receive any compensation outside of their official salaries?

The WITNESS. Not a cent.

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, I notice in the original act there was appropriated $389,135.67 to be expended under the control of your board, and on page 2 of your report it appears that you estimate an additional amount of $610,000, making the total in round numbers of $1,000,000 required to make the Government exhibits. In that estimate of $610,000 do you mean to include the $316,500 carried in the sundry civil bill now pending?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is to say, you will need in your opinion $610,000 less the amount carried in the pending bill?—A. Yes, sir; in other words, we project the exhibits on the basis of a million dollars, taking out what has been already appropriated, leaving $610,000.

Q. In other words, to state it in another way, you mean to ask $283,500 in addition to the limit?—A. Yes, sir; if those are the figures.

BASIS OF ALLOTMENT.

Q. Now, I notice on page 5 of your report that you make an allotment of this amount to the various Departments. Will you state in a few words the basis for your estimate. How do you reach the conclusion that a certain per cent, 15 per cent, for instance, will be necessary for the Department of the Interior, and 10 per cent for the Fish Commission, and 1 per cent for the Department of Justice, and so on through the list?—A. When the bill was first presented to Congress, before it became a bill, it was sent around to all the Departments for an estimate of the Departments of the expenditures of the Departments under such an exhibit. They finally came over to our Department, and it went through all the Departments and bureaus. When all were brought together we approximated it, and the estimates in fact were over $2,072,000. The bill then finally passed, and it was a consideration on our part as to what we were entitled to under the act. You see under section 18 of the act the amount we were entitled to was an unknown factor, because the expenses of the Commission were to come out of that. We knew that $400,000 was to go to the Government buildings. That left $1,100,000. Now, how much of that $1,100,000 were we to have to make our exhibit? It was very manifest we could not have $2,072,000, the aggregate amount of the original estimate. The result was—I can give you now the reasons why.

Q. Give it as briefly as you can; state how you reach the basis of the percentage for the distribution of the appropriation?—A. I will say this: We finally concluded, let us project this exhibit on a basis of a million dollars' estimate. Congress may not give it; if it does not of course we will govern ourselves according to the amount it does appropriate. The result was we then got together with the estimate and the board was in session several times. We went over the thing in various ways, and we found what material was on hand and everything of that kind, and the board then by unanimous consent agreed upon this allotment.

Q. Then it is satisfactory to all the Departments?—A. Yes, sir; in fact, the allotment was agreed to by all and authorized by all.

Q. Were all the heads of Departments represented on the board?—A. Yes, sir. Take the Department of Justice, what could you exhibit from the Department of Justice, when you get right down to it, compared with the estimate of the Department of Agriculture, etc.?

EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS.

Q. Now, in regard to the basis of percentage: I notice your allotment to the various Departments for 1891 aggregates $40,000, the allotment for 1892 amounts to $300,000, and then you have a further amount of $50,000 not yet allotted. Now, will you state to the committee of these various amounts allotted just what you have expended?—A. Yes; I think I can. I think I can give you what we have already expended. Department of State, $20,983.80.

Mr. HENDERSON. Up to what date is this?

The WITNESS. Up to April 1.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That is the expenditure on the basis of the allotment of $340,000?—A. Yes, because we do not include the $50,000 for reasons I will give you. On the basis of $340,000; Treasury Department, $3,523; War Department, $14,286.12; Navy Department, $73,436.67; Post-Office Department, $276.24; Interior Department, $14,383.54; Department of Justice, $287.03; Department of Agriculture, $22,374.22; Smithsonian Institute and National Museum, $26,395.33; Fish Commission, $25,796.28; a total expenditure of $201,743.15. Now, of course, as far as the question——

Q. That is the expenditure up to the 1st of April by Departments?—A. Yes, sir.

EXPENDITURES BY STATE DEPARTMENT.

Q. Now, will you give, beginning with the first Department the principal items of that expense?—A. The principal expenditure of the State Department is what is called the "Curtis exhibit."

Mr. HENDERSON. Pan-American?

The WITNESS. You could call it Columbiana, or Pan-American, or whatever you choose. This has been assumed by the State Department out of its original allotment of $50,000 on the basis of the million.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is that amount?—A. Twenty thousand nine hundred and eight-two dollars and eighty cents.

Q. Has all that been expended by Mr. Curtis?—A. Not all of it, but substantially.

Mr. HENDERSON. What is that money actually paid for?

A. For instance, the State Department desires to exhibit its South American commercial relations. It has charge of international commercial relations, and it will illustrate in one sense, to show you what sort of a cheese, for instance, could be packed here and made for the South American market commercially, and how canned goods could be put up; what are the characteristics of those countries; how to put up a line of commodities so as to be attractive to the Central American and South American states. Our Government has been backward on that point. The German Government and the English Government and France have their agents there who study the wants and desires of all those countries so that they put upon those countries those commodities in a proper shape to be attractive to them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do I understand that it is contemplated by this expenditure to make any exhibits at the World's Fair?—A. What do you mean?

Q. Just this: Will the Latin-American Department have any exhibits at the World's Fair?—A. The Latin-American Department, as devised by Mr. Curtis, would have a large exhibit of photographs and pictures, and various other things that would illustrate their commerce, you know. They possibly would not exhibit cheese, but they would illustrate how cheese should be put up.

Q. By photographs?—A. By the original in a certain sense. For instance, they would have a view of a farm or a photograph of a mill, so as to illustrate to us how we should put up our material here to be attractive there.

Mr. HENDERSON. And they will have the implements with which the cheese is packed, and they will produce photographs and drawings of this different kind of machinery?

The WITNESS. It has gone to purchase photographs and pictures and various other things. And I want to say here so far as it is gone; you see under the law the Latin-American Department as the law designated it there are certain lines which we do not recognize as Latin American, which is not a governmental function. For instance, the Latin-American Bureau of American Republics is not our Government, you understand; our Government is only one of them. Now, we can not make an exhibit of our governmental exhibits——

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I do not know that I get the meaning of your remarks. Do I understand you to say that the photographs or whatever else may be provided under this appropriation will not be exhibited?—A. Yes; I say so far as these are concerned they will be exhibited, but we exclude——

Q. They will be exhibited, but you exclude——?—A. We exclude in so far as we can those that do not in some sense represent the governmental functions; that is the point.

Q. Has any of the money appropriated been expended for anything that you will exclude?—A. Not yet. We provide place for it in our Government buildings. Not anything yet. but if of course you desire any further explanation——

EXPENDITURE BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Q. I think that will do. Well, now, the next Department; what was the expenditure there?—A. The Treasury Department, $3,523.

Q. What are the principal items of that expenditure?—A. Well, I can not give them to you; they are small items.

Q. I do not ask for minute details.—A. Part of it is salary. He has appointed a chief to take charge under him, and he has paid part of that as salary.

Q. Paid salary to whom?—A. Mr. Holmes is, I think, his agent. Each one of the Departments has a chief who devotes his whole time to the work.

Q. What is his salary?—A. I think it is $2,000. These are special agents.

Q. Who fixes these salaries?—A. The board appoints them.

Q. The board of management?—A. It appoints them under the suggestion, of course, of the department.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Are these agents officers of the Government?—A. Yes.

Q. Are these paid in addition to their salaries from the Government?—A. No, no, they are not officers of the Government before they are appointed; I thought you meant after they are appointed.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. They do not get any additional salary?—A, No, not a penny, any of them.

Q. Is a special agent appointed by each one of these departments?—A. Yes, sir; most of them.

Q. He has charge of these exhibits?—A. He has charge of these exhibits. Of course the representative himself could not give his whole time at all; for instance, as a representative I could not give my whole time.

Q. These special agents are appointed by the board, upon the recommendations of the Departments?—A. Yes, sir. I sign all the commissions as chairman.

EXPENDITURES BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

Q. What is the next expenditure?—A. The War Department, $14,286.12.
Q. What are the principal items in that expenditure?—A. I should say the principal items are contracts and materials that have been purchased; for instance, they are building a model of Arlington Cemetery which will cost somewhere about $2,000. I can not give you exactly the items, but I can get all of them. In each of the Bureaus there have been more or less apparatus.
Q. What are the principal subjects of expenditure; you have named the model there?—A. Well, that is one.
Q. What else?—A. Then there are purchases for different bureaus, the Army and Medical Museum, there is a large list of purchases.
Q. Do you know how much?—A. I can not tell without referring to the books.
Mr. COMPTON. Who is the officer most conversant with the Treasury Department to answer this?
The WITNESS. I think the Secretary here.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your secretary?—A. Yes, sir.
Q, Do you mean to say he can answer such questions better than you can?—A. Certainly, because I can not keep track of everything.
Mr. COGSWELL. Who is your secretary?
THE WITNESS. Mr. Bickford.

HOW EXPENDITURES ARE AUTHORIZED.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Very well, we will examine Mr. Bickford later on. You have stated the total expenditure at $201,000. Please explain to the committee who authorizes these expenditures or contracts and who audits the accounts made under contracts.—A. Strictly speaking, the board authorizes the contracts. As a matter of fact, each head of department himself makes up his contracts and they are presented to the board, and the contracts are approved by me as chairman of the board.
Q. In a pro forma sort of way?—A. Largely so, but of course I look into it and examine it.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. The board having determined the allotment of each department allows each department practically to determine what they shall do in the way of selecting things to be exhibited?—A. Practically so, but not entirely so. This allotment, while it is made, is tentative.
Q. I understand, so far as the allotment, the board may eliminate things if they determine to, but you leave to each department to select the things it exhibits?—A. Yes, sir; practically so.
Q. You reserve to the board the supervising and appointing power, so you can not go beyond what money you have to expend?—A. That is true, but we do exercise in a certain sense a supervisory power over their character of exhibits. The idea of the board is to make a harmonious exhibit, and in so far as possible to prevent any duplication. For instance, we have duplications come up, and we harmonize those and eliminate as far as we can the duplication, so it is more than a theoretical supervising power.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The expenditures are practically made by these special agents in charge of this work for each department?—A. Yes, sir; under their representatives. Every representative keeps track of the work.
Q. You audit the accounts and then go to the Treasury Department?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. This board of yours has nothing to do with the putting up of the Government buildings?—A. Nothing at all.
Q. That is entirely done by the Secretary of the Treasury?—A. Entirely.

WHY $50,000 IS NOT ALLOTTED.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, I notice of the appropriation for 1892 $50,000 has not been allotted. Will you explain in just as few words as possible why that has not been allotted?—A. The board asked only $300,000. Mr. Curtis, who has the Latin-American exhibit in charge, desired to get an appropriation from the Government of $50,000. He appeared before your committee last year and they granted him $50,000 in a separate item from our $300,000 for the Latin-American exhibits. It passed the House in that case. It went to the Senate and they struck out the $50,000 in committee, but in conference it was put back, leaving out the words "Latin-American exhibit" and consolidating the amount, making a total of $350,000.

Q. Making the total of $350,000 asked, but not stating in express terms that the $50,000 was to be appropriated for the use of the Latin-American Department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You suppose that Congress intended the $50,000 to be used by the Latin-American Department?—A. It was not only that; but I had a letter from Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stating that the $50,000 was intended for Mr. Curtis, and I also had assurances from Mr. Allison, the chairman of the Committee in the Senate, verbally, that it was so intended.

Q. You are not able to explain, then, why they left out the phraseology?—A. No, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Curtis told me it was a pure oversight.

The WITNESS. I can not tell how it happened in committee of conference; we took it as the bill came to us.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that explains all we care to know in this connection.

ALLOTMENT UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE ACT.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. There is a matter I want to ask you about. Section 18 of the act provides $200,000 for the remainder of 1890 and fiscal year 1891, to be expended for six different purposes, namely, transportation, care and custody of exhibits by the Government, and the maintenance of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for, and the safe return of articles belonging to said Government exhibits, and for the expenses of the commission created by this act, and other contingent expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers. How was that allotted and by whom?—A. There was allotted to the Government board $40,000 in round numbers; there was not anything allotted for the first three purposes because we had not got anything ready for transportation and had not any buildings and we were not returning anything. There was advanced by the Treasury Department, not by us, but by the Treasury Department, out of the lump sum, $160,000 to the commission and $40,000 to us in a lump.

Q. These allotments in both cases were made by the Secretary of the Treasury?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does your board construe this section here that the words "to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury" has reference to the allotment, or to the itemized accounts and vouchers of the contingent expenses?—A. We did not in the first place consider that the Secretary of the Treasury had any power really to make an allotment. It was simply a question of approving the items as they were presented, and in the necessity of the case it had to assume the form of a report. We wanted to know what we would have to expend; that was the situation.

BASIS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. If there are no other questions on this point, we will now come to your estimate for 1893 and 1894. I notice that you estimate for the expenditure of $500,000 in 1893, and also $110,000 in 1894. On what basis do your estimates rest for 1893 and 1894; how did you determine that these are correct estimates?—A. Of course it is only an estimate, but we have gone through each bureau of the department, examining their plans to know what their estimates were. At first we formed a basis of what can be expended in preparation of the exhibits, and

estimated what the transportation and care up to the 30th day of June, 1893, would be.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the exhibits made by the Government at the Centennial?—A. Yes, somewhat.

Q. And the scope and character of that exhibit?—A. Yes, sir; I know about what the appropriation was.

COMPARISON WITH CENTENNIAL.

Q. Is the exhibit contemplated by your board very much greater than the exhibit made at the Centennial?—A. Twice or three times as much.

Q. What departments of the Government were represented at the Centennial?—A. I think every one of them.

Mr. COGSWELL. Fisheries were not.

The WITNESS. That was under the charge of the Smithsonian Institute. Perhaps the Department of Justice was not.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then every department that is to be reprsented in the Chicago Exposition was represented at the Centennial?—A. Everything unless it was the Department of Justice, which is a small affair, and the Fish Commission, which was, I think, under the charge of the Smithsonian Institute and not a department.

Q, I notice that the entire expenditure on account of the Government exhibit at the Centennial was $578,500?—A. Of which $80,000 was used in the building.

Q. Used how?—A. Taken out of that.

Q. Taken out of the $578,000?—A. Eighty-thousand dollars was taken out of that, leaving about $500,000 for the Government exhibits.

Q. Then your estimate for the Government exhibit at Chicago calls for twice the appropriation made at the Centennial?—A. And the building, I guess, costs five times as much.

Q. What space was occupied by the Government exhibit at the Centennial?—A. Of course I can not say, but it seems to me it was somewhere about 80,000 square feet, perhaps 100,000 square feet or about that.

Q. Do you know what is the space area of the Government building at Chicago?—A. One hundred and forty-seven thousand square feet, I think.

Mr. COGSWELL. I do not think he is willing to be accurate in regard to the Centennial space.

The WITNESS. I can not recollect, but I think it is somewhere about that proportion.

WHERE INCREASED EXPENDITURES.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In what Department will your increased expenditures be found as compared with the Centennial?—A. Well, the Agricultural Department will be very much larger and the Fish Commission.

Q. Do you remember the allotment to the Agricultural Department at the Centennial? I see it stated here at $50,000 at the Centennial, but I understand you are not quite certain now as to the amount of space at the Centennial.—A. My impression is it was between 80,000 and 100,000 square feet.

Q. I wish you would get those figures and give them to us accurately.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Do you mean to say that a building costing $400,000 as against the building at the Centennial costing $80,000, you have less than twice the area; you can not mean that?—A. Well, I think it was about $80,000, but that was a cheap affair.

Q. You do not understand me. Do you mean to say that at Chicago in a building costing $400,000 you have less than twice the space that you had at the Centennial in a building which cost $80,000?—A. I think so.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I was about to ask where these items of expenditure can be found. At the Centennial the act provided for $50,000 for the Agricultural Department. What is proposed as the amount here?—A. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the original estimate was $250,000.

Q. Now, in what other Department do you think there will be an increase?—A. The Fish Commission, I think, was not represented at the Centennial at all except incidentally; they have been allowed now $100,000 as an independent affair.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBITS.

Q. To revert briefly, how did the agricultural exhibits at the Centennial compare with the proposed exhibit at Chicago; in that case the Government provided $50,000 and you estimate $150,000; can you indicate some of the items of that increase of $100,000?—A. Of course, in the first place will be the question of the installation. Everything is to be in cases and the arrangements are more expensive than they were at the Centennial because modern exhibitions are very much greater in the line of adornment of installation, as they call it, and a great deal more money is spent in that way than was at the time of the Centennial, when the expenses of installation were comparatively light. Everything is to be on a finer scale now. I am not an exhibitor, but from my general observation and reading on the subject, etc., I presume the installations will cost three times as much for the Chicago Exposition relatively to the square foot than it did at the Centennial; the cases have to be finer and everything of that kind, arrangement of space, etc.

Q. Can you state it in dollars and cents?—A. I can not do it. I simply say I do not think it is possible to do it with short of three times as much; of course I may be mistaken.

Q. What are the other items of expense?—A. Now, as far as the department is concerned of course we had then only four or five divisions, we have now seventeen. We have the great Bureau of Animal Industry, for which you appropriated $500,000, and we have the Weather Bureau, which you know is a large one. Then there is the Museum, what I call in my report the Museum proper, which includes an exhibit which has never been contemplated in any direction by anybody, a comprehensive collection of samples of cereals from all over the United States and to a certain extent from foreign countries, as well as a collection of the cotton, and the fibers, and tobaccos.

Mr. HENDERSON. A selection or collection?

The WITNESS. I am now speaking about this as a comprehensive exhibit. We have already 2,500 samples of grain ranging all over the United States, all carefully prepared, hand-picked, weighed, and noted, and everything of the kind to make a climatic comparison; so with the tobaccos. Probably one of the most interesting exhibits and one that has never been contemplated at a world's fair is every variety of tobacco, raised in various localities of the United States, where their characteristics are to be shown. So it is with the woolens, and I can say I have just closed my contract about my wool exhibits.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly submit to the committee in the form of a supplemental statement a summary of your estimated expenditures for each Department of the Government exhibit, as also the increased expenditure in each Department as compared with the expenditure on account of the Government exhibit at the Centennial, the reason for such increase, and the amount, showing in brief what each sum estimated for is to be applied to?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. In section 16 of the act, Judge Willits, after making provision for the different department chiefs, your board shall determine what shall be exhibited, occurs this clause: "The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition." Has there been any such designation?—A. There has been no such designation.

[Here the testimony of Mr. Willits was suspended in order that the testimony of Mr. John Boyd Thatcher might be heard, and was then resumed.]

HOW EMPLOYÉS ARE APPOINTED.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who appoints the employés, a list of which you submit under our resolution?—A. All employés are appointed by me; that is, the regular commission is signed by me.

Q. On the recommendation of each department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What officer of each department?—A. The representative.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. They are all clerks in the several departments?—A. Oh, no.

Q. Are these outsiders?—A. Yes, sir; they have to be, except some few who

have been detailed without salary. In no case do we pay any person who is now employed in the departments.

Q. We found somebody of the Fish Commission was allowed $2,500 by the local corporation in addition to his salary.—A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. That is not the theory of your board?—A. No, sir; we have been very careful in that respect, and if there is anything to the contrary it has been a mistake.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the general method of appointing these employés?—A. In the first place there is a sort of consensus among the board in respect to the line of work and characteristics of the exhibits and the necessity for extra employment; they have in a general way that knowledge. Then the representatives write a letter to me——

Q. What representatives?—A. Of each one of the departments.

Mr. HENDERSON. The man who is designated as the head of the department?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; he writes me a letter desiring that a commission shall be made out for so and so, for such and such a date, at such and such a salary. The secretary makes it out and it is approved by me and signed by me as chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you select these employés solely with a view to their fitness for the work?

The WITNESS. In every instance they are supposed to be.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do those designated select them or does the head of the department?—A. The representative has full charge.

Q. The men designated in each department, he really selects them?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then I understand the consideration that enters into these appointments is solely that of fitness?—A. That is necessary.

SALARIES.

Q. What is the highest salary you pay?—A. Three thousand dollars.

Q. Who is that paid to?—A. Mr. Bickford, the secretary; he gets $3,000.

Q. He is not holding any other position?—A. No, sir; he is secretary of the Board of Management.

Q. What was his avocation before he was appointed?—A. He was a newspaper man and was the representative of the Agricultural Department at the Paris Exposition, selected by the board because he had, if there was anybody who had, that general knowledge of the subject-matter with which he was to deal.

Q. What is the next highest salary?—A. Two thousand four hundred dollars.

Q. Who receives that?—A. My chief agent receives it.

Q. Who is he?—A. Philip Walker.

Q. What are his duties?—A. His duty is to keep track of all these exhibits; do all my work for me—in fact, under my direction, looking after all these seventeen divisions.

Q. He has to keep track in what way?—A. It is hard work for him. He projects the work, you may say, in connection with the different divisions; he has the correspondence, and has a great deal to do.

Q. Then he is a sort of chief clerk?—A. Yes, sir; he is my chief agent.

Q. What was his avocation before he was appointed?—A. He was chief of the silk division in the Department of Agriculture, which was abolished the 30th of June last, at the same salary.

Q. What is the next item?—A. Two thousand dollars.

Q. What is that for?—A. My tobacco agent gets that, $2,000.

Q. Who is he?—A. His name is Estes; he is a tobacco-grower.

Q. What was his former avocation?—A. He was a tobacco-grower and part the time salesman. He was selected with special reference to his fitness.

Mr. HENDERSON. This statement shows in whose department these are employed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are these under the order of the designated officer in each department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are not under the orders of the board?—A. Not necessarily.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employés are there in the various departments?—A. I should say about 130 or 140. I can not tell you what the number would be; Mr. Bickford can give you that item.

Mr. BICKFORD. I have that in a supplemental list.

The WITNESS. Can you recollect the number?

Mr. BICKFORD. I think it was 137.

Mr. HENDERSON. Are these in addition to those?

Mr. BICKSFORD. A good many of these are not salaried men.

The WITNESS. A good many there have been dropped.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you classify these so we can tell how many are employed in each department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would give us in a supplemental statement the number of the employés in each one of the departments.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give the names of anyone now employed in the Department of Justice?—A. I think not. I do not think they have really begun their exhibits.

Q. I see here W. F. Hubbard, expert, at $1,400. What is his business?—A. He handles the whole cereal exhibits. I have already some five or six thousand samples.

Q. He is an expert?—A. He has been connected with the Michigan State Fair Association for five years and he is an expert in that respect.

Q. Here is skilled labor at $150 per month in your department, Bessie Q. Dillon.—A. Not a month?

Q. From New Hampshire?—A. It must be $50. It is not any such sum as that; it is a mistake.

Q. What is her work?—A. I say we have all these packages of wheat, etc., which have to be cleaned, hand picked and all arranged for exhibit.

Q. These are probably women that have been employed in these departments and found to be experts?—A. No, sir; not necessarily experts. I have, if I recollect, five that are employed.

Q. They are called skilled labor?—A. You can call them that; I say now they are employed temporarily. That lady was employed only two months and then dropped. The present list would not show the aggregate there is there.

Q. Here is an expert, John A. Becheler, at $1,000 a year?—A. He is an ornithologist, birds and mammals, etc.

Q. What do your modelers do?—A. They model fruits of all kinds.

Q. They model in wax?—A. Yes, sir; and other material.

Q. They are experts in that kind of material?—A. Yes, sir; the best we could get.

Q. I see you have nine skilled laborers?—A. Yes; you may call them skilled laborers.

Q. H. Merriam, special agent, at $1,200; what are his duties?—A. He is an ornithologist.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a gentleman named Comly employed here?

The WITNESS. He is a representative of the War Department.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Is G. B. Brackett from Iowa?—A. He is chief modeler of fruits. He is secretary of the American Pomological Association and been a modeler for years, probably the best man in the United States.

Q. Is he in Washington?—A. I brought him from Iowa.

Q. How long has he been here sent from Iowa?—A. About five months.

Q. Where did he live in Iowa?—A. I can not tell that now. Don't you know him?

Q. I never heard of him.—A. You ask Buchanan.

Q. What Buchanan?—A. From Sioux City. He would like to get him; Colorado and other places want him. He is not only a modeler, but understands fruits and can designate the types of fruits.

Q. Did he have any connection with the Corn Palace at Sioux City?—A. I do not think he had any models there.

ment of the Exposition, of which the Board of Management and Control of the United States Government exhibit shall be the chief, and that it shall have all the rights and privileges accorded to other departments, and to the most favored exhibitor; but no branch or officer of the Government shall ask for or accept any award." Now, will you state in as few words as possible the differences between your board and the local board and the reason for this recommendation?—A. We have claimed from the beginning that we should be in the catalogue, that all our exhibits should be in the general catalogue, so if a person desired to see what there is on the grounds, whether it is in one building or another building or wherever it is, they would know where to go and see it. They have never conceded that at all yet. That is the situation as it will be brought to you.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. They want the Government to pay money and play second fiddle in the Exposition?—A. There are other things. We claim Jackson Park should be placed in such thorough condition and taken care of as a park by the local directory. They insisted that we should fill up all in our grounds at our expense. We found that we had not any money to apply to that, and we settled on that. So we claim that the care of those grounds during the Exposition, the mowing of the grass, and all those things, should be on a par with the other Exposition buildings and should be under the general care, that we could not be charged with the expense. Now, we think all that will be arranged, but it is not arranged, and we simply put that in under that head.

Q. This is a provision suggested to be added to the sundry civil bill?—A. Yes, sir, if you should see fit. As I say, I think it will be all arranged, but at the same time it may not be.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want an express provision?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I understand they spent about $40,000 preparing the ground for our buildings?—A. I do not think they spent as much money as that, but it was swampy there, you know. Why should we pay for all this; more than that, it was considered by the Treasury Department, and that was their view.

Q. That the $400,000 was for the building?—A. Yes, sir, and the other sum was for the exhibits and not to fill in or prepare that ground.

Mr. HENDERSON. I think your head was level on that, Col. Willits.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire that in your supplemental statement you give as tersely as possible the features of the exhibit in the several Departments you will eliminate in the event Congress does not give the additional $283,500 you ask for?—A. I will state it.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Acting under instructions contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted February 8, 1892 (copy herewith), I have to request, in behalf of the subcommittee appointed by the Committee on Appropriations to conduct the inquiry ordered in said resolution, that you will, as soon as may be practicable, cause to be prepared and furnished for its use the following information, namely:

(1) A statement of the amount set apart, by executive order or otherwise, from appropriations heretofore made for defraying the expense of the Government exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition, and the amount yet necessary to be appropriated in order to properly complete and maintain said exhibits during the Exposition in accordance with the plans and estimates of your board.

(2) A statement showing the amounts allotted of the appropriations already made to each Executive Department, Smithsonian Institution, Fish Commission, and National Museum, for preparation of exhibits, and the amounts estimated to be necessary for each of said exhibits out of the whole sum which you may estimate as yet necessary to be appropriated for completing and maintaining said exhibits.

(3) A comprehensive statement of the character, purpose, and scope of the exhibits intended to be made by each of the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, Fish Commission, and National Museum.

(4) A detailed statement of all expenditures made to date for the preparation of the Government exhibits, which will show the number of officers, clerks, or other employés paid and being paid from the appropriations already made, and

their salaries or rate of compensation, the nature of their duties and the States or Territories whence they were appointed; and the amount which has been paid on account of the services of mechanics or laborers.

Finally, the committee request that you will furnish to it any and all other information that may suggest itself to you, bearing upon the present or future requirements for properly conducting the Government exhibits.

Please inform the committee, as soon as may be practicable, when, in your judgment, the information herein desired will be prepared and in readiness for its use.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc.

Hon. EDWIN WILLITS,
Chairman Board of Management Government Exhibits,
World's Columbian Exposition, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April 5, 1892.*

SIR: Referring again to your communication of the 10th instant, requesting, for the use of your subcommittee, certain information with respect to the plans, purposes, and transactions of this board, I have the honor to report as follows:

Inquiry No. 1.—"A statement of the amount set apart by executive order or otherwise, from appropriations heretofore made, for defraying the expense of the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, and the amount yet necessary to be appropriated, in order properly to complete and maintain said exhibits during the Exposition in accordance with the plans and estimates of your board."

The amount set aside by the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, from the appropriation of $200,000 carried by the act of April 25, 1890, was	$40,000
The appropriation for the current fiscal year carried by the act approved March 3, 1891, was	350,000
Making a total available for the Government exhibit up to June 30, 1892, of	390,000
The amount yet necessary to be appropriated in order to complete and maintain the Government exhibit	610,000
Total	1,000,000

It should be explained in connection with the appropriation of $350,000 for the current year that the legislation leaves the intentions of Congress, in respect to $50,000 of this sum, a matter of doubt.

The original estimate of the several Departments and institutions aggregated more than $2,000,000, of which sum the estimate for the Department of State was $50,000, including the plans of the Bureau of American Republics for its Latin-American display. Subsequent to the passage of the act of April 25, 1890, and to the determination to limit the expenditures of this board to the sum of $1,000,000, the chief of the Bureau of American Republics enlarged his plans, and asked through the representative of the Secretary of State for $100,000 more.

The actual and prospective means of the board having been allotted to the several contributory branches, it was unable to entertain the proposal for this enlargement, and the chief of the Bureau referred to, with the assent of the board, preferred his claims direct to the Committees on Appropriations of the two Houses, asking that the sum granted him should be in excess of the $1,000,000 required for the original purposes of the Government exhibit. Congress increased the appropriation for the current year by $50,000 (more than the $300,000 asked for) but imposed limitations which had the effect of taking the amount from the sums allotted, and thereafter to be appropriated for other and equally important branches. Under the circumstances, the board, in the interest of the branches represented in its membership, was constrained to withhold its approval of expenditures for the "Latin-American" display, beyond such purposes as should be decided by the Secretary of State to be illustrative of the functions of his Department, and beyond such aggregate sum as might be set apart by his representative from the original allotment to that Department.

The board being thus left in doubt as to the intentions of Congress, it is necessary to say that should it be decided that the $50,000 excess of appropriations for the current year is to be devoted to the Latin-American display, the aggre-

gate of available funds for the original purposes of the board should be stated at $340,000 instead of $390,000, and the future requirements of the board at $660,000 instead of $610,000.

Inquiry No. 2. "A statement showing the amounts allotted of the appropriations already made to each Executive Department, the Smithsonian Institution, Fish Commission, and National Museum for preparation of exhibits and the amounts estimated to be necessary for each of said exhibits out of the whole sum which you may estimate as yet necessary to be appropriated for completing and maintaining said exhibits."

At the outset of its operations the board attempted to ascertain from all authoritative sources the intention of Congress with respect to the aggregate of appropriation which would probably be made for it, and reached a conclusion after consultation with the committee which framed the original World's Fair bill that it was justified in assuming that $1,000,000 would be appropriated for the Government exhibit. (Report No. 3500, 51st Cong., 2d sess., pp. 8, 9; Report of the board to the President, Dec. 1, 1891: Ex. Doc. 142, 52d Cong., 1st sess.) Taking this as a starting point it considered the estimates of the several Departments, studied in a preliminary way the availability of their functions for illustration by "articles and materials," and made an allotment of the anticipated $1,000,000 and a proportionate allotment of actual and of each prospective fiscal year's appropriations upon the basis set forth in the percentage column of the subjoined table:

Department.	Per cent. Totals.	Allotments.		Appropriated for 1892, but not yet allotted.	Required.		Aggregate allotment.
		1891.	1892.		1893.	1894.	
State	.05	$2,000	$15,000	$2,500	$25,000	$5,500	$50,000
Treasury	.065	2,600	19,500	3,250	32,500	7,150	65,000
War	.14	5,600	42,000	7,000	70,000	15,400	140,000
Navy	.14	5,600	42,000	7,000	70,000	15,400	140,000
Post-Office	.02	800	6,000	1,000	10,000	2,200	20,000
Interior	.15	6,000	45,000	7,500	75,000	16,500	150,000
Justice	.01	400	3,000	500	5,000	1,100	10,000
Agriculture	.15	6,000	45,000	7,500	75,000	16,500	150,000
Smithsonian	.15	6,000	45,000	7,500	75,000	16,500	150,000
Fish	.10	4,000	30,000	5,000	50,000	11,000	100,000
Contingent	.025	1,000	7,500	1,250	12,500	2,750	25,000
Total	1.000	40,000	300,000	50,000	500,000	110,000	1,000,000

NOTE.—Should Congress provide that any portion of the appropriations already made is to be devoted to the Latin-American display, in excess of the sum ($25,000) set aside by the Secretary of State from the allotment to that Department, the requirements of the board for the next fiscal year will be increased by so much.

I desire to explain further, in connection with the allotments, that they are tentative, and do not give the Departments absolute right to any of the money. The initial duty of selection, preparation, arrangement, and adjustment to space and means is placed upon the board as a whole—the only authority competent to judge as between the merits of rival plans; and has made the expenditures in detail subject to the approval of the board and of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. It has, however, conferred upon the heads of the Departments and institutions the power of designation of classes of articles and materials from which selections are to be made. It is understood to be the theory of the law that the Department embodies the dominant authority as to the functions to be illustrated, while the board embodies the highest authority upon methods, and, in general, upon Exposition matters. The concurrence of both, and the approval of the Treasury, are essential to the end in view, in respect to any given plan.

The plan of coöperation of these several authorities, though cumbersome in appearance, is very simple in practice. The head of the Department having delegated his right of designation to the official appointed by the President to represent him, the board makes the same official its agent in the adjustment of matters between the several Bureaus and divisions of the Department; and the intervention of the board is only demanded, so far as selection is concerned, in cases where two or more Departments claim rival jurisdiction over a given subject, as in the case of the Marine Hospital and Army Medical Services. It will be seen, therefore, that the allotment is in effect subject to the conditions that the Department shall present plans for its expenditure, which, in the opinion of the board as a whole, are worthy of exploitation. Inasmuch as the estimates of

nearly all branches are largely in excess of the anticipated means, no difficulty is experienced, and the process at this stage and for the future is one practically of elimination.

Inquiry No. 3—"A comprehensive statement of the character, purpose and scope of the exhibits intended to be made by each of the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, Fish Commission, and National Museum."

A reply to this inquiry can only be made at this time in general terms. In the report of the board to the President, under date December 1, 1891, and printed in Ex. Doc. No. 143 of the present session, we said:

"The detailed plans of the Government exhibit are yet incomplete, and necessarily so. The board, as an exhibitor, will require all the time accorded to other exhibitors—namely, up to the opening day—in which to consider and arrange details; and changes, enlargements, and curtailments may be expected up to that time. Bureau and divisional chiefs are, for the most part, pressing to take full advantage of an opportunity, whose like may not present itself again in several decades, to justify in the eyes of the American people the annual expenditures in their respective branches, to afford to millions who have never visited the national capital the chance to see and study the treasures and processes of the Government, and to deepen and intensify the popular interest in public affairs. But in the absence of a common standard of judgment as to the relative importance of the various branches, and in view of the fact that in all cases the estimated requirements of means and space are in excess of those at the disposal of the board, the task of assimilation to secure that 'harmonious arrangement' contemplated by the law presents a thousand intricate problems, with which the board alone, representing all branches equally, can intelligently deal."

Assuming, however, that the purposes of your committee will be served by a statement of the plans now entertained in the several Departments, and which are still subject to the scrutiny and approval of the board, I have the honor to submit the subjoined summaries, culled from the detailed statements and correspondence of the ten branches of the government comprising the board. They should be considered as showing the possibilities rather than the purposes of the board. When our plans shall have been reduced to the limits imposed by considerations of space and means, the most important function of this board will have come to an end, leaving only its executive duties to be performed.

In all the branches the scope is limited to functions which are exclusively governmental, and which can not, in the nature of the case, be illustrated by the individual exhibitor.

The Department of Agriculture will contribute:

From its Museum, specially prepared displays of selected cereals, tobacco, and animal and vegetable fibers (now in process of collection and arrangement), illustrating distribution, the effects of transplantation, of changes of soil, climate, and altitude; and illustrative as well of departmental methods of study and treatment.

From the Bureau of Animal Industry, illustrations of the parasites of animals; of the work of quarantine stations; of the processes of meat inspection; of transportation of live animals and meats; tagging; the handling of live stock; horseshoeing, and the diseases incident to defective shoeing; the work of the Department in connection with animal diseases; and disease germs from the bacteriological laboratory.

From the Weather Bureau, a complete set of meterological instruments in operation. The entire work of forecasting, from the receipt of telegrams to the publication and distribution of weather maps, will be carried on upon the ground, in the presence of anyone who may care to study the methods of the Bureau, and the various processes will be explained, with a view to the popularization of meteorological knowledge.

From the Division of Entomology, collections and models of insects, injurious and beneficial to agriculture, enlarged illustrations of their operations, and implements and material of suppression and culture.

From the Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, a large model of the Death Valley region, where altitudes varying from several hundred feet below to 15,000 feet above sea level, are in such close proximity as to disclose at a glance all the life zones of the country, animal specimens and groups characteristic of these life zones, birds and mammals beneficial or harmful to the farmer.

From the Botanical and Horticulture Divisions, collections growing and preserved of medicinal forage and other economical plants, with cases illustrating herbarium methods of work and treatment.

From the Forestry Division, a classified collection of sections of forest trees of the United States, with demonstrations of their economic uses; apparatus (in

operation) for testing the strength and other qualities of timber; illustrations of methods shown by experience to be best adapted to forest culture; metal railway ties advocated as a substitute for timber, and whose adoption would serve powerfully to protect our remaining forests from destruction.

From the Division of Chemistry, a complete agricultural laboratory in which demonstrations of food adulteration, the saccharine value of sugar plants, and analyses of soils will be carried on; samples of adulterated foods, which have been tested by the Department.

From the Division of Statistics, charts and maps illustrating the values of agricultural products, the range of prices, and the distribution of staple products; blanks and materials illustrative of the statistical methods of the Department.

From the Division of Microscopy, a collection of models of fungi, edible and poisonous; models of fungi which attack forest and other trees; articles, instruments, methods, and results of investigations of adulterations of butter and other commercial fats.

From the Division of Vegetable Pathology, models and drawings illustrative of fungus, diseases of fruits and fruit trees; remedial agents, implements, and methods of protection, cure, and eradication.

From the Division of Pomology, models of American fruits, illustrating differentiation due to transplantation; classified exhibit of edible nuts; illustrations of methods of planting and cultivating small fruits.

From the Office of Experiment Stations, illustrations of its methods of editorial work, and of summarizing the reports of stations.

From the Editorial Division, a complete set of the publications of the Department arranged for consultation; a "dictionary" of the work and operations of the Department from its origin; and a "Bureau of Information."

From the Division of Illustrations, the original plates and figures used in the reports and bulletins of the Department, illustrating the care and skill demanded in the preparation of these publications.

From the Office of Irrigation Inquiry, a model of an ideal valley with canals and sluices, illustrating modern irrigation methods; a map of the arid region, showing location of artesian wells and irrigation works.

The Smithsonian Institution and National Museum will contribute:

From the Smithsonian Institution, illustrations of its growth, aims, and the scope of its work during the forty-seven years of its existence; illustrations of the history of American science and exploration; of the activities of the numerous scientific institutions and societies of this country; of the explorations by our own and foreign governments, and of individuals; portraits of representative scientists associated with American scientific development.

From the National Museum, objects illustrative of the natural resources of this country and their utilization, so far as the subject is not covered by other branches of the Government or by individual exhibitors; groups of larger quadrupeds now becoming extinct; groups of mammals of the United States, illustrating peculiar habits and environment; group illustrative of life history of the fur seal; each species and subspecies of bird found in this country, illustrative of geographical variation, the confusion of popular names, and peculiar habits; casts of reptiles and batrachians; dislocated skeletons and parts showing families and subfamilies of vertebrates; models and specimens of unfamiliar lower forms; of animal life; fossil animals for comparison with later forms; methods and implements of the chase primitive and modern; illustrations of the assistance rendered to man by various animals; useful products of the animal kingdom and methods of preparation; models illustrative of the phenomena of volcanoes, earthquakes, and glaciers, and of the constructive and destructive effects of water; a collection of ornamental minerals with a complete series of crude and polished gems; an anthropological display, showing racial characteristics, and progress in the arts of civilization; illustrations of prehistoric races with implements of stone, bronze and iron, showing early stages of industrial development; illustration of distribution of primitive races; the whole illustrative of modern museum methods of work.

From the Bureau of Ethnology, illustrations of the life and habits of North American Indians, differentiating the principal linguistic stocks, showing marked characteristics; photographs and transparencies showing actual surroundings, supplemented by collections of their manufactured wares.

In general the Museum will make displays of certain selected arts illustrative of development and of museum methods of treatment, such as transportation. the construction of dwellings, the utilization of wind, river currents, steam, and electricity.

The functions of the U. S. Fish Commission will be illustrated under the following heads:

(1) Inquiry respecting food fishes.
(2) Propagation of food fishes.
(3) Statistics and methods and relations of the fisheries.
(4) Aquaria.

In the section devoted to inquiry respecting food fishes will be exhibited the object of fisheries, scientific inquiry, and fish-culture, consisting of aquatic animals, plants, sea birds, etc; also, representations of appliances, vessels, boats, etc., used in connection with the scientific investigations of the seas, lakes, and rivers, together with collections illustrative of the work which has been accomplished by the Commission or which it is now engaged upon or has projected.

The section of fish-culture will embrace a complete practical illustration of modern methods of hatching fish by artificial means. The methods of fish-culture will be applied to marine, fresh water and anadromous fishes of several varieties, and will embrace all the most improved forms of apparatus now employed in this country. It is expected that practical fish culture will be carried on during most of the time while the exposition is in progress, and it is contemplated that numbers of fish-fry of various sorts will be shown throughout the entire term of the fair. In addition to this the exhibit will embrace an historical collection of appliances and methods adopted in this country for fish cultural purposes, and which have led up to the present highly specialized form of apparatus. There will also be representations, by model or otherwise, the appliances and methods used in transportation of fish, fry and ova, including the bringing of foreign species to this country.

The methods of fish-culture will in part, be illustrated by groups of lay figures, so arranged as to show how the work of collecting eggs, etc., is carried on.

The work of the Fish Commission in connection with its study of fishing will be illustrated by a large collection of models and full-sized specimens of various types of boats and vessels engaged in the American fisheries, including an historical series. It is also intended to illustrate the principal phases, including statistics and methods and relations of the most important branches of the American fisheries embracing those prosecuted for the cod, the salmon, the mackerel, the shad, the whale, etc. In connection with this will be shown a synoptical series of apparatus of the principal types, in model or otherwise. This will include not only the ordinary forms employed by white men in commercial fisheries, but for the sake of comparison, will embrace certain primitive forms used by Indians and Esquimo, and the highest specialized types which have been developed for the purpose of angling.

The aquarium will be devoted to the exhibition of all the unfamiliar living species of aquatic life attainable from inland and coast waters of the United States.

The Treasury Department will contribute elaborate exhibits, illustrative of the functions of—

The Coast and Geodetic Survey.
The Office of Weights and Measures.
The Bureau of Internal Revenue.
The Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
The Bureau of Statistics.
The Light-House Board.
The Life-Saving Service.
The Mint.
The Marine Hospital Service.
The Office of the Register of the Treasury.
The Supervising Architect's Office.

Of the so-called scientific bureaus now maintained by the Government, the Coast Survey is the oldest. Organized as it was in the early part of the present century, its growth has been in a measure parallel with that of the country, and aside from the actual value of the results of its operations from a practical standpoint, it is admitted by all to have exercised a powerful influence in virtue of its experience, and the high character of its performances, upon the wonderful scientific development which has taken place in the New World.

It is not too much to assume, therefore, that to many of the more intelligent foreigners who may visit the Fair its exhibit will be sought as representing not only the best which has been accomplished in America along the line of its operations, but as showing in many respects the actual condition of the sciences of geodesy, hydrography, topography, etc., at the present time, and especially of their practical application to the needs of man. Among our own people the very extensive and rapidly increasing class of highly educated and intelligent en-

gineers and surveyors will have a large professional interest in the exhibit, and it is believed that the general public will also find much in the realization of the scheme proposed which will be interesting and instructive.

The pivotal feature of this bureau's exhibit will be a relief map of the United States, 25 feet square, all parts bearing proper relation to each other. On this map or model will be illustrated many of the operations of the survey, among which are the great transcontinental system of triangulation, the transcontinental line of precise leveling, the location of astronomical gravitation and magnetic stations, and the area covered by topographical surveys.

The general exhibit of the Coast Survey will embrace instruments for time, longitude, and latitude; instruments for reconnaisance, topographical instruments, topographic models, views andmodels of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Alaskan coast; comparative maps of the coast line of the United States from the beginning; vertical circles, engineers' and geodesic levels; various systems of pendulum apparatus; sounding apparatus, current meters, tide guages, tide-predicting machine; Coast Survey steamer fully equipped with deep-sea apparatus; an illustration of chart publication.

The office of Weights and Measures will exhibit sets of the customary and metric weights and measures: balances of precision; copies of the international prototypes of the meter and kilogram: comparators; 100-foot bench standard.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue will exhibit historical and current collections of all stamps and brands used in the service; gauging instruments and hydrometers; instruments used in testing for oleomargarine; a chemical laboratory to illustrate method of testing for foreign fats used in oleomargarine and lard compounds; polariscopes,balances,and other instruments used in determining sugar bounties; set of Dutch standards.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will exhibit specimens of engraved portraits and vignettes; of all bonds and other securities issued by the United States; of all notes and certificates, from the blank sheet to the finished product; illustrations of the improvement in bank-note engraving from the earliest effort to date.

The Bureau of Statistics will prepare charts illustrative of national progress in population, wealth, and material products.

The Light-House Board will make a full display indoors and out of its novel and valuable appliances, including the tower now in process of construction for Waackaack station in New York Bay.

The Life-Saving Service will construct a life-saving station (as required by law) fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture, and appliances now in use, manned by a crew of picked men, who will give exhibition drills daily with boats and beach apparatus, and exercises illustrating the various methods employed in life-saving work; a historical collection of obsolete appliances, photographs, blanks, records, and statistics of the service, boats and models of all kinds.

The Mint will display presses in operation, striking medals of white metal or copper bronze, and a collection of coins and medals.

The Marine Hospital Service will display a model hospital ward with all its appliances: dispensary outfit; model operating rooms; illustrations of modern methods of hospital construction, lighting, heating, and ventilation; model and photographs of quarantine stations; illustrations of typical quarantine plant, consisting of wharf for discharge of ballast, fumigation wharf, disinfecting chambers and sulphur furnace, detention barracks, lazaretto, hospital for noncontagious diseases, boatmens' and attendants' quarters, and surgeon's residence; steam disinfecting car used in interstate quarantine, apparatus used in house-to-house disinfection; model of camp of probation; set of sanitary reports received from consuls in all parts of the world; reports showing the relations of this Bureau to all the States of the Union; sanitary publications of the bureau and of the different States; illustrations of the laboratory work of the Bureau in its effort to discover the origin of and remedies for disease; microscopes and slides showing all known disease germs; illustration of methods of test for color blindness and of recruits for the Revenue Marine Service as well, as the work of the Bureau in connection with the Immigration Bureau.

The Register of the Treasury will display all classes of certificates, bonds, notes, fractional currency, coupons, and other evidences of indebtedness covering a period from the year of the Declaration of Independence to the last bond or note issued by the United States Treasury; all of which, except the notes and fractional currency, are found in the files of the Register's Office, canceled, but in fair condition; Confederate bonds, notes, and fractional currency also from the files of the Treasury Department; continental and colonial currency; charts showing public debt and interest from the foundation of the United States Gov-

ernment to the present time; public debt warrants and drafts, two in number aggregating over $281,000,000 (the largest ever issued); civil appropriation warrants with autographs of all the Secretaries of the Treasury from Hamilton to Foster, inclusive; pay warrants and drafts, issued on account of salary, with autographs of the President of the United States from 1822 to the present time (all prior to 1822 having been destroyed by fire in 1833), and a variety of autographic papers of historical characters.

The Supervising Architect's Office will make an elaborate display of drawings and photographs of public buildings planned and constructed under its supervision.

The Post-Office Department, as in all previous expositions in which it has taken part, will establish in our building a working post-office, so arranged that it will at the same time serve all the purposes of a post-office for the Exposition, and afford an opportunity to visitors to study the interior workings of a model city post-office.

In addition to this, a display will be made of all articles of postal equipment, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., to which will be added a collection of curious articles of mail matter which have accumulated in the Dead-Letter Office.

A new feature of the display will be articles which have been sent in during the past three years, in compliance with an invitation of the Postmaster-General, by postmasters, and others, consisting of relics, curiosities, etc., pertaining to the postal service.

Another feature of the departmental exhibits will be articles contributed or loaned by foreign postal administrations, illustrating the postal service in the respective countries from which they are received.

The exhibit of the Department of Justice will consist largely of historical documents and articles of interest as may be culled from the files, records, and possessions of the courts of the United States. Justice, as a governmental function, does not readily materialize in "articles" adapted to Exposition purposes, yet the governmental display would be incomplete without an "appearance" at least from this among the displays of the other Executive Departments.

The exhibits, though comparatively small in number and occupying a relatively small space, will be of great interest to lawyers, and under the head of installation may be displayed portraits of the eminent jurists who have filled the chair of Attorney-General.

It is contemplated in addition that a brief publication, descriptive of the "genius of the Government," as illustrated by the contributions from all the branches, shall be prepared under the direction of the representative of the Attorney-General for general distribution, in furtherance of the purpose of Congress to illustrate "the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people."

The exhibit of the Navy Department will consist of a full-sized model of a modern battle ship, built upon piles in the lake contiguous to the area allotted to the Government on shore, which will have the appearance in every detail of a war vessel at her wharf, but fully equipped and ready for sea. This novel and promising undertaking was entered into after consideration of the fact that it would furnish a distinctive field of enterprise to this branch of the Government, leaving all else in war substantially and exclusively to the War Department.

Within this naval exibit in chief all the bureaus of the Navy Department which contribute to the equipment and management of ships will find room and scope for the illustrations of their functions. Historical exhibits of obsolete articles of equipment will find a place on the pier, and a small structure adjacent to the landing will house an important exhibit from the Naval Observatory. Blue-jackets and marines from the vessel will at stated hours give exhibition drills with the cutlass and with machine guns and boats.

The Department of the Interior will display:

From the Geological Survey an elucidation of the geology of this country, illustrating the work of the bureau in the field and in the office. To this end the mineralogy of the country will be illustrated by specimens from all quarters; the rocks of the United States will be shown as an educational collection; American fossils will be arranged to show both their distribution and their order in the geological column, and in this connection there will be displayed restorations of some of the enormous fossil animals discovered by agents of the Survey. Photographs, transparencies, maps and drawings, and instruments used in the work of the Survey, together with an enlarged series of relief maps, constructed to show the geology and topography of the country, will serve in part to illustrate the

office work of the Survey. In addition to the purely scientific work, a collection will be prepared to show, by direct association of specimens, descriptive labels, and maps, the economic resources of the United States, including ores and other minerals of commercial value.

From the Bureau of Indian Affairs, an Indian boarding school in operation in a building specially adapted for the purpose, in which boys and girls, with their instructors, will live, study, recite, sew, prepare meals, work at trades, and carry on all the industrial and educational life and training which pertain to a boarding school upon an Indian reservation. The building will have shops, schoolrooms, sitting rooms, dining room, kitchen, dormitories, and rooms for employés. The rooms and halls of the building will be decorated with scenes of Indian life and surroundings and objects illustrative of Indian art and industry.

The Patent Office will illustrate—

First. To the public at large the marvelous rate of progress in invention of the present age, and the fostering influence of the American patent system in this regard; and

Second. To inventors and mechanics the methods, processes, and requirements of the Patent Office. To these ends will be displayed groups of models which shall show the progress made in mechanical arts during the last century, those in each art being arranged in series to demonstrate the successive steps from the germ invention to the perfected device.

The exhibit of the General Land Office will embrace maps and plats showing the public lands, their location, character, products, etc., the timber, mineral, and agricultural resources of the various sections of the country, and historically the development and growth of the country.

The Bureau of Education will exhibit its publications and illustrate by suitable devices the methods of diffusing information through reports and correspondence, sets of its blank forms of inquiry, and on charts and otherwise a digest of the statistical and other information collected respecting all classes of schools in the United States, a similar exposition of the studies of the bureau of foreign educational systems, illustrations of the evolution of text books, a model library of pedagogy and general instruction, illustrating at the same time library administration, etc. From the Bureau's museum will be shown by models, prints, and drawings the development of the schoolroom, school buildings, and grounds, the methods of heating, ventilation, sanitation, and seating.

The Census Office will display the novel electrical tabulating system, developed and used during the taking of the Eleventh Census, with skilled operatives at work, together with an illuminated series of charts, maps, and diagrams showing the more striking features of national development.

The Interior Department will also make a collective display of the resources of Alaska and of the attractions of the National Park.

The Department of State will prepare a descriptive catalogue of its own exhibit, which will give a concise history of the organization of the Department, and will include historical data, portraits, and maps, the latter showing the territorial growth of the country.

In its exhibit of historical papers it will give a documentary review of our diplomatic history, beginning with the labors of Franklin, Dean, and Lee, and coming down as far into the contemporaneous history as may be found feasible. It will embrace documents relative to the treaty of alliance, the definitive treaty of peace, war with the Barbary States, the purchase of Louisiana, the purchase of Florida, the Monroe doctrine and moral application of the same, and the purchase of Alaska, each of these subjects forming a chapter in the series.

It will exemplify its function as the medium of communication between the President and chief executives of the several States of the Union, the promulgation of amendments to the Constitution, and the proceedings in connection with the admission of new States.

It will cause to be emblazoned the Great Seal of the United States, both obverse and reverse, of which it is the custodian.

In the rotunda of the main building, in alcoves specially reserved, it will display under special guardianship, and with every safeguard attainable through the construction of exhibit cases of steel, the original or facsimiles of the Original Petition to the King, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution.

An exhibit of papers of the Revolution is also contemplated, as well as an interesting collection of treaties, and especially of those curios which have been received as tokens of friendship.

In illustration of the proclamations by the President and the laws and reso-

lutions of Congress, it will display the engrossed act of Congress authorizing the Exposition, as well as the original proclamation in regard to the same.

Its function in connection with the collection, publication, and dissemination of commercial information concerning foreign trade and markets will be exemplified by illustration of the requirements of consumers in Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, with precise information as to modes of packing, wrapping, labeling, shipment, and the means of immediate transportation inland, supplemented by samples of the goods purchased in the open markets in those countries.

The War Department will display:

From its Bureau of Engineers, the published maps and reports of the Bureau; models of the bridge equipage, accompanied by a full-size section of the bridge; torpedo cases, connections, batteries, etc. (such as are not considered secret); models of forts and of river and harbor improvements; photographic enlargements of light-houses, forts, and river and harbor improvements.

From its Ordnance Department, machines in operation for the manufacture of metallic ammunition; machines in operation, showing improved features connected with the fabrication of the Springfield rifle. An historical collection of small arms, with an illustration of the present modes of fabrication; samples of service projectiles, showing method of construction of equipments and accouterments for the various arms of the service; field guns; siege guns; mortars; howitzers, with carriages complete; an 8-inch, a 10-inch, and a 12-inch seacoast steel rifle, and a 12-inch seacoast steel mortar, mounted upon depressing carriages; all kinds of rapid-fire and machine guns used in the Army; machines for determining ballistic properties of guns and powders; illustration of the methods of taking ranges, etc; illustrations of the devices which have been employed in the forts to fire high explosives from guns; one pneumatic dynamite gun; testing machines to determine the properties of metals; illustrations of the different phases in the construction of a built-up gun.

From the Quartermaster's Department, lay figures, mounted and dismounted, in the uniform of all grades of the service, the same illustrating the clothing and equipment issued from the Quartermaster's Department; complete sets of national colors, standards, and guidons; specimens of all kinds of standard supplies issued by the Department, illustration of the means of transportation; model of a national cemetery, a military post, and of a quartermaster's depot.

From the Medical Service, a complete set of hospital and medical supplies, with such other articles as are furnished for scouting expeditions; surgical instruments and apparatus; record books used in the Medical Department of the United States and other armies; illustration of the means of transport of the sick and wounded; models, photographs, and plans of military hospitals; apparatus for physical and anthropometrical measurements; illustrations of the microscopical work which is being done in the Army Medical Museum; a special exhibit of anatomical preparations, normal and pathological; a selected series of crania and of craniometrical instruments; photographs of specimens of pathological anatomy; a set of the publications of the Surgeon-General's Office.

From the Signal Corps, an historical exhibit, illustrating the more important achievements of the Corps, and indicating lines of progress followed and advances made. The semipermanent flying telegraphic lines, with the methods of operation; the field telephone kit; a signal station, with its equipment, in operation; a captive balloon train; an artistic centerpiece, illustrative of the fact that our flag has been carried further north than that of any other country.

Inquiry No. 4.—"A detailed statement of all expenditures made to date for the preparation of the Government exhibits, which will show the number of officers, clerks, or other employés paid and being paid from the appropriations already made, and their salaries or rate of compensation; the nature of their duties, and the States or Territories whence they are appointed, and the amount which has been paid on account of the service of mechanics or laborers."

Inasmuch as we have just prepared and sent to the Treasury to be transmitted to you a detailed statement of all expenditures, and in view of the limited clerical force at the command of the board, I take the liberty to assume that your requirements in this regard have been met. I append hereto, however, a table, showing the names of employés, their duties, rates of compensation, States whence appointed, and amount paid to each.

I beg to say in this connection that the dividing line between the laborer class and that of the nonlaborer is somewhat indeterminate in our service. A majority of special agents are mechanics or laborers to a large extent, yet with supervising duties within certain limits, which technically exclude them from the labor column.

No.	Name.	Occupation.	Date appointed.	State.	Rate.				Total paid other than to laborers.	Total paid laborers.	Department.	Remarks.
					Per hour.	Per day.	Per month.	Per annum.				
			1891.									
	F. T. Bickford	Secretary	Mar. 13	District Columbia				$3,000.00	$2,902.83		Office of the board	
	J. Fred. Aytoun	Clerk	Mar. 16	Virginia				1,800.00	1,249.93		----do	$1,200 per annum to Dec. 31, 1891. Transferred to Chicago.
	Josephine N. Strong	Stenographer	Apr. 14	Ohio				1,000.00	879.10		----do	
	B. F. Quin	----do	Apr. 4	District Columbia		$3.75			27.50		----do	Relieved Apr. 14, 1891.
	Clement R. Parker	Messenger	Mar. 17	Ohio				600.00	573.90	$573.90	----do	
1	Wm. Palmer	Chief taxidermist.	Apr. 1	Virginia			$100.00		500.00	500.00	Smithsonian	
2	Geo. Marshall	----do	Apr. 4	Maryland			60.00		286.89	286.89	----do	
3	C. Wellman Parks	Special agent	May 1	New York			125.00		1,025.00		Interior	From May 1, 1891, to Feb., 1892, $100 per month.
4	F. W. Grogan	Principal technical assistant and architect naval exhibits.	Apr. 6	New Hampshire				3,000.00	2,706.29		Navy	
5	E. C. Bryan	Special agent	Apr. 1	District Columbia				1,800.00	1,499.90		Fish Commission	
6	Miles Fuller	----do	Apr. 1	Illinois				2,400.00	2,163.80		Agriculture	
7	Jas. A. Henshall	----do	Apr. 15	Ohio				1,500.00	1,192.43		Fish Commission	
8	Chas. B. Hudson	----do	Apr. 15	Michigan				1,200.00	934.05		----do	
9	Newton W. Simmons	----do	Apr. 15	Montana				1,500.00	1,028.65		----do	From Apr. 15, to Dec. 1, 1891; salary was $1,200.
10	R. Edward Earll	Chief special agent.	Apr. 1	Illinois				2,400.00	1,000.00		Smithsonian	
11	M. R. Griffin	Taxidermist	Apr. 22	Virginia				720.00	252.13	252.13	----do	
13	J. S. O'Hare	Assistant photographer.	Apr. 22	District Columbia				480.00	172.00	172.00		
14	L. Nilson	Special agent	May 1	Massachusetts	$0.37½				612.68			
15	Laurence Jansen	----do	May 1	----do	.37½				789.95		Fish Commission	From May 1 to Dec. 1, 1891; salary was $960.
16	John M. Estes	----do	May 1	Wisconsin				2,000.00	1,326.00		Agriculture	
17	James Mooney	----do	May 1	Indiana				1,400.00	352.50		Smithsonian	
18	James C. McGuire	----do	Apr. 27	Maryland		6.00			468.00		Treasury	
19	Theodore A. Mills	Modeler	May 1	District Columbia			90.00		348.00	348.00	----do	
20	Charles Hall	Messenger	May 1	Maryland				600.00	452.40	452.40	Fish Commission	
21	J. C. Ingersoll	Taxidermist	May 14	----do			60.00		207.10	207.10	Smithsonian	
23	E. H. Hawley	Preparator	June 1	New York			100.00		100.00		----do	
24	Philip W. Holmes	Special agent	June 1	Connecticut				2,000.00	1,412.08		Treasury	

25	John Russell	Laborer	June 5	District Columbia				600.00	36.00	36.00	Smithsonian	
26	John M. Ewing	Chief special agent.	Sept. 1	Wisconsin			250.00		1,500.00		Interior	
28	S. L. Penfield	----do	Sept. 20	Connecticut		2.00			142.00		----do	While traveling on Exhibition duty.
29	R. L. Packard	----do	June 20	Maine		2.00			100.00		----do	
30	Philip Walker	----do	July 1	New Hampshire				2,400.00	1,393.10		Agriculture	
31	Wm. Keleher	Laborer	July 1	District Columbia			55.00		205.00	205.00	----do	July 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1892, $600 per annum.
32	Carl F. W. Bergmann	Skilled laborer	July 1	----do		2.00			154.00	154.00	Smithsonian	
33	Sherman F. Denton	Special agent	July 1	Massachusetts				1,800.00	1,049.70		Fish Commission	
34	Wm. D. Denton	----do	July 1	----do				900.00	525.00		----do	
35	Wm. P. Seal	----do	July 1	Pennsylvania				1,800.00	1,049.90		----do	
36	W. J. Hoffman	----do	July 15	----do				1,400.00	232.10		Smithsonian	
37	Harry Hovan	Laborer	July 3	District Columbia			40.00		277.42	277.42	Fish Commission	
38	Owen N. Baldwin	Skilled laborer	July 8	Arkansas			75.00		456.45	456.45	----do	July 8, to Nov. 1, $60 per month.
39	John A. Day	----do	July 9	Maryland			50.00		337.10	337.10	----do	
40	Wm. P. Sauerhoff	Carpenter	July 12	----do				1,200.00	590.51	590.51	----do	
41	N. R. Wood	Taxidermist	July 20	Florida			75.00		225.00	225.00	Smithsonian	
42	J. Lee Lockwood	----do	July 20	District Columbia			75.00		225.00	225.00	----do	
43	Mark Mayforth	Preparator	July 20	----do			60.00		180.00	180.00	----do	
44	George C. McClain	Skilled laborer	July 20	----do			50.00		175.00	175.00	----do	
45	Chas. Scott	Laborer	July 20	----do			40.00		120.00	120.00	----do	
46	E. G. Harbour	Carpenter	July 20	----do		3.00			231.00	231.00	----do	
47	E. Thornburg	----do	July 20	----do		3.00			166.50	166.50	----do	
48	Vernon Bailey	Ornithologist	Aug. 1	Minnesota			150.00		900.00	900.00	----do	
49	E. W. Nelson	----do	Aug. 1	Arizona			150.00		600.00	600.00	Agriculture	
50	W. F. Hubbard	Expert	Aug. 1	Michigan				1,400.00	519.20	519.20	----do	
51	Bessie Q. Dillon	Skilled laborer	July 28	New Hampshire			150.00		67.74	67.74	----do	
52	E. L. Waters (Mrs.)	Laborer	Aug. 1	New York				480.00	297.60	297.60	----do	Aug. 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1892.
53	Otto Luebkert	Skilled laborer	Aug. 1	Pennsylvania			50.00		300.00	300.00	----do	
54	T. W. Sweeney	Preparator	Aug. 1	District Columbia			85.00		255.00	255.00	Smithsonian	
55	Anna M. Housman	Skilled laborer	Aug. 15	Delaware			60.00		341.50	341.50	Agriculture	Aug. 15, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1892.
56	Wm. K. Nottingham	Laborer	Aug. 15	District Columbia			55.00		287.82	287.82	----do	Aug. 15, 1891, to Jan., 1892.
57	J. Garland Pollard	Special agent	Aug. 15	Virginia			40.00		133.71	133.71	Smithsonian	Aug. 15, 1891, to Oct., 1891.
58	Chas. J. Goodale	Taxidermist	Sept. 1	Massachusetts			125.00		250.00	250.00	----do	
59	Rose C. Dillon	Skilled laborer	Sept. 1	New Hampshire			60.00		308.60	308.60	Agriculture	
60	Geo. F. Flint	----do	Sept. 1	California			60.00		300.00	300.00	----do	
61	W. McCarty Little	Special agent	June 1	Rhode Island			180.00		720.00		State	
62	Jesse J. Prather	Assistant taxidermist.	Oct. 1	District Columbia			30.00		30.00	30.00	Smithsonian	
63	John A. Bechtler	Expert	Oct. 1	North Carolina				1,000.00	84.20	84.20	Agriculture	Resigned Oct. 31.
64	E. S. Mogridge (Mrs.)	Modeler	Oct. 1	New York				960.00	354.80	354.80	----do	
65	H. Mintown	----do	Oct. 1	----do				960.00	78.20	78.20	----do	
66	Edward S. Steele	Expert	Oct. 10	Ohio				1,500.00	495.00	495.90	----do	

No.	Name.	Occupation	Date appointed.	State.	Rate.				Total paid other than to laborers.	Total paid laborers.	Department.	Remarks.
					Per hour.	Per day.	Per month.	Per annum.				
			1891.									
68	Ella V. Temple	Skilled laborer	Oct. 15	Tennessee			$60.00		$240.00	$240.00	Agriculture	
70	Daniel A. Yaste	....do	Oct. 1	District Columbia			50.00		200.00	200.00	....do	
71	Wm. Halley	Carpenter		....do		$3.00			169.50	169.50		
72	C. E. Clark (Mrs.)	Skilled laborer	Nov. 1	Ohio			75.00		186.29	186.29		
73	B. M. Somers	....do	Dec. 1	Maine			50.00		188.00	188.00	Fish Commission	
74	M. F. Luscombe	Special agent	Dec. 1	District Columbia					245.52		....do	
76	Kate Haughton	Skilled laborer	Dec. 15	Wisconsin			50.00		127.42	127.42	Agriculture	
77	E. B. O'Leary	....do	Dec. 4	New York			50.00		205.16	205.16	Fish Commission	
78	Wm. Bauman, jr	Draftsman	Dec. 14	Not known			80.00		126.45	126.45	....do	
79	J. Alfred Halle	Skilled laborer	Dec. 21	New York			60.00		141.29	141.29	....do	
93	Walter H. Merriam	Special agent	Jan. 1	....do				$1,200.00	197.80		Agriculture	
94	G. B. Brackett	Expert modeler.	Jan. 1	Iowa				2,000.00	329.70	329.70	....do	
95	John Q. Eaton	Laborer	Jan. 1	New Hampshire			60.00		120.00	120.00	....do	
96	S. Ward Loper	Paleontologist	Jan. 15	Connecticut			100.00		154.84	154.84	Interior	
97	W. A. Roberts	Special agent	Jan. 1	Maryland			60.00		60.00		Fish Commission	
100	Geo. A. Mills	Carpenter	Jan. 18	....do			80.00		36.13	36.13	State	
101	Chas. Sanford	Laborer	Jan. 25	District Columbia		2.00			43.50	43.50	Interior	
102	Albert L. Pitney	Special agent	Jan. 1	Illinois			133.33		133.33		....do	
104	J. L. Leary	Skilled laborer	Jan. 11	Virginia			60.00		39.31	39.31	Fish Commission	
105	H. P. Hottenstein	....do	Jan. 8	Pennsylvania			60.00		60.00	60.00	Agriculture	
	Total								43,162.70	14,142.26		

Since the 1st of February appointments have been made which are not included in the foregoing list, as follows:

No.	Name.	State.	Occupation.	Department.	Rate.		
					Per day.	Per month.	Per annum.
106	Catherine S. Walker	Tennessee	Skilled laborer	Agriculture	.....	$50.00	.....
107	Walter H. Evans	Indiana	Special agent	....do	.....	.....	$1,400.00
108	Helen Smart	Colorado	Skilled laborer	....do	.....	50.00	.....
110	John A. Miller	Maryland	Machinist	Interior	$2.75	.....	.....
111	Frank Blaisdell	Massachusetts	Draftsman	Agriculture	.....	100.00	.....
112	G. R. Pohl	Pennsylvania	Consulting architect.	Office of the Board.	.....	.....	2,000.00
113	E. R. Cary	New York	Draftsman*	Interior	2.40	.....	.....
114	E. F. Chillman	....do	....do*	....do	2.40	.....	.....
115	Peter J. Quirk	....do	Modelmaker*	....do	2.40	.....	.....
116	John Maxwell	....do	....do*	....do	2.40	.....	.....
117	J. C. Langley	Maryland	Skilled laborer	Agriculture	.....	60.00	.....
118	Smith Winchell	Ohio	Carpenter	Interior	3.50	.....	.....
119	Margaret S. Potter	Pennsylvania	Skilled laborer	Agriculture	.....	60.00	.....
120	Amanda A. Newton	....do	Modeler	....do	.....	60.00	.....
121	James Moore	Virginia	Skilled painter	Interior	2.75	.....	.....
122	I. M. von Rodenstein.	New York	Painter	....do	1.75	.....	.....
123	J. F. Abel	District of Columbia.	Machinist	....do	2.75	.....	.....
124	Theodore Gerhards.	Virginia	....do	....do	2.75	.....	.....
125	E. H. Webb	Indiana	Carpenter	....do	2.50	.....	.....
126	S. C. Sweet	Maine	Machinist	....do	2.75	.....	.....
127	C. A. Edmonston	District of Columbia.	Laborer	....do	1.00	.....	.....
128	John C. Schlarbaum	California	Machinist	....do	2.75	.....	.....
129	John E. Bucklin	Maryland	....do	....do	2.75	.....	.....
130	G. T. Walton	....do	....do	....do	2.75	.....	.....
131	W. I. Adams	New York	Chief clerk	Office of the Board.	.....	.....	1,800.00
134	Nannie J. Cox	Michigan	Laborer	Agriculture	.....	33.00	.....
135	Charles F. Dawson	Virginia	Expert, animal industry.	....do	.....	.....	1,200.00
136	H. B. Ayres	Minnesota	Special forestry.	....do	.....	.....	1,500.00
137	E. C. Herrick	New York	Clerk	Office of the Board.	.....	60.00	.....

*Temporary.

"Finally the committee requests that you will furnish to it any and all information that may suggest itself to you bearing upon the present and future requirements for properly conducting the Government exhibit."

In the nature of the case, it was not to be expected that controversies and difficulties could be entirely avoided. This board, appreciating the enormous task undertaken by the Local Directory of Chicago, and by the United States Commission, has endeavored at all times to make its demands upon these bodies few and simple, and to limit them to matters which could not, under the law, be accomplished by the board for itself.

The law in effect creates a Governmental section (or department) of the Exposition in which the United States is the sole exhibitor and of which this board is the chief. It has moreover made provision for the erection by the Secretary of the Treasury of a building or buildings to house the exhibit instead of requiring, as in the case of other exhibitors, that this should be done by the Chicago authorities from the ten millions raised for the purpose. But it has not provided for the filling in, preparation, decoration, and care of any portion of Jackson Park, and the board is informed by the law officers of the Treasury that it is doubtful if this task can legally be performed with either the exhibit fund or the building fund. Under the circumstances the board, having been allotted some 16 acres of the park, looked to the Directory to put it in order and assume all the expense in connection with it which Congress had not otherwise provided for.

The views of the Directory were at issue with those of the board, and, though liberal concessions (from the standpoint of the Directory) have been made, there are some matters yet pending for settlement; and the concessions have been made as to a persistent petitioner. The board has made an attempt respectfully to invoke the intervention of the United States Commission, but the matter has remained several months unnoticed. It is, of course, a matter of official in-

difference to the board whether it shall assume the expense and care of the grounds allotted to it, or this duty be performed by the Directory as for other portions of Jackson Park, other departments, and other exhibitors.

Again the President of the World's Columbian Commission, in his last report to the President, says (page 3, Ex. Doc. 142, present session):

"The affairs of the Exposition are administered and conducted through the medium and agency of the fifteen great departments, designated and referred to in the first report."

Inasmuch as the branch represented by us is not included among the departments referred to it transpires that important matters, affecting the interests we represent, are discussed and settled in Chicago without reference to or consultation with this board. One important matter, which has lately been a subject of correspondence, may be cited as an example. The classification embraces every subject which we can possibly illustrate, as it should do; a classification being to an Exposition what a dictionary is to a language. But the chiefs of departments seem to have been told that their jurisdiction extends not only over certain areas of Jackson Park, but over certain lists of subjects in the classification, and that these jurisdictions are coextensive.

This tends to bring us into direct conflict; and there is now a disposition to settle the matter by excluding the Government from the classification. This would detract seriously from the educational results aimed at by Congress. It is not our understanding that Congress intended the Government to exhibit in any annex or side-show capacity, or that its exhibit should be catalogued in foot notes or an appendix. I have the honor to be associated with gentlemen who have had experience in every Exposition within the last twenty years here or abroad, and am assured that the solution of the difficulty is easy and simple; and I believe this to be the case with all other matters actually or to become an issue. It is essential, however, that we be recognized as an integral part of the one Exposition, and not as aliens, whose interests are in conflict with the others. Our relations are personally cordial with all branches of the great enterprise, and we attribute our failure to secure a hearing and recognition to the multifarious and pressing duties of the organizations referred to.

These and other matters are now subjects of discussion and correspondence; but inasmuch as the board is the direct representative of the Government as an exhibitor, and has no other functions than Congress in its wisdom may confer, I deem it proper, under your invitation to call attention to it, and to suggest for consideration in connection with any future legislation upon the subject, the following:

"*Provided*, That the Government area, structures and exhibit, shall constitute a department of the Exposition, of which the Board of Management and Control of the United States Government exhibit shall be the 'chief,' and that it shall have all the rights and privileges accorded to other departments and to the most favored exhibitors; but no branch or officer of the Government shall ask for or accept any award."

For the board.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN WILLITS,
Chairman.

Hon. ALEX. M. DOCKERY, M. C.,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *April 13, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with your verbal instructions to give certain information supplemental to that contained in my letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to submit the subjoined statements.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS PAID FROM OUR FUND IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

The following table will give this information to date. It should be said, however, that in all departments the work which it is possible to have done by the regular force without detriment to current work is so done; and for that reason the lists do not fairly represent the progress we are making. But the making of Expositions is not an ordinary duty of the bureau, and the expert in his own governmental specialty knows little or nothing of the way to materialize his

function for exposition purposes—even where he has the time and genius. By this it will be understood why this work calls into the service an entire new class, especially of those who plan and supervise.

I also submit as a sample a fuller statement with regard to the work under my immediate supervision, showing the nature of the duties performed by the several employés.

List of employés, duties, and compensation of the Board of Control and Management, United States Government exhibit.

Name.	Duties.	Compensation.		
		Per day.	Per month.	Per annum.
Office of the Board of Management.				
F. T. Bickford	Secretary			$3,000
W. I. Adams	Chief clerk			1,800
J. N. Strong	Stenographer			1,000
E. C. Herrick	Clerk		$60.00	
G. R. Pohl	Consulting architect			2,000
C. R. Parker	Messenger			600
J. F. Aytoun	Local agent at Chicago			1,800
Department of Agriculture.				
Miles Fuller	Special agent			2,400
John M. Estes	....do			2,000
Philip Walker	Chief special agent			2,400
Wm. Kelcher	Laborer		55.00	
W. F. Hubbard	Expert			1,400
E. L. Waters	Laborer			480
Otto Luebkert	Skilled laborer		50.00	
Anna M. Haussmann	....do			780
W. R. Nottingham	Laborer		55.00	
Rose C. Dillon	Skilled laborer			780
Geo. F. Flint	....do		60.00	
E. S. Mogridge	Modeler			960
H. Mintorn	....do			960
F. S. Steele	Expert indexer (dropped Mar. 16, 1892, temporarily).			1,500
F. V. Temple	Skilled laborer		60.00	
Wm. Halley	Carpenter	$3.00		
Kate Houghton	Skilled laborer		50.00	
W. H. Merriam	Special agent			1,200
G. B. Brackett	Expert modeler			2,000
John Q. Eaton	Laborer		60.00	
Walter H. Evans	Special agent			1,400
Helen Smart	Skilled laborer		50.00	
Frank Blaisdell	Draftsman (expires Apr. 30, 1892)			1,800
J. C Langley	Skilled laborer		60.00	
Margaret S. Potter	....do		60.00	
A. H. Newton	Modeler		60.00	
N. J. Cox	Laborer		33.00	
C. F. Dawson	Expert (animals)			1,200
H. B. Ayers	Expert (forestry)			1,500
E. A. Greene	Special wool agent			500
L. Edlur	Skilled laborer		50.00	
A. E. Hancock	Special agent		100.00	
R. W. Waters	Painter	3.00		
Department of the Interior.				
C. Wellman Parks	Special agent		125.00	
J. M. Ewing	Chief special agent		250.00	
S. L. Penfield	Special agent	2.00		
R. L. Packard	....do	2.00		
D. A. Yaste	Skilled laborer		50.00	
S. W. Loper	Paleontologist		100.00	
Chas. Sanford	Laborer	2.00		
A. L. Pitney	Special agent		133.33	
John A. Miller	Machinist	2.75		
E. R. Cary	Draftsman	2.40		
E. F. Chillman	....do	2.40		
Peter J. Quirck	Model-maker	2.40		
John Maxwell	....do	2.40		
S. Winchell	Carpenter	3.50		
James Moore	Skilled painter	2.75		
I. M. Von Rodenstein	Painter	1.75		
J. F. Abel	Machinist	2.75		
Theodore Gebhards	....do	2.75		
E. H. Webb	Carpenter	2.50		
S. C. Swett	Machinist	2.75		
C. A. Edmonston	Laborer	1.00		

List of employés, duties, and compensation of the Board of Control and Management, United States Government exhibit—Continued.

Name.	Duties.	Compensation.		
		Per day.	Per month.	Per annum.
Department of the Interior—Continued.				
J. C. Schlorbaum	Machinist	$2.75		
J. E. Bucklin	....do	2.75		
G. T. Walton	....do	2.75		
E. J. Lumley	....do	2.75		
J. D. Edwards	....do	2.75		
Smithsonian Institution and National Museum.				
W. Palmer	Chief taxidermist		$100.00	
Geo. Marshall	Taxidermist		60.00	
R. Edward Earll	Chief special agent			$2,400
M. R. Griffin	Taxidermist		60.00	
J. S. O'Hare	Assistant photographer		40.00	
James Mooney	Special agent			1,400
Theodore A. Mills	Modeler		90.00	
J. C. Ingersoll	Taxidermist		60.00	
E. H. Hawley	Preparator		100.00	
John Russel	Laborer	1.50		
C. F. W. Bergmann	Skilled laborer	2.00		
W. J. Hoffman	Special agent			1,400
N. R. Wood	Taxidermist		75.00	
J. L. Lockwood	....do		75.00	
M. Mayforth	Preparator		60.00	
G. C. McClain	Skilled laborer		50.00	
C. Scott	Laborer		40.00	
E. G. Harbour	Carpenter	3.00		
E. Thornburg	....do	3.00		
T. W. Sweeny	Preparator		85.00	
J. G. Pollard	Special agent		40.00	
Chas. I. Goodale	Taxidermist		125.00	
Jesse J. Prather	Assistant taxidermist		30.00	
R. P. Carlton	Skilled laborer		50.00	
C. R. Luscombe	Preparator		60.00	
Fish Commission.				
E. C. Bryan	Special agent			1,800
J. A. Henshall	....do			1,500
C. B. Hudson	....do			1,200
Newton W. Simmons	....do			1,500
Lawrence Jansen	....do	(*)		
Charles Hall	Messenger			600
S. F. Denton	Special agent			1,800
W. D. Denton	....do			900
W. P. Seal	....do			1,800
H. Horan	Laborer		40.00	
O. N. Baldwin	Skilled laborer		75.00	
John A. Day	....do		50.00	
W. P. Sauerhoff	Carpenter			1,200
B. M. Somers	Skilled laborer		50.00	
W. F. Luscombe	Special agent	(*)		
E. B. O'Leary	Skilled laborer		50.00	
J. A. Hall	....do		60.00	
W. A. Roberts	Special agent		60.00	
J. L. Leary	Skilled laborer		60.00	
Navy Department.				
F. W. Grogan	Principal technical assistant and architect.			3,000
Treasury Department.				
Philip W. Holmes	Special agent			2,000
Department of State.				
W. McCarty Little	Special agent		180.00	
Geo. A. Mills	Carpenter		80.00	

*Thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour.

The following have made no appointments: Post-Office Department, War Department, Department of Justice.

SIZE AND COST OF THE CENTENNIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDING AS COMPARED WITH THAT AT CHICAGO.

The Government building at the Centennial had a floor space of 102,840 square feet, and cost $80,817.71. It was an elaborate shed of wood and glass, and is in no way comparable with the Chicago edifice. The same eminent architect, Mr. James H. Windrim, planned both. The difference is attributable in part to the law, which, in this case prescribes iron, steel, and glass as the material, but chiefly to the fact that expositions have grown to be very elaborate affairs since the Centennial epoch.

The lowest bid for the construction was $50,000 above the limit fixed by law. The plans were thereupon stripped of all ornament and otherwise simplified, and then a bidder was found to build the shell for $316,000.

We were desirous of using all the remainder of the $400,000 in restoring the ornamentations as far as it would go, but were constrained to ask that a portion of it be retained for certain modest outside structures for exhibits which would be out of place in the main building.

"State as tersely as possible what features you would eliminate in case Congress does not give you the additional $293,000."

Frankly, I do not know. This is a requirement that I pass judgment on the plans of my fellow members, which I am bound to suppose are as carefully considered as my own. In reply to another query I show you that our aggregate of estimates to-day is $1,354,811.71. The difference between that and $2,072,000 shows the progress we have made in elimination; its excess above the $1,000,000 we desire is the measure of our remaining task. In any event we shall eliminate all duplications; we shall then probably cut off photographs, charts, and maps, such are not essential to the proper "installation" and decoration of the exhibits. We shall do this on the theory that whatever may be published in bulletins and reports is less desirable than the "articles and materials" which in a more legitimate sense should constitute an exhibit. Then the more commonplace and less meritorious of the exhibits will be sacrificed until we get down to $1,000,000. But we must do more, for there are many common expenses which are not in all cases included in the detailed estimates, and we shall save a goodly sum by doing in common many things which are now estimated for in detail.

Should Congress in its wisdom limit us to less than one million, I suppose we shall sacrifice our "installation" to that extent, pack our goods in boxes, and display them as a groceryman or druggist displays his wares. It is my conviction that this course would not be creditable. I hoped the time would permit us to show your committee some photographic illustrations of the advance made in exposition matters since the Centennial epoch.

You expressed a preference for a more careful review of the plans and purposes of the individual branches by the board as a whole. Matters are rapidly tending in that direction; but I shall heartily welcome anything your honorable committee may see fit to do to promote this feature. Economy and excellence of results will be attained thereby.

Further supplemental information is now being prepared.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN WILLITS,
Chairman.

Hon. ALEX. M. DOCKERY, M. C.,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

General office:

Philip Walker, chief agent, has general charge of the preparation of the exhibit of the seventeen divisions under my constant approval and dictation, attends to the correspondence, makes out all contracts, all the purchases, all the vouchers, keeps the accounts, allots space, assists in designing exhibits, and, in general, has oversight of all the details	$2,400.00
W. H. Hubbard, expert, at present in special charge of the details of the cereal exhibit	1,400.00
William Keleher, laborer, general work, all kinds of labor	660.00

General office—Continued.
William Hally, carpenter, making boxes, models, and cases for exhibits.....per day.. $3.00
Rose C. Dillon, skilled laborer, arranging, labeling, and recording the cereal exhibit, some clerical..... 780.00
Anna M. Housman, skilled laborer, same as Miss Dillon..... 780.00
J. C. Langley, skilled laborer, selects and reads and consolidates the reports for recording. Appointed only for March and April..... 720.00
Temporary laborers employed in fitting grains for exhibition:
Mrs. E. V. Temple, till July 1, 1892..... 720.00
Miss K. Haughton, till July 1, 1892..... 600.00
Miss S. Edlin, till July 1, 1892..... 600.00
Miss M. S. Potter, till July 1, 1892..... 720.00
The first has supervision of the table at which the grain is cleaned. The last assist in weighing and registering the weights.
W. K. Nottingham, skilled laborer, man of all work in handling sacks. Assists in weighing..... 660.00
Bureau of Animal Industry:
Miles Fuller, special agent, an expert selected by the Bureau to take special charge of the preparation of its exhibit..... 2,400.00
C. F. Dawson, expert, scientific expert working on the preparation of the pathological exhibit, especially the germ culture. 1,200.00
Division of Ornithology:
W. H. Merriam, expert in ornithology..... 1,200.00
Division of Microscopy:
George F. Flint, skilled laborer, employed in molding and painting mushrooms..... 720.00
Division of Entomology:
Mrs. E. S. Moggridge, modeler..... 960.00
H. Mintorn, modeler..... 960.00
(Expert modelers of fruits and plants injured by insects.)
Tobacco Exhibit:
John M. Estes, expert..... 2,000.00
(Has the detailed work of the collection and classification of the tobacco exhibit, and the correspondence connected therewith.)
Forestry Division:
H. B. Ayers, special agent..... 1,500.00
(For two months, March and April, arranging data on forestry matters.)
Otto Luibkert, laborer, general work..... 600.00
Vegetable Pathology:
Miss A. A. Newton, modler, modeling diseased fruits..... 720.00
Division of Pomology:
G. B. Brackett, expert modler of fruit..... 2,000.00
Division of Botany:
W. H. Evans, special agent, expert botanist, in the field, New Mexico and Arizona, making collections for outdoor exhibits..... 1,500.00
Division of Records and Editing:
Albert E. Hancock, tabulating publication work of the department..... 1,200.00
Wool Exhibit:
Edward A. Greene, special agent, has charge of details of collection and classification of the wool exhibit..... 500.00

DETAILS FOR THE DEPARTMENT IN THE PREPARATION OF THE EXHIBITS OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS WHOSE SALARIES ARE PAID BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Division of Entomology:
C. L. Marlatt, assistant entomologist..... $1,600.00
Division of Chemistry:
G. L. Spencer, assistant chemist..... 1,800.00
Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy:
T. S. Palmer, assistant chief..... 1,600.00
W. B. Barrows, assistant..... 1,600.00

Division of Pomology:
W. A. Taylor, assistant chief $1,600.00
Division of Microscopy:
Dr. Thomas Taylor, chief, devotes one-half of his time 2,500.00
Weather Bureau:
Prof. C. F. Marvin, specially detailed in preparing the whole exhibit 2,500.00
Bureau of Animal Industry:
Dr. A. M. Farrington, chief of division, devotes one-half of his time 2,500.00
Fiber Exhibit.
C. R. Dodge has special charge of the fiber exhibit, and is devoting a large portion of his time to its special preparation, with a clerk at $900 ..... 2,000.00

Besides the above special details, in each division in the current work special regard is paid to the preservation and preparation of material for the exhibit of the divisions, and as the work proceeds much more time and attention will be given to such preparation.

WASHINGTON, *April 16, 1892.*

Hon. ALEX. M. DOCKERY, M. C.,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In further response to inquiries by your committee, I have the honor to submit such estimates in detail as we are able to give at this stage of our work, showing the purposes to which our appropriations are to be devoted. In respect to some departments and to certain bureaus of others, we can furnish, if you desire, the information in still further detail, but it will be very detrimental to our general work for us to require an arbitrary determination at this stage of details which demand careful study and comparison one plan with another. For that reason, and with the understanding that you do not wish in any respect to take away such liberty of action as seems essential to the best results, I submit the following tables, with such incidental information as seems necessary to a full understanding of the work

Treasury.

Marine Hospital	$16,500.00	Mint	$5,000.00
Register	2,500.00	Coast Survey	20,260.00
Supervising Architect	5,776.60	Engraving and Printing	3,000.00
Light-House Board	15,000.00	Life-Saving Service	38,750.11
Bureau of Statistics	5,000.00		
Internal Revenue	14,775.00	Total	126,561.71

The estimate for the Life-Saving Service is included here just as it comes to us, for the reason that the recently reported sundry civil bill, as it stands, imposes this expense upon us. The original law provided for a life-saving station from the funds of that service. In any event should Congress appropriate the one million we require, the entire expenditure for the Treasury will be cut down to its allotment of $65,000.

Navy.

Naval Observatory	$3,500.00	Maintenance	$20,000.00
Bureau of Ordnance	17,500.00	Civil employés	10,000.00
Marines	1,000.00	Fuel	1,000.00
Hydrographic Office	2,000.00	Wash deck gear	200.00
Naval Academy	1,000.00	Paint	500.00
Medicine and Surgery	250.00	Wharf	500.00
Yards and Docks	100.00	Dredging	5,000.00
Provisions and Clothing	2,000.00	Awnings	2,500.00
Steam Engineering	1,000.00	Exhibit in chief	70,000.00
Construction and Repair	10,000.00	Illustrations	500.00
Equipment	10,000.00		
Travel	1,000.00	Total	159,550.00

The allotment to the Navy is $140,000 from the prospective one million.

War.

Engineer section	$23,275.00	Signal section	$11,000.00
Ordnance	64,000.00	Contingencies	18,142.64
Quartermaster	28,582.36		
Medical section	30,000.00	Total	175,000.00

The allotment to the War Department is $140,000 from the prospective one million.

Agriculture.

Cereal exhibit	$5,000.00	Microscopy	$1,500.00
Tobacco exhibit	5,000.00	Vegetable pathology	3,000.00
Wool exhibit	2,000.00	Pomology	3,000.00
Cotton exhibit	2,000.00	Horticulture	3,000.00
Vegetable fiber exhibit	2,000.00	Experiment stations	3,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,000.00	Records and editorial	2,000.00
Animal Industry	20,000.00	Illustrations	500.00
Weather Bureau	10,000.00	Irrigation	1,000.00
Entomology	7,000.00	Installation, transportation, and return of exhibits; common expenses and incidentals	38,000.00
Ornithology and mammalogy	9,000.00		
Botany	5,000.00		
Forestry	5,000.00		
Chemistry	20,000.00	Total	150,000.00
Statistics	1,000.00		

The original estimates of the several bureaus of this Department aggregated $250,000. Its allotment is $150,000, and the above statement shows the suballotments to branches rather than the present condition of their estimates, which are still considerably in excess of $150,000.

Interior.

Geological Survey	$52,650.00	Bureau of Pensions	$6,500.00
Indian Affairs	47,500.00	Territory of Alaska	13,500.00
Patent Office	36,350.00	Sequois National Park	10,000.00
General Land Office	24,750.00		
Bureau of Education	22,500.00	Total	$229,250.00
Census Office	15,500.00		

The allotment to the Department of the Interior is $150,000.

State.—The plan of the Department of State shows a division by subjects rather than by bureaus or divisions, as follows:

Negotiations	$10,000.00	Treaties, conventions, etc	$1,500.00
Medium of communication between the Government and the States, etc	500.00	Laws, proclamations, etc	1,000.00
		Commercial, etc	25,000.00
Custody of Great Seal	5,000.00	Total	43,000.00

The allotment to this Department is $50,000; $7,000 more than the aggregate of the present estimated expenditures. It may be said, however, that these estimates will need revision to meet the exigencies which have arisen since the allotments were decided upon, and which will bring the necessary expenditures fully up to the allotment of $50,000.

Post-Office.—I am unable to give the detailed estimates for this Department. Its expenditures on account of the Fair will probably be much in excess of its allotment, inasmuch as it contemplates a working postal service for the entire Fair. But beyond those features, which are incidental to the Exposition as such, the expenses will doubtless be paid from the usual postal revenues, as for other post-offices.

The office itself will be so arranged as to permit a spectacular view of the entire internal workings of a city post-office, in addition to a great deal of material

which has no relation to a city post-office, but which is illustrative of post-office work in other countries, and of other features of interest.

The present estimate from our fund is $25,000. The allotment is $20,000.

Department of Justice.—The detailed plans of this Department have not been worked as yet beyond the sketch already submitted. Its allotment is $10,000.

Smithsonian Institution and National Museum.

Origin and growth of Smithsonian Institution	$10,000.00	Primitive and modern methods of transportation	$10,000.00
History of American science and exploration	6,000.00	Conditions of life in America during the Colonial period	15,000,00
Animal life of the Continent	54,000.00	History and development of photography and the graphic arts	6,000.00
Methods employed by savage and civilized man in the capture of animals, etc	12,000.00	Minor exibits (music, languages, religions, foods, printing, etc.)	6,500.00
Dynamic and physiographic geology	10,000.00	Installation	54,000.00
Color, form, and uses of minerals	4,000.00	Packing, shipping, labeling, etc	13,500.00
Industries and activities of the prehistoric races	6,500.00	Maintenance	8,500.00
Physical and other characteristics of the principal races of men	75,000.00	Repacking, return, and repair	9,000,00
		Total	300,000.00

The allotment to the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum is $150,000.

Fish Commission.—The exhibit of the Fish Commission is treated as a single bureau, and the estimates are detailed upon a different plan from those of the other Departments.

Salaries	$53,929.09	Packing cases	$2,000.00
Subsistence	14,555.00	Temporary labor	3,000.00
Material for exhibits	30,203.12	Miscellaneous	6,732.91
Exhibition furniture	12,000.00		
Transportation	16,279.88	Total	138,700.00

The allotment to the Fish Commission is $100,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Treasury	$126,561.71	Justice	$10,000.00
Navy	159,550.00	Smithsonian Institution and National Museum	200,000.00
War	175,000.00	Fish Commission	138,700.00
Agriculture	150,000.00		
Interior	229,250.00		
State	43,000.00	Total	1,357,061.71
Post-Office	25,000.00		

Replying to your request for a division of our expenses, showing materials purchased for exhibits, I have the honor to state that our expenditures up to March 1, 1892, classify approximately as follows:

Salaries and labor	$55,157.89	Rents, telephones, gas, freight, etc	$4,711.13
Traveling expenses	11,779.03		
Materials of every kind	52,583.67	Total	124,231.72

Contracts are not included herein.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWIN WILLITS,
Chairman.

Q. And they make selections?—A. Yes, sir; but we will have the final power of rejecting them, I suppose.

Q. Now as to the selection of our home jurors, how many of those are estimated for?—A. Four hundred and thirty-four.

Q. How are those selected?—A. By the Committee on Awards.

Q. How do you do this?—A. We do this in this way: There are about twelve departments to the Fair in the classification as adopted and there being twelve members of our committee we propose to give each member of the committee a department and make him solely responsible for that department and the conduct of that by the nomination of the jurors. We nominate the jurors and the Commission approve or disapprove of them.

Q. How many will each one of the twelve select?—A. In case of arts there will be a few jurors and in manufactures there will be a great many; the proportion is not equal.

Q. Who makes the estimate of each particular class; who is to have charge?—A. The twelve members.

Q. Is that done by the chairman?—A. No, sir; by the twelve members in session.

Q. Then each man selects for his class according to his judgment, and that then is approved by the committee and finally approved by the Commission?—A. Yes, sir. It so happens that ten out of twelve men are very well acquainted with ten of the departments that they come very near being called experts. We have a celebrated electrician a member of the Commission who will have charge of the Department of Electricity. We have one of the most successful railroad men of the country a member of the Commission and a member of the Committee on Awards who will have charge of the Transportation Department, and so on.

Q. Are these twelve committeemen all members of the National Commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And equally divided politically?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. How much did you expend for these jurors at the Centennial.

The WITNESS. I do not remember the amount, but by multiplying 115 by $600 and 118 by $1,000 it will just give it.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Will any effort be made to get these services rendered gratuitously?—A. I think not; we have gone into that very thoroughly.

Q. And determined to pay $600 and $1,000?—A. We have determined in our judgment it would be wiser to pay $600 to the home jurors and $1,000 to the foreigners, as it gives us the absolute control of these men for any length of time.

STENOGRAPHERS FOR JURIES.

Q. How do you arrive at the estimate that 100 stenographers will be needed for juries?—A. We have estimated that there will be 130 juries; that a number of them would not need stenographers at all, but 100 juries would. Each jury will consist of five or six jurymen, and they will carry the stenographer around and dictate to him as they go along and examine the different articles.

Q. I notice in this report the term "examiner" and "jurors;" are they synonymous?—A. The act of Congress says judges and examiners; the technical word is "jurors," and I have adopted it in my statement.

Q. They are synonymous terms, practically?—A. Yes, sir; entirely.

Q. That is an estimate that may be cut down when you get practically to it, is it not; can not one stenographer act for a good many juries?—A. Each jury will have to cover so many classes and so many articles of that class that we may need at least 100. The number of juries is only 3 to 1, but in many of the departments the articles exhibited will be 10 or 12 to 1 over those of Philadelphia.

Q. Did the juries have the assistance of stenographers at the Centennial?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN

Q. That you have examined?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many stenographers did you have at the Centennial?—A. I do not remember how many they had.

Q. Have you the cost of that service at the Centennial?—A. I have not. I have arrived at this by going through different bureaus and asking what a good

stenographer, competent to do technical work of that kind, could be obtained for. At that time there will be a great many in Chicago whose services can be obtained.

SECRETARY OF COMMITTEE.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I see you estimate for secretary of committee two years, at $10,000; who is the secretary?—A. The resolution passed by the National Commission constituting this Committee on Awards authorized them to appoint a secretary at a salary not to exceed $5,000 a year. It is an office which is very much sought after, and it is an office that will be filled at no such salary as that. Commencing on the plan we have adopted, we did away with that and make him perform purely clerical work, and it was not easy to get an expert——

Q. Expert in what?—A. In general exposition affairs, and make him do what we proposed to do.

Q. Then this is abandoned?—A. Not as an item. He will be the secretary of the committee, but he will not be paid $5,000; he will simply get $2,500.

CENTRAL BUREAU.

Q. Has that been determined upon, that he will have $2,500?—A. Yes, sir. We propose to have a central bureau located in Washington, as far from Chicago as possible. We want to prepare ourselves to work together as harmoniously as possible, so we will have this central bureau in Washington, to consist of the chairman of the committee, the secretary, the chief clerk, and a stenographer and typewriter. Then we are to have these committeemen, each of whom has charge of a bureau, as I have said, and he can locate his department with one clerk wherever he chooses.

Q. Outside of Chicago?—A. In any locality he chooses. He will immediately enter into correspondence with every expert whom he can get interested in his department, and he will be held responsible for the work of that department and the selection of good judges.

Q. What will this Washington office do?—A. Once a week each committeeman will send in to this central bureau at Washington a statement of what he has been doing that week, and in this way we will keep track of what is going on. Once in two weeks a report will come from our central bureau to the Director-General at Chicago, who shall be kept somewhat *en rapport* with what is going on.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the reason for locating that office here?—A. It is simply a question of whether we would locate it here or in New York.

Q. Why not locate it in Chicago?—A. We want to keep it from Chicago. There is no particular need of it in Chicago and it can be just as well in Washington or New York.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I should think the reason it should be in Chicago was that there is where the work is?—A. I am talking now about the proportionate work up to the time the Fair opens.

Q. Then you will abolish the office here?—A. Yes, sir; we will go to Chicago and be on the grounds. Our twelve committeemen expect to be in Chicago certainly as long as there are any juries in existence, and I am expecting about three hundred days' work which will intervene between now and the opening of the Exposition in which this proportionate work will be done by the members of the committee.

Q. You say they are all members of the National Commission?—A. Yes, sir; and there is a great deal of work to be done; they have all this corresponding to do.

Q. Will not you have to go back and forth from meetings of the Commission?—A. There are only two meetings of the Commission presumedly; the law provides for only two; in the spring and fall.

COMPENSATION OF COMMITTEEMEN.

The CHAIRMAN. What is to be the compensation of these twelve committeemen?

The WITNESS. They get nothing except their traveling expenses. The $6 per diem is fixed by Congress.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. When they are necessarily away from home on business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If this office is located here who will be here?—A. The chairman will be here.

Q. What are the other members of the committee doing about the selecting of jurors?—A. They are taking care of their departments.

Q. Each working at his own home?—A. Yes, sir; corresponding with the experts in that department at home and abroad, and familiarizing himself with the operations of that department. There is no one human being who can do all this work. It has been tried before, and no department of awards has been satisfactorily conducted in any exposition.

Q. What is the precedent you have employed?—A. None; it is one that has been evolved by ourselves, and we hope it will be successful.

CLERKS FOR COMMITTEEMEN.

Q. I see you estimate fourteen clerks for juries, one year, at $1,200 each; is that for the exhibiting year?—A. It is for the exhibiting year, for the year which will end the 30th day of June before they meet.

Q. Before they meet?—A. Before the juries come into existence.

Q. But this says they have fourteen clerks for juries.—A. Well, you are on what page?

Q. On the answer of President Palmer, page 98. It says here, "pay of fourteen clerks for juries, one year, at $1,200."—A. We have had a meeting since the 24th of December, but the amount here is the same; we have kept the same items, but we have somewhat changed that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have only changed your estimate in this respect. I notice in the estimate you submit to the committee twelve clerks are provided for the twelve committees for fourteen months, leaving the same result exactly as in the original estimate, $16,800.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I understand that this work is to be done before the juries begin work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. After that the stenographers will perform the clerical work?—A. These will be appointed on the 30th of June, 1892.

Q. Each committeeman will have his clerk and headquarters where he chooses?—A. Each man will have a clerk wherever he is located with his bureau, and he will have that clerk's services. That clerk may be a stenographer or not.

Q. In Mr. Palmer's report the 14 clerks, for juries for one year, at $1,200, is in addition to the 100 stenographers?—A. That is a misprint; that is not intended for juries.

Q. This should be 14 clerks, for committeemen?—A. Yes, sir. When they put it in type they got the number mixed up with the fourteen months. If you will permit me to file one of our copies here it will take the place of that estimate, and it is all straight in that.

Q. Will you file at this point your printed statement?—A. Yes, sir. The others are borrowed from Mr. Durborrow's committee.

COMMITTEE OF AWARDS.

225 foreign jurors, at $1,000 each	$225,000
434 domestic jurors, at $600 each	260,400
659	485,400

A.—In the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 there were nearly 1,000 members on the international jury. There were 70,000 exhibits, 40,000 exhibitors, 26,000 medals awarded.

B.—In the Paris Exposition of 1889 there were 1,000 jurors and 333 substitutes. There were 50,000 exhibitors, 34,800 medals awarded.

C.—In the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 there were 238 jurors—115 Americans, 118 foreigners. There were 31,000 exhibitors, 13,104 awards.

It was evident at the close of the Exhibition that the work of the jurors had not been as discriminating as it should have been, the inference being that they were too few in number for the work. The scope of the Columbian Exposition is three times greater.

100 stenographers, two months at $100 ..... $20,000

D.—It is estimated that there will be from 100 to 130 juries in order to cover the work, and that each jury will consist of 5 to 6 jurors. Some juries may complete their work in six weeks, some perhaps still earlier, and some may take even longer than two months. Some jurors may not need a stenographer; but for the most part, as the juries examine the various articles, they will dictate the views which will finally determine their awards to a stenographer. Some time must be allowed, and is allowed, in the estimate for the stenographer to write up his notes.

1 secretary, fourteen months, $208.33 ..... $2,916.66

E.—This estimate is based on the idea that an appropriation will be available by April 30, 1892, and that the secretary will be employed from that date to the end of the fiscal year, *i. e.*, June 30, 1893, or fourteen months at the rate of $2,500 per year.

F.—He should be a first-class man, able to follow and string together the work of the twelve committees. He will have charge of the central bureau.

12 clerks for the twelve committees, fourteen months $16,800

G.—This estimate is made on the plan adopted of giving each of the twelve great departments into the charge of a committee of three and holding it responsible for the conduct of that department as affected by the awards. Each committee through its chairman—and each member will have a chairmanship—will require the exclusive services of a clerk, whose salary is estimated at $1,200 per year.

Chief clerk, fourteen months $2,916.66

H.—The chief clerk here mentioned, with the secretary above mentioned, together with the messenger, interpreter, and office stenographer to be hereinafter mentioned, will constitute the entire working force of the central bureau.

The chief clerk is paid at the rate of $2,500 per year, and the fourteen months are calculated from April 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Messenger, fourteen months, $50 ..... $700

I.—The messenger is to serve in the central bureau, and his services will be needed from April 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Interpreter, two months $400

J.—The interpreter will be attached to the central bureau, and his services will be required for two months at the end of the coming fiscal year, *i. e.*, from April 30, 1893, to June 30, 1893.

Office stenographer, fourteen months $1,750

K.—This clerk will be attached to the central bureau, and his services will be required from April 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Expenses of committee $26,382.00

L.—Twelve commissioners at work 300 days previous to June 30, 1893, 3,600 days, at $6 21,600,00

Transportation of Commissioners:

Smalley, Chicago to and from Vermont	70.00
Sewell, Chicago to and from New Jersey	40.00
Thacher, Chicago to and from New York	52.00
Lowndes, Chicago to and from Maryland	50.00
Britton, Chicago to and from District of Columbia	50.00
Andrews, Chicago to and from North Carolina	50.00
Hundley, Chicago to and from Alabama	50.00
Williams, Chicago to and from Tennessee	50.00
Cochrane, Chicago to and from Texas	100.00
Hopkins, Chicago to and from Washington	130.00
McDonald, Chicago to and from California	130.00
King, Chicago to and from Iowa	25.00
Six round trips for the 300 days	797.00

Stationery, postage, and printing.....$8,220

M.—Stationery—paper for 100 stenographers 90 days—stenographer's books, pencils, etc., foolscap sheets for extended notes and expenses for making typewritten copies, $860.

N.—Stationery and postage in central bureau 1,000 sheets of Commissioner letter paper for 130 juries each day, $9; envelopes, $2; stamps, $10. Total, $21; for 60 days, $1,260.

O.—Stationery and postage in central bureau fourteen months from April 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893—$50 per month, $700.

P.—Printing daily reports of 130 juries, at $2.50, 15 cents per page, correction, etc., estimated 15 pages printed matter per day, $90 for 130 juries, $5,400.

Awards—medals and diplomas.....$108,083.25

Q.—Design for medals, $5,000; dies for medals, $10,000; 50,000 bronze medals, 3 inches in diameter, in high relief, $50,000. This is a total of $65,000.

R.—Design for diploma, $5,000; 50,000 vellum sheets, $21,083.25; 50,000 impressions on same, $5,000; engraving design for same, $12,000. This is a total of $43,083.25.

RECAPITULATION.

Juries	$485,400.00
Stenographers	20,000.00
Secretary	2,916.66
Clerks	16,800.00
Chief clerk	2,916.66
Messenger	700.00
Interpreter	400.00
Office stenographer	1,750.00
Expenses of Commission	26,332.00
Stationery, etc	8,220.00
Awards	108,083.25
	673,568.57

CHIEF CLERK.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Here is one chief clerk at $5,000, that is the real chief clerk?—A. We give the estimate, as you understand, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Q. You say that the secretary for two years at $5,000 is practically abandoned?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see an item here for an interpreter, what is that for. To interpret foreign correspondence?—A. No, sir. I had this put into it because it may be necessary to have an interpreter to be employed day by day for translating Spanish, Italian, etc.

Q. But he will be paid by the job?—A. Yes, sir; by the job. He will be employed at the central bureau to translate letters which come from foreign governments.

PER DIEM AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Q. The next item is "commissioners per diem and traveling expenses on committee work," $50,000?—A. That item I will explain. We have reduced that to $26,382. I wish you would try and lose sight of this and take this copy; it will be better.

Q. This is the official matter that was referred to us?—A. At that time that was the estimate.

STATIONERY, POSTAGE, AND PRINTING.

Q. The next item is "stationery, postage, and printing, $20,000?"—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a detailed statement of the estimates for postage, etc.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see it has been reduced to $8,220?—A. Yes, sir.

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

Q. Now, the next item is "medals and diplomas, $102,850."—A. We have increased that to $108,083.25. We arrived at that through an investigation by the Bureau of Engraving and the Director of the Mint. We have a report from

the Director of the Mint which shows it will cost $7,000 for the dies and $50,000 for 50,000 bronze medals, making a total of $65,000, including $5,000 for the designs. The Bureau of Engraving also reports these items you will find here.

Q. Are those details in the paper before you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You will please file a copy with the stenographer?—A. Yes, sir.

INCIDENTALS.

Q. The next item is "incidentals," $28,000. What do you put in your paper there?—A. We do not put any in here.

Q. You cut that out, then?—A. Yes, sir; we cut so much out. We leave the item of $26,432, we will say, for contingencies or emergencies.

Q. Where is that?—A. It is not in. It is the difference between the sum total and $700,000.

Q. What will that per cent be?—A. Less than 4 per cent. You may say 4 per cent on this detailed estimate will be allowed for contingencies.

Q. This statement which you have filed I understand to be the latest expression of opinion of the Committee on Awards and to take the place of the estimate marked "Exhibit 10" on page 97 of Mr. Palmer's report?—A. Yes, sir. I will find this if you like.

Q. If you please.

PAY OF JURORS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Tell me the cost of juries at the Centennial if you can state that now?—A. One hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. If you multiply that by three the scope we have adopted, you see it will amount to more than this.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Who do you understand ought to pay for this under the law?—A. The Government.

Q. Have you made any arrangement with the local corporation to pay for it.—A. No, sir. The matter of premium, money awards, is confined to the Agricultural Department and the Local Directory in Chicago furnished a certain amount of money for that.

Q. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for that, I think.—A. That was money awards.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How do you reach the conclusion that $1,000 is a proper expenditure for a foreign juror?—A. Well, it was thought the expenses——

Q. Just give us the items of it. How do you make up $1,000 for each?—A. It includes all the expenses of the foreign juror.

Q. What is that expense?—A. That we have nothing to do with. We do not care what it is. He may spend the money any way he pleases——

Q. But how do you reach the conclusion that $1,000 is a proper amount for a foreign juror?—A. We take his passage money, for instance.

Q. What is the amount of the passage money?—A. We found that was the estimate at Philadelphia Exposition, and it was satisfactory to the foreign juror. It was an experiment there, and turned out to be a good one.

Q. What I want to know is the items that go into that $1,000.—A. There are no items; we pay that money out whether the man pays passage money over of $100 or $200.

Q. You certainly take into account his expenses; what do you estimate for transportation?—A. It depends upon the country.

Q. What is the average transportation?—A. The average was enough to make it $400.

Q. Do you estimate, then, that the average transportation of each foreign juror is $400?—A. And his expense and trouble of coming here.

Q. What expense?—A. It would take so much more time.

Q. Time is no expense?—A. It is somewhat of a bonus given him for coming over here; it takes a long time.

Q. Do you mean to include in the $400 the pay for his time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you include the railroad transportation and ocean transportation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much is that?—A. Well, it is at least $200 ocean transportation.

Q. For the round trip?—A. It will probably be $250.

Q. For the round trip?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The ocean transportation will be $250, from what point to what point?—A. From Havre, in France, or from Southampton, or from Liverpool to New York.

Q. What do you estimate the railroad transportation from New York to Chicago and return?—A. About $50.

Q. That would be $300, what constitutes the $100 additional?—A. I estimate it will cost $100 to get from his home to the seaport wherever he may be. Of course, it would not be for a man living in Havre or Liverpool, but we have to assume that some men come from Russia and from Egypt, and it is difficult to make the estimate.

Q. Is there any other item of expense in that $400?—A. No, sir.

Q. What constitutes the $600 in addition to that?—A. That is to put him on a par with the American.

Q. What is the "par" of the American; in other words, what are the items of expense to the foreigner?—A. We do not arrive at it in that way; we say $600 is a fair amount to give a man for the amount of work we expect of him.

Q. For what time do you expect these services?—A. We say two months, but in some cases the men may finish work in six weeks.

Q. At $600 it would be an average of $300 a month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The average time you would employ these jurors would be two months?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the average time estimated for the domestic jurors?—A. Yes, sir; all at the same time.

Q. That would be $300 a month. At the Paris Exposition and the Vienna Exposition was the United States represented in jurors on the same footing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many at the Paris Exposition?—A. My impression it was two or three less than fifty at Paris.

Q. About forty-seven?—A. I should think about forty-seven or forty-eight at Paris.

Q. How about Vienna?—A. I do not remember the figures at Vienna. We were not as fully represented at Vienna as at Paris.

Q. What compensation was paid each one of the forty-seven at Paris?—A. Many of them were paid out of the sum of money of $250,000 appropriated by our Government for that purpose, but just how much was paid I do not know.

Q. Then I understand that the United States paid the expenses of the forty-seven jurors?—A. Yes, sir; but how much I do not know. We paid some of their expense; we paid a certain amount of money.

Q. Can you cite me to the act under which that appropriation was made?—A. No, sir; I can not. I think it was in 1888.

Q. Then the French Government did not pay any part of the amount allowed the forty-seven United States jurors at the Paris Exposition?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether the Austrian Government paid any part—but you say you do not know the number at Vienna. You do not know the compensation?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not know whether we had representatives there?—A. I think we had representatives.

Q. But you do not know the number and compensation, and you do not know whether our Government paid them or whether the Austrian Government paid them?—A. No, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. Can you state what proportion was paid for jurors?

The WITNESS. I can not give the exact amount.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I want to again invite your attention to what I understand to be your statement of the items of the $1,000 estimated for each foreign juror. I understood you to state that $400 of the amount was to pay transportation from his home to Chicago and return?—A. I do not want to put it that way, but it is to put the foreign and domestic juror on a par, and it is supposed to cover all the expenses of the foreign juror in coming from his home to Chicago.

Q. I understood you further to say that the cost of the round trip for the ocean voyage would be $250.—A. I estimate it at that; it is a full estimate.

Q. Do you not know?—A. I know that is the fare.

Q. Do you know the average transportation paid from New York to Liverpool?—A. Yes, sir; $125.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Why did not your committee appeal to the foreign governments to make

provisions for their representatives as we have done for ours?—A. Because we have established a sort of precedent at Philadelphia and it has come to be known that the Government of the United States pays a sum of money which about covers his expenses.

Q. Why do you not adopt the foreign system in that regard?—A. Because we think our system is better.

Q. It is certainly more expensive to us?—A. No, sir; because what we expend in that direction we save in the matter of prizes. At Paris they gave first prizes, second prizes, and third prizes, and the first prize in some instances was $1,000.

Q. Prizes to whom?—A. To the exhibitor.

Q. But we are talking about jurors.—A. But while we pay more money for jurors we pay less money for the awards, so it does not cost near as much as it does in foreign countries.

Q. You have had no correspondence with foreign governments in order to see whether——A. At the beginning we called on Mr. Goshorn, who was at the head of this at Philadelphia, and he had reports which were made by Picard, in charge of the Department of Awards at the Paris Exposition in 1889.

Q. For what purpose was this correspondence?—A. It was to give us the result of the workings of his department during that Exposition.

Q. The object of my question was to see whether your committee had taken any steps to try to get foreign governments to pay these expenses?—A. No, sir; not at all; I do not think we should want to.

Q. You want Philadelphia to establish a precedent?—A. Well, our system has come to be known as the American system in contradistinction between the European or continental system. They give their first, second, and third prizes, and we give a medal which is accompanied by a diploma, and the diploma recites the fact that the article to which that medal belongs shows a certain degree of excellence. Now, in Paris, in Continental expositions, they give you prizes, first prize, second prize, and third prize, and it does not state why the article gets it, and it does not state whether the article shows an improvement or not, but it simply states that it is entitled to first prize, second prize, or third prize, as the case may be. In our case it is set forth why the medal is given; it is given because of a certain excellence in a certain direction and a certain improvement over the past.

Q. This all bears on the question of prizes, I am asking about jurors alone.—A. I say that is associated with our American system which we started in the Philadelphia Exposition.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I see you estimate $4,782 for the transportation of these Commissioners.—A. Yes, sir.

PER DIEM OF COMMITTEE.

Q. And you estimate $21,600 for three hundred days previous to June 30, 1893?—A. Yes, sir: that item, of course, might be cut down in some directions. I should not expect to ask anything if I had my bureau in Albany.

Q. What is the the nature of that compensation? I understand these committees will do their work at home.—A. They will be all at work with their clerks.

Q. But I understood you to say they received no compensation?—A. They do not, except this work was performed as a member of the National Commission.

Q. So, as commissioners, the twelve of them would get $21,600?—A. They are presumed to give their whole time for three hundred days to this work.

Q. For three hundred days' work the twelve commissioners get $21,600, which would be $1,800 compensation for each one for three hundred days' work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then do you mean they get this compensation of $1,800 for three hundred days' work in their capacity as members of this committee?—A. Yes, sir; on awards.

Q. Now, the expenses of the committee are estimated at $26,382?—A. This item you have just been talking about is included in that.

Q. The $21,600?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a part of that.—A. Yes, sir. You will see we have put their compensation and traveling expenses together.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. They get a per diem, substantially?—A. Yes, sir; a per diem.

Q. Then what is substantially saved by having these jurors at their homes in-

stead of having the central bureau at Chicago, New York, or Washington?—A It has already been cut down from $50,000, the first estimate; if we had adopted the old plan it would have been $50,000.

JURORS, HOW OBTAINED.

Q. How are you going to get these jurors, for yourself, for instance; have your departments been assigned yet?—A. No, sir; we have talked it over among ourselves and we know very nearly what our plan will be. If I have the department which they think I ought to have—that is, the subject of art, with which I am more or less conversant—I should immediately proceed to communicate with people both in this country and abroad and ask them if they would be willing in case they were selected to serve during two months or about that time and give their services for a certain compensation.

Q. You get the foreign and home jurors both, or how do you do with jurors abroad?—A. We should write to the consular agent or minister and ask him to communicate with the foreign governments and ask them to name whatever men would be competent for this service. That has been the custom and is the general way.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

TESTIMONY OF F. T. BICKFORD.

F. T. BICKFORD sworn and examined.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you give a summary of the items of the expenditure in the several departments which were referred to by Judge Willits?—A. Well, they are in this statement. You want a summary of what they are for in detail?

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Q. Not in minute detail; but, for instance, take the State Department and give the important items of that expenditure.—A. The chief expenditure of the State Department has been for what are denominated as "Columbiana," and the illustrations of South American, Latin-American commercial affairs. I state this, of course, from memory.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. Can not you state a little more specifically about the State Department?—A. You would like to know what these consist of.

Q. When you say "chiefly Columbiana" we would like to know what that means.—A. Columbiana consists of mementos, pictures, framing, and installation, etc., with relation to Columbus and the discovery of America.

Q. Now, is that the chief item of expenditure in that department?—A. That is one of the chief items of expenditure in that department. It consists of 1,000 items, I suppose.

Q. It is one of the chief ones; is there any other chief one?—A. The next, I should say, and the only other principal item of expenditure of the State Department up to this time, is material gathered to illustrate the commercial relations of the Latin-American States.

Q. Well, these are the two principal items?—A. These constitute about all there is of this $20,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Q. Go on to the next Department.—A. The Treasury Department has expended about $3,523. Two thousand dollars of that, I should say, was the salary of the special agent. There is something like two or three hundred dollars expended for exhibits so far, and the rest is the Treasury Department proportionate expenditures in my office, that is, we charge it around pro rata.

Q. Now, in regard to this special agent; is he appointed under this Board of Management?—A. He is named by Gen. Nettleton, the representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, and appointed by the board.

Q. He is not a detailed officer?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is he expected to do?—A. His principal function is to be a medium of communication between the head of the bureau in the Treasury Department, Gen. Nettleton, and the board.

Q. He is doing that?—A. Oh, yes; he is a very busy man and doing very excellent work. That is a very trying situation, I may say. For instance, here is the Department Marine Hospital, or, let me pick out another, the Light-House Board. The secretary of that Light-House Board drew out a plan which comprehended 5,000 square feet of floor space and every inch was filled up with very valuable exhibits. The Marine Hospital had twice as much as——

Q. Well, you can make it shorter than that; this man has jurisdiction over the different bureaus of the Treasury Department like the light-house, life-saving stations, etc., which will make an exhibit?—A. Yes. He has cut it down to our space and it took a great deal of correspondence between the several Departments——

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Q. Go on to the next Department.—A. The next Department is the War Department.

Q. How did they expend $17,000 there?—A. They have only expended probably $12,000; there is due on contracts $17,566. I think those contracts are pretty nearly all exhausted. I am not quite sure of that, but I think they have spent about $12,000.

Q. What did they spend it for?—A. Illustrations of the functions of the Quartermaster's Department and of the army medical service principally so far. The engineers are beginning, too, I believe, as their vouchers are beginning to come in.

Q. This must be expended in getting up models?—A. Largely in models and purchase of materials and articles for exhibits. Sometimes articles are purchased outright and sometimes models, sometimes lay figures, and a thousand and one things that illustrate the War Department. There is a wealth of material that can be illustrated in that Department.

Q. Go on to the next Department.—A. The next is the Navy Department, $73,000.

Q. How much go to salaries out of that $14,000 of the War Department?—A. Not a cent.

Q. Do they have any secretary?—A. They have detailed officers entirely.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Q. Go on to the next item.—A. The next item is the Navy Department. The expenditure put down here is $73,000, but the actual money expended up to this time is $20,000. The contract for the big ship was about $60,000, of which $53,000 is yet due. That is practically, I think, the only item of expense in the Navy Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, go on to the next item.—A. The next item is the Post-Office Department, which has not yet gone to work. Two hundred and seventy-six dollars is just the proportion of the expenses. The Interior Department, $14,383. The largest expenditure has been for the Geological Survey. They are collecting material to illustrate the geology of the country, and also are going to make some models.

Q. In that connection do you send agents over the country to buy up specimens for the Government exhibit of various kinds?—A. No. I could hardly say that. There have been some appointees by the Geological Survey for a board of gentlemen who draw no salaries except a nominal salary to pay their expenses, of expert geologists from the colleges who have gathered material to fill in the cabinets of the Geological Survey. That is as I understand it; of course I am not an expert geologist.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Q. Now complete the other departments.—A. Department of Justice has only $287.03, which is their proportion of the common expenses.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. I would like to know what the Department of Justice can do in the shape of an exhibit?—A. Do you want it at length, it is in the report they have made.

SMITHSONIAN, NATIONAL MUSEUM, FISH COMMISSION.

Q. Well, I will not take up time on that.—A. The Agricultural Department has been explained by Mr. Willits. The Smithsonian Institute and National Museum have an expenditure of $26,000; it would be much easier to tell what they can not do than what they can do. The National Museum, you know, has the function of exhibiting everything under the sun. The Fish Commission expenditure of $25,000 is entirely for illustrations of the fish industry and its work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that expenditure of $25,000 to this date?

The WITNESS. Up to this time, yes, sir. It is due to the work of the Fish Commission that the fishing vessels of the country that sail down east are the finest in the world, and there is no end of models of vessels, technical equipments, etc., which will interest a man for a week in examining them.

Mr. HENDERSON. What have they paid the money for?

The WITNESS. For making models, preparations for models, and they have begun their work of installation to some extent. They are going to make an extraordinary exhibit.

Mr. HENDERSON. They have a great building out there to exhibit in?

The WITNESS. The Fish Commission has a three-story building filled with workmen.

The CHAIRMAN. Go on to the next item.

The WITNESS. That is the last.

Mr. HENDERSON. Do you mean that they have a separate building filled with workmen for this Exposition?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; the representative of the Fish Commission has been connected with a dozen exhibitions and knows exactly what he wants to do.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I notice of the $201,000 already expended $14,143.26 is for the pay of laborers, and $43,162.70 is for salaries other than laborers. In other words, of the $201,000 nearly $58,000 has been expended for salaries. Now, I ask you to state the clerical force by departments, giving the compensation paid, and a statement of the duties of these officials.—A. If you will kindly refer to that paragraph just following that in the report there; it is very brief.

Q. You can explain all this fully in a supplemental statement, giving the names of the special agents in charge of the several Departments?—A. Yes, sir. (See same in Mr. Willit's testimony.)

Thereupon the committee took a recess until 2.30 p. m.

AFTER THE RECESS.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM T. BAKER—(Recalled.)

WILLIAM T. BAKER recalled and examined.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES MADE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, will you state to the committee what, if any, reduction of salaries has been made by your local board, and if so, give the amounts in detail and the time when such reductions were made.—A. There were reductions made at the first meeting of the new Board of Directors last Friday amounting to a net total of $27,700, about 60 per cent on the salary list of the officers for the previous year.

Q. Of the officers of the local board?—A. Of our corporation.

Q. Now, will you state the reductions in detail?—A. The salary of the President was reduced by the Board of Directors from $12,000 to $6,000, but the President renounced the payment of $6,000, so there is a total reduction of salary of $12,000, and his services are given for nothing.

Mr. HENDERSON. Who was elected President by the new board?

The WITNESS. I was; I served last year also. The salary of the present vice-president was omitted, that is $6,000.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you mean by being omitted?—A. It was eliminated entirely. The office of assistant secretary was abolished, making a saving of $4,000, and the salaries of the treasurer and auditor were each reduced $1,000.

Q. From what amount to what amount?—A. From $5,000 to $4,000. The office of the solicitor-general was abolished, saving $10,000. That makes a total gross decrease of $34,000. Now, the salary of the attorney was increased from $2,500 a year to $3,600 a year and he is to perform the duties previously performed by the solicitor-general. The man who had been the private secretary of the secretary and the President was made secretary of the board and his salary was increased from $1,800 to $2,000 a year, making a $200 increase there; and Mr. Bryan was appointed a Commissioner at large for the purpose of sending here and there about the country or in foreign countries either, on any mission that might be prescribed for him at a salary of $5,000.

Mr. HENDERSON. What are the initials of this Mr. Bryan?

The WITNESS. Thomas B. Bryan; he was formerly vice-president; he is not now. That makes a total increase of $6,300 and a net decrease of $27,700.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Does the net decrease include the $6,000 salary which the President renounced?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, can you tell the committee, whether in your opinion any other salaries can be decreased without detriment to the Exposition, or the force reduced at any point; if so, please indicate where?—A. It is my opinion that we have done pretty thorough work with our officers, but there is one remaining, and he is holding the office of traffic manager, and I think that salary probably will be reduced.

Q. What is that salary?—A. Five thousand dollars a year.

Mr. HENDERSON. What kind of a manager did you say?

The WITNESS. He has the title of traffic manager, and his name is Mr. Jacobs. He was appointed by the Board of Directors.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the only salary you would indicate to the committee which ought to be decreased?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I do not know of any other salary paid to any officer of my corporation that is unreasonable, considering the service of the bureau.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What do you mean by officers of the corporation?—A. I mean such as I have described here.

Q. Let me put the question in another form. Do you include chiefs of department under officers of the corporation?—A. I am not considering chiefs of departments under the Director-General, but those of our department which are under our control. I believe Mr. Burnham's services, for instance, are very cheap at $12,000 a year.

Q. Do you regard him as an officer of your corporation?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. How about chiefs, say, of agriculture?—A. We do not consider them; while we pay them salaries we do not have anything to do with——

Q. Does not your board have the right to reduce salaries?—A. We have the right to withhold appropriations, but that is all.

Q. That is tantamount to the exercise of the reducing power?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Let me ask you whether or not you have gone through the departments with that in view since the organization of the new board?—A. No, we have not. We probably will, I will say.

RIGHT TO REDUCE SALARIES.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you not understand that by the terms of the compact between the local board and the Board of Reference and Control that you have the right to reduce salaries?—A. Only in that way, by withholding salaries. The salaries are fixed by the Director-General, and they have to be confirmed by us, and we can only reduce them by withholding them and not appropriating for them.

Q. For instance, if you found an officer receiving $5,000, who in fact was entitled to but $4,000, you have authority under the compact to appropriate $4,000 and withhold the $1,000.—A. I think we would, undoubtedly.

Q. This is the provision of the act: "The salaries to be fixed by the Director-General subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the said Exposition,

and the right is reserved to the said Board of Directors to discontinue or reduce the appropriation for any one or more of said departments when in their opinion the interest of the Exposition so require." That would clearly give you the right to reduce any salary?—A. I have not read that lately. I did not know the exact language. The Board of Directors, as Mr. Odell reminds me, have vested that authority in the Finance Committee and the President.

Q. Who is chairman of the Finance Committee?—A. Mr. Peck is at the present time.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

TESTIMONY OF W. J. EDBROOKE.

W. J. EDBROOKE sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You may state your name and official relation to the Exposition and Government building at Chicago.—A. My name is W. J. Edbrooke, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department at Washington.

CONTRACT LIABILITIES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Q. Have you charge of the construction of the Government building at Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please state to the committee the contract price of that building.—A. The present contract liabilities?

Q. The present contract liabilities.—A. Commencing with the amount paid at the Department for draftsmen, adding stationery, traveling expenses, etc., from February 29, 1892, it is $1,735.51. I want to say this hurried draft is supposed to be correct and I suppose it is, but there may be some minor errors, and if so it is because it was drafted very hurriedly on account of the short notice I got this morning. However, I think it is substantially correct.

Q. Any errors would be trifling ones?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Proceed with the items.—A. The amount certified by the superintendent on account of the work——

Q. Is that Mr. Bell?—A. Yes, sir. Contingent expenses of the force up to February 29, 1892, is $69,806.81. That added to the $1,735.51 first read off makes $71,542.32, leaving then a balance of $328,457.68.

Mr. HENDERSON. That first item given of $71,000, is that money expended?

The WITNESS. That is all moneys paid out up to February 29. I am quite sure of that, unless I find something to the contrary further on. These are the actual disbursements up to February 29, 1892. Now, I carry forward a balance of $328,457.68. Now, the amounts I give you are on account of contracts. I will give you the amount of the several contracts; J. F. Rees——

The CHAIRMAN. Are these the amounts outstanding on the contract, less the amount already paid?

Mr. HENDERSON. He has given items making $328,000.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The total will be the amount of outstanding liabilities less the amount you have already paid?—A. No, that is the $328,845, which is the balance of available money.

Q. That is the balance on account of the $400,000 appropriation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of which $71,000 has been already expended?—A. Yes, sir. We have several contracts with J. F. Rees, he has carpenter work, and filing, and painting, and glazing, and some additional work, which I have here enumerated in detail and which I can give you if you wish; that contract for additional work is $143,310.47.

Q. Is that the amount due him to the 1st of March?—A. No, sir; that is the entire contract liability.

Q. Go ahead and make your statement in your own way and then we will ask you about it afterwards.—A. The amount certified for payment, and I presume paid and applied to these contracts, is $49,697.88, leaving due to be paid to him during the completion of the work from this on $96,612.59. For Haugh, Ketcham & Co., constructing iron work, second branch, October 5, date of contract, $64,211; certified payment against that for work already done, $13,950, leaving to be paid to him $50,261. The whole yet to be paid on these contracts above referred

to is $146,873.59 between now and their completion, or on their completion, which will be charged against the balance I brought forward. George S. Lyon, contract of October 5, 1891, for plumbing, etc., $7,485—no certificate given against that; Edward Johnson, contract January 23, 1892, plaster models for ornamental work, etc., $6,437, no certificate given; Northwestern Contracting Company, contract October 8, 1891, roof covering, tin and galvanized iron work, $104,000, no certificate given. Added to the amount brought forward still to be paid during the completion of the work on the several contracts, $264,795.59. That carries forward also the original balance of $328,457.68. The next item is sundry minor items outstanding, $136.05; telephone service, $287.50; disbursing agent, commissions not paid but set aside, $1,125; total of last item, $1,548.55. Adding that to the $264,795.59 makes a total of $266,344.14 to be charged up, and deducting that from the balance of $328,457.68, leaves an available balance on February 29, 1892, of $62.113.54. I mean that is taking it as though the contracts were completed and paid.

Q. Do these contracts you refer to include every liability outstanding on account of the building?—A. Yes, sir; every liability, every contract made to date.

Q. When these contracts are fully executed will the building be complete?—A. No, sir; it will not be complete; there are some other items.

Q. Adding together the amount of the contract liabilities and the expenditures of $71,000 mentioned on the first page of your report, what will be the total expenditure up to the time you have mentioned?—A. The total expenditure, taking what has been paid in money and what is contract liability, is $266,344.14.

Q. What am I to understand is the contract price?—A. I will make a computation. Everything paid and to be paid is $400,000, less this balance of $62,113.54, which leaves $337,886.46.

Q. Is that right?—A. I understand so from this statement. Let me ask Mr. Sutherland.

Q. You say that up to the 1st of March there was expended on account of this building $337,886.46?—A. That added to the $62,113.54 would be the amount of the appropriation.

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Q. What, if any, additional expenditure do you estimate will be necessary to complete the building?—A. I estimate the cost of interior fitting, decoration, painting, etc., if we do what we have laid out and expect to do, $24,000; estimated cost of approaches to building, $7,000; estimated cost of additional foundation for special exhibits, $2,000. I was informed there are some heavy exhibits, heavy guns, artillery, etc., and that was put in as an approximate estimate. Estimated cost of contingent expenses—that is, contingent force and superintendent service for, say, seven months—$7,000. There are still two items which have been estimated. They are, the estimated cost of Army and Navy building, $10,000, and estimated cost of Weather Bureau building, $5,000, making $15,000. Now, if those buildings should be erected it would leave a balance of $7,113.54.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the aggregate of those liabilities?

A. The last-named liabilities?

The CHAIRMAN. The contemplated liabilities.

Mr. HENDERSON. The aggregate of these estimates you have just read.

The WITNESS. Fifty-five thousand dollars yet to be contracted for.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the total amount?

The WITNESS. That is the approximate estimate made of the cost. That, added to the total sum that I gave that we call contract liabilities to February 29, leaves from the total appropriation a balance of $7,113.54 under the appropriation.

Mr. HENDERSON. That makes a total cost of the building $392,886.46.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That estimated cost includes a number of contemplated annexes?—A. Yes, sir; these two named in the last item.

Q. I want to know if you can give me in exact terms the total liability on account of the Government building proper as it stands there now?—A. As it stands there now it is the sum total I gave you, and I have since added this $55,000.

Q. The main building, you say, will cost $337,886.46?—A. Outside of the contingencies I gave you.

Q. I want to know the contract price of this building, up to the latest date you have there?—A. Three hundred and twenty eight thousand eight hundred and thirty nine dollars and forty-seven cents.

Q. Does that estimate include everything necessary to complete the building?—A. No; it does not.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You gave a total of $337,000, and now you say $328,000; what have you omitted?—A. The contingent expenses. This is a contract liability, the other contingent expenses not contracted for. I am speaking now of actual contract liabilities.

Q. What we were working for, in the first instance, was to get what you have actually paid out and what contracts are executed. Now, we understand you estimate an amount of $337,886.46. Is that right, and did that include the estimate for contingencies?—A. The estimate of $337,886.46 included our contract liabilities and contingent expenses to date. I do not say that much money was paid out, but those are the liabilities.

Q. That includes the expenditures?—A. Oh, yes. Now, beginning with a certain amount of money that has been paid out, which I read off item by item as I went along. In the first place it was $69,806.81.

Q. Is that to be deducted from the $337,000? A. Yes, sir. In the first place, $337,886.46 is everything, all contract liabilities.

Q. Then $71,000 should be deducted from that?—A. The $71,000 should be deducted from that.

Q. That makes a difference?

The CHAIRMAN. "Deducted from that," what do you get as the net result?

The WITNESS. The best explanation I can give here; I took the number of contracts we had made and I enumerated the different payments made. I have done that and——

Mr. HENDERSON. We understand you first gave the expenditures up to March 1, then the remaining amount of the indebtedness contracted for. It seems though we had better commence first with the obligations assumed by contracts for this building and deduct from that the cash expenditures to March 1, as we now understand?—A. I can give you in a lump sum the entire obligation.

Q. Let us try that. What is the entire contract obligation for the building?

The WITNESS. I think perhaps Mr. Sutherland can give this to you.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, *Chicago, Ill.*

1890.		
April 25. Limits cost of building to		$400,000.00
April 25. Appropriates		100,000.00
1891.		
March 3. Appropriates		300.000.00
		400.000.00
Amount paid at department for draftsmen, advertising, stationery, traveling expenses, etc., to February 29, 1892	$1,735.51	
Amount certified by superintendent on account of work, contingent expenses, etc	69,806.81	
		$71,542.32
		328,457.68

Contracts.

J. F. Rees, October 3, 1891, to be completed in ten months:		
First branch, piling grillage	$117,961.00	
Fifth branch, glazing and painting	23,110.00	
Dec. 3. Additional height of grillage	3,194,97	
Dec. 11. Additional piling	37.50	
Dec. 15. Office for superintendent	557.00	
1892.		
Mar. 2. Railroad track	1,450.00	
	146,310,47	
Amount certified for payment	49,697.88	
		$96,612.59
Haugh, Ketcham & Co., constructive ironwork, second branch:		
1891.		
Oct. 5. Complete in eight months	$64,211.00	
Certified for payment	13,950.00	
		50,261.00

Geo. S. Lyon:

1891.			
Oct. 5. Plumbing, etc., complete in 250 days	$7,485.00		
		$7,485.00	
No certificates given.			
Edward Johnson:			
1892.			
Jan'y 23. Plaster models for ornamental work		6,437.00	
No certificates given.			
Northwestern Contracting Co.:			
1891.			
Oct. 8. Roof coverning, tin and galvanized iron work; third branch to be complete in eight months		104,000.00	
Sundry minor items:			
Outstanding	$130.05		
Telephone service	287.50		
Disbursing agents' commissions, not paid but set aside	1,125.00		
		1,548.55	
			$266,344.14
Balance estimated available February 29, 1892			62,113.54

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
April 11, 1892.

Statement of appropriation, contract liabilities, and estimate of cost of work yet to be contracted for, United States Government building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Amount of appropriation			$400,000.00
Amount of contracts for erection and completion of building, in five branches	$316,767.00		
Contingent expenses to date, including building for office, additional piling, and models	21,119.46		
		337,886.46	
Estimated cost of interior fittings, decorative painting, etc		24,000.00	
Estimated cost of approaches to building		7,000.00	
Estimated cost of additional foundations for special exhibits		2,000.00	
Estimated cost of contingent expenses, *i. e.*, contingent force and superintendent's services for, say, seven months		7,000.00	
			377,886.46
Balance			22,113.54
Estimated cost of Army and Medical building		10,000.00	
Estimated cost of Weather Bureau building		5,000.00	
			15,000.00
			7,113.54

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1892.

SIR: As requested, I have the honor to inclose herewith detail of estimated contingent expenses per month on account of the construction of the United States Government building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Respectfully, yours,

W. J. EDBROOKE,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Committee on Investigation World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1892.

Estimated contingent expenses per month on account of construction of United States Government building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Superintendent	per day, Sunday excepted	$6.00	
Clerk	do	6.00	
Foreman	do	7.00	
Assistant foreman	do	6.00	
Messenger and watchman	do	3.00	
		28.00	
Allowing twenty-seven days per month, at $28			$756.00
Pay of draftsmen, etc., in the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, per month			200.00
			956.00

Say $1,000.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN G. SUTHERLAND.

John G. SUTHERLAND sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you give your full name and official title?—A. John G. Sutherland, assistant chief of construction division, office Supervising Architect.

CONTRACT LIABILITIES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Q. Congress appropriated $400,000 to erect a Government building at Chicago. We want to know the liabilities of the Government to this date or the latest date you have on account of that construction of the building, embracing money that you have paid out, contracts outstanding, and whatever enters into the liability account for that building.—A. The Government has accepted proposals and entered into contracts to an amount equal to $328,443.47.

Mr. COMPTON. To what date?

The WITNESS. To February 29.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Of that liability how much has been actually paid?—A. Sixty-three thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Q. Now, what, if anything, is yet necessary to complete that Government building?—A. The amount estimated in this statement for the building as at present contemplated is $40,000.

Q. Does that include contingencies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, to complete the building?—A. Shall I give the details? The estimated cost for fitting, decorative painting, etc., $24,000; estimated cost of approaches to building, $7,000; estimated cost of additional foundation for special exhibits, $2,000; estimated cost of contingent expenses, that is, contingent force and superintendence service for, say, seven months, $7,000.

Q. Seven months from when?—A. From the 1st of March, making in all $40,000. I think probably the Supervising Architect might want to add one month to it, because that statement is probably made up April 11 and his statement is dated March 1.

Q. The cost of interior fitting, decorative painting, etc., is $24,000?—A. Yes, sir.

A. Is that the gross estimate, or have you the items?—A. This has been prepared by the computing division, and the chief of that division is present and can answer that question.

Q. It is estimated for closely?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. As I understand you, then, to complete the public building it will cost $368,443.47?—A. No, sir; it will cost more than that.

Q. Well, you say the total contracts are $328,000?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And the estimated items to complete the building are $40,000?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. That makes $368,000?—A. There is one factor there you have not asked about at all, and that is on account of superintendence and contingent force.
Q. I asked you to estimate everything to complete the building.—A. This is from the 1st of March, sir. The expenditures that have already been made on that account have not been incorporated in the contract liabilities. That amount is in the neighborhood of $9,000 that has been expended. It is the difference between $328,000 and $337,000.
Q. That has been expended independently of contracts?—A. Yes, sir, outside of all contracts; $9,443.99 has been for draftsmen, superintendents, telephone service, adding stationery and amounts included in there on account of the disbursing agents' commissions, not paid but set aside.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Let me summarize this matter and see if I understand it. I understand that to this date you have expended $9,443.99 for the various contingent items just mentioned?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. There are also outstanding liabilities represented by contracts amounting to $328,443.47?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. In addition to that you contemplate an expenditure estimated at $40,000?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Therefore, as I understand, the total cost of the building covering these three divisions of expenditure will be $377,887.46.—A. Yes, sir, that is it.
Q. Leaving a balance of the $400,000 unexpended of $22,113.54.—A. That is it, sir.
Q. Am I right in regard to that?—A. Yes, sir; exactly right.
Q. Now, you estimate this amount of $377,000 will complete the building in its entirety?—A. That is the Supervising Architect's estimate.
Q. So we will have an available balance left of the $400,000 of $22,113.54?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Has the contemplated estimated expenditure of $24,000 for interior fitting, decorative painting, etc., been carefully made?—A. These questions you will have to ask the chief computer, and he is here.
Q. Very well, I will ask him. The estimated cost of approaches is $7,000——A. The same reply would answer there.
Q. And the estimated cost of additional foundations for special exhibits, who made that?—A. The same reply would answer for that.
Q And also the estimated cost of contingent expenses?—A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF F. W. PEASE.

F. W. PEASE sworn and examined.

METHOD OF ESTIMATING.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, the first item of contemplated expenditure is "estimated cost of interior fitting, decorative painting." I understand you to be the chief computor?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you made this estimate carefully, item by item?—A. That estimate has been prepared in the usual way, taking the area of the walls, etc., what we propose to do there in the matter of decorative painting.
Q. Have you made that estimate in such way that you are clearly satisfied that it is a correct estimate?—A. I am clearly satisfied in my mind that we will want every cent of that for interior fitting, etc.
Q. The next item is "estimated cost of approaches to building, $10,000." What is the character of the approaches, and on what do you base this estimate?—A. Taking the outside line of the building and filling in against it so as to keep the rain away, and approaches to the main entrance of artificial stone or something of that kind.
Q. That is to be the character of the work?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you prepared to say that this is a correct amount?—A. I am.
Q. The next item is for "estimated cost of additional foundation for special exhibits." What special exhibits are contemplated?—A. This is purely an esti-

mate. The office was informed at one time there would be some heavy ordnance pieces, heavy exhibits, placed in the building. That being on a pile foundation it was thought best to add an additional sum for further piling the building, or brick piers for the support of these heavy exhibits.

Q. Did you receive notice that this would be required?—A. We did, in a general way.

Q. Nothing officially?—A. No, sir.

Q. That was set aside out of abundant caution?—A. To be fully prepared, yes, sir.

Q. We come now to the "estimated cost of contingent expenses;" that is, contingent force and superintendent service for, say, seven months." That seven months dates from the 1st of March. A. Yes, sir; but I think we should add one more month to it, making it eight months.

Q. Do you mean to add another $1,000?—A. Yes, sir; another $1,000.

Q. What is the salary of the superintendent?—A. I think it is $6 a day.

Q. He is the superintendent of the building in Chicago?—A. He is superintendent of construction.

Q. What do you mean by contingent force and contingent expenses; what are the items of this?—A. The chief clerk has an office force.

Q. The chief clerk; what is his salary?—A. I am not thoroughly familiar with that.

Q. Did you make this estimate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make it up from the record?—A. In a general way, yes, sir.

Q. You do not now remember the salary of the chief clerk?—A. I did not go into that detail.

Q. It is additional force?—A. We had a force of watchmen.

Q. Watchmen for the Government building?—A. I think there is a watchman on duty there.

Q. One watchman?—A. I do not know how many.

Q. This item does not contemplate the payment of any force during the time of the Exposition?—A. No, sir; only during the construction of the building.

Q. Do you know whether there are watchmen employed there now?—A. I am not certain on that point.

Q. You do not know whether it is included in this item?—A. They have a messenger and watchman, yes, sir.

Q. What is his salary?—A. Three dollars.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do they receive $3 each?—A. I should have to refer to the record. I am not thoroughly familiar with that. I will be pleased to furnish all that detail if you so desire.

Q. I wish you would state in writing the items of that estimate of $7,000, especially as you propose to add another $1,000 to it.—A. What I have said is absolutely an estimate, mind.

Q. Did you get these items from Mr. Bell?—A. No, sir; all accounts of buildings are kept in the office of the Supervising Architect For instance, if we have to prepare any additional drawings for this building and pay draftsman's services they will be charged to this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give the items of this contingent estimate in detail.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

ESTIMATE FOR DISBURSING AGENTS.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I see a statement in there about $1,100 paid to disbursing agents, not paid, but set aside.—A. That is three-eighths of 1 per cent on the total amount paid out.

Q. Is not the disbursing agent a Government officer? Who is the disbursing officer?—A. George A. Bartlett, of the Treasury Department.

Q. Does he get a commission on all disbursements of the Government?—A. He gets a commission on this appropriation of $400,000.

Q. Under what law?—A. By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I think, sir.

Q. Does he get that in addition to his regular salary as a disbursing officer of of the Government?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is his salary?—A. I do not know.

Q. Will you give his name and office?—A. George A. Bartlett, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department.

Mr. EDBROOKE. Probably Mr. Pease had better qualify that; this is set aside, but not paid yet.

The WITNESS. This is set aside, but it is not yet paid.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then the Secretary of the Treasury has made an order?—A. I do not think the First Comptroller passed on it.

Q. Who made that estimate of $1,100?

Mr. EDBROOKE. I did not.

The WITNESS. That is three-eighths of 1 per cent——

Q. Who made this estimate of $1,100 for this officer?—A. Mr. Sutherland.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN G. SUTHERLAND—Recalled.

JOHN G. SUTHERLAND recalled and examined.

METHOD OF ESTIMATE FOR DISBURSING AGENTS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you make an estimate of $1,100 for commissions to be paid the disbursing clerk?—A. It is not an estimate; it is an amount that is set aside in all cases in carrying the appropriation ledgers for available balances. We always set aside an amount equal to the possible amount which may be allowed to a disbursing agent on account of making disbursements. It is not necessarily paid, but is always set aside to prevent any possible deficiency.

Q. Will you cite the law that authorizes you to set that aside?—A. There is no authority of law, sir, that I know of.

Q. This disbursing officer is a regular employé of the Government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And paid a salary by the Government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean to say in the erection of public buildings he has been at any time allowed a commission on disbursements in addition to his regular salary?—A. He has.

Q. Allowed and paid?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are not able to refer to the law, which authorizes it?—A. I have nothing to do with the settlement of accounts.

Q. You do not know of your own knowledge?—A. No, sir; I could not tell you.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you do that in regard to all public buildings?—A. All public buildings, as shown in any appointment of disbursing agent made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. For each building?—A. Yes, sir. In the letter of appointment as a usual thing the Secretary designates the rate of compensation to be allowed the disbursing agent, providing it is not beyond three-eighths of 1 per cent, which is the limit by law, and the appointment of the disbursing agent carries of course in most cases that sum with it. Then the bookkeeper, who has to keep the ledger of available balances, immediately sets that sum aside. He does not pay it, but he immediately charges the appropriation with that amount subject to future settlement.

Q. Do you treat this case where there is a Government officer who is now a Government officer the same as if he was designated to disburse funds for putting up a building at Spokane Falls?—A. Precisely, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not, however, the same. This is an officer who is drawing a salary from the Government, a regular employé, and in the other referred to by Gen. Henderson a civilian would hold the appointment.

Mr. HENDERSON. He is following the usual custom.

The WITNESS. No payment has been made of that amount whatever.

Mr. COMPTON. Did I not understand you that a Government disbursing officer had been paid this per cent?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. He does not say the men were regular employés.

Mr. COMPTON. Do you say that any person employed as a disbursing officer under the Government receives this additional compensation?

The WITNESS. Such cases have existed, sir.

Mr. COMPTON. That is the point.

Mr. HENDERSON. Those who were disbursing officers independently?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to cite the committee to any law authorizing that?

The WITNESS. No, sir; but I have no doubt the proper accounting officers who have passed the accounts would.

Mr. HENDERSON. You do not do the paying?

The WITNESS. No, sir; the Supervising Architect's Office is not an accounting office at all.

Mr. HENDERSON. We will have to inquire of some other officer.

FOUNDATIONS FOR SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

By the CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Edbrooke):

Q. You spoke of an additional amount of $2,000 being set aside for the cost of additional foundation for special exhibits; what special exhibits did you have in mind?

Mr. EDBROOKE. Ordnance of every kind was talked of.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS.

Q. I understood from your memorandum that the estimated cost of the Army medical building is $10,000 and the estimated cost of the Weather Bureau building is $5,000; are these buildings contemplated by the Board of Management?

Mr. EDBROOKE. They are contemplated. They are now before the secretary for his consideration, and to be passed on.

Q. In the event that these buildings or annexes should be ordered, will it require the $15,000 of the available balance?—A. It would leave $7,000 and something as a balance.

Q. Who estimates these annexes to be necessary?

Mr. EDBROOKE. The board here.

Q. The Board of Management here?

Mr. EDBROOKE. Yes, sir. They made a formal request in writing for these buildings to be built.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Who got up the original sketches for this public building?

ORIGINAL DESIGN.

Mr. EDBROOKE. The original sketches were gotten up by Mr. James H. Windrim, the then Supervising Architect.

Q. Were his sketches adopted?

Mr. EDBROOKE. They were in the main, with the exception of some slight changes.

Q. Have you been there to see the building in process of erection?

Mr. EDBROOKE. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your judgment about it as a structure of beauty?

Mr. EDBROOKE. I think when it is completed it will be as fine a model of architecture as there is on the grounds, architecturally speaking.

Q. You approve, then, of the architectural scheme of the building?

Mr. EDBROOKE. I do, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What officer of the Government would be able to explain the matter referred to by Mr. Sutherland?

Mr. EDBROOKE. Mr. Bartlett, who is the disbursing agent; but the officer who would be the best to explain that would probably be the First Comptroller.

CHIEF CLERK TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TESTIMONY OF FRED. A. STOCKS.

FRED. A. STOCKS sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Give your name and official title.—A. Fred. A. Stocks, chief clerk Treasury Department.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Q. I notice on page 92 and 93 of President Palmer's report an item of $25,000 for expenses connected with the admission of foreign goods to the Exposition, as set forth in section 12 of the act approved April 25, 1890. What is the basis of that estimate?—A. Well, I will state that that estimate, as far as I know, is based upon the expenditures for the two previous fiscal years and this fiscal year and one prior to this.

Q. Well, $40,000 has heretofore been appropriated for that purpose.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of the $40,000 how much has been expended?—A. There is now about $10,000 available of this amount.

Mr. HENDERSON. The amount of $20,000 was expended for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and for all the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, so it would be for fifteen months?—A. I think it was in the aggregate up to the 1st of July of this year, 1892.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You are giving now the expenditures under the appropriation of $40,000 heretofore made?—A. That is right.

Q. Just state that, please.—A. I will state that the following-named persons have been appointed as disbursing agents to expend a portion of this money; that is, for instance, sent to foreign countries as special agents of the Treasury Department:

Memorandum relative to appropriation for "admission of foreign goods to World's Columbian Exposition."

Names of appointees.	Compensation per day.	Amounts advanced.
J. M. Ellis	$8.00	$1,915.89
W. McLittle	(*)	300.00
M. P. Handy	(*)	4,000.00
J. M. Butler	8.00	1,388.57
C. H. Grosvenor	8.00	3,000.00
E. S. Williams		1,200.00
D. C. Bell	8.00	2,500.00
F. Brackett	8.00	2,325.00
C. T. Jamieson	8.00	1,500.00
J. R. West	5.00	2,500.00
V. D. Groner	7.00	
Hugh Angier†		
Harry M. Clapp	5.50	
Benj. Butterworth	(*)	
Ferd. W. Peck	(*)	

*Expenses. †Appointed without compensation.

Q. How much did you say Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Peck got?—A. Simply traveling expenses and subsistence expenses, not to exceed $5 per day.

Amount advanced to George A. Bartlett, disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department	$5,000.00
Total advanced to disbursing agents	26,129.46
Total accounts paid at Department	3,648.80
	29,778.26
Total appropriations	40,000.00
Less advances and payments	29,778.26
Available balance	10,221.74

DUTIES OF AGENTS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the business of these agents?—A. I submit, Mr. Chairman, a copy of a letter which is given each one of these agents who travel abroad, which covers the business of the agent.

Q. Will you just read that if you please?

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1892.

SIR: You are hereby instructed to proceed to London, England, where upon your arrival you will confer with Maj. Fred Brackett, who is now in that city under an appointment similar to your own. After such conference you will adopt and carry out proper measures for distributing among public officials, intending exhibitors, and other interested parties full information as to the admission into the United States of foreign goods intended for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in the city of Chicago in 1893.

Except as hereinafter and otherwise instructed by this Department, you will confine your efforts to the following countries:

France, Italy, Spain, and Greece.

You will at all times hold yourself in readiness to visit any other countries of Europe to which you may be directed to go by orders of this Department.

You will call upon, or otherwise communicate with, the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in the countries visited by you, and, as far as practicable, secure their active and continuing coöperation in forwarding the purpose for which you visit Europe.

On visiting these several countries you will at once, and before performing any other duties under your appointment, confer with the Commissioners or other officers appointed to represent their respective governments in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, with a view to arranging a systematic plan for carrying on the work in hand, also to guard against all danger of friction or overlapping of work or working at cross purposes with them. It is assumed that the special representative of each European government will know best in what manner the public there can be interested, and interest in the Exposition properly stimulated. In no case will you pursue any course or adopt any line of action which is not in accord with the previously ascertained views of such foreign representatives. You will also coöperate with any representatives who may be sent abroad by the authorities of the World's Columbian Exposition.

While your specific duties will relate to the dissemination of information as to the United States customs regulations, etc., affecting the admission of foreign goods for exhibition, you will incidently do all in your power to promote an intelligent interest in the Exposition, and spread a knowledge of the plan, scope, and purpose of the undertaking.

You are authorized to employ from time to time, when necessary, and at reasonable and usual rates of compensation, the services of an interpreter and also of a stenographer—your total expenditure for both of these purposes not to exceed the sum of $—— during the period of your absence from the United States, unless otherwise authorized hereafter.

You are further authorized to spend a sum not exceeding $—— for printing, advertising, and postage, as a part of the work of distributing the information before mentioned.

You will be expected to submit twice each month an informal narrative report of your operations, accompanying such report with any suggestions and recommendations, which, in your judgment, would tend to promote the success of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Respectfully yours,

———— ————.

CHARLES T JAMIESON, Esq.,
Special Foreign Agent Treasury Department, Urbana, Ohio.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. These are the instructions given to each?—A. A letter substantially like this was given to each one of the gentlemen whose names you see here.

Q. Can you give the date of their respective appointments?—A. No, I can not. They have been made, I believe, during the last two years.

Q. Do you know whether either one of these gentlemen filed an itemized statement of expenses?—A. I think so.

Q. Are these expenses reported in that answer?—A. All that have been allowed are.

Q. I notice Mr. Brackett's name quite frequently.—A. He is still abroad. I think he sent in one itemized statement.

Q. Take the first one, J. M. Ellis, when was he appointed?—A. I can not answer that for the reason the Assistant Secretary made these appointments and my office has no information as to the time of their appointment.

Q. Can you tell me what countries they visited?—A. No, I can not, because, as I have said, that as far as my duty is concerned, I simply keep account of the expenditures and pass upon vouchers.

Q. Who can give us that information?—A. You can get that from the Assistant Secretary; he has an account of them in his office.

Here is a letter to Governor Sayers, I will read to you:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1892.

SIR: The chief clerk of the Treasury Department, who has charge of the details of the disbursement of the appropriation to be expended "for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods" for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, has been instructed to lay before you a statement of the expenditures thus far made under said appropriation.

In order that your committee may fully understand the use to which this fund has been put, I send you herewith a copy of the letter of instructions delivered to each special agent who has been appointed by me to carry out the purpose of the law. I also hand you herewith a printed copy of the Customs Regulations specially prepared by the Department with relation to the admission of foreign goods for exhibition, which regulations have been furnished to the various special agents printed in a number of different languages and widely distributed in foreign countries.

In my judgment it is desirable and important that this same kind of work should be continued until a date shortly prior to the opening of the Exposition.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You can not give the services of each one?—A. No, sir; but I can state there are only three at present employed.

Q. Will you indicate to the committee who can furnish us a statement of the services rendered by each one of those gentlemen?—A. The Assistant Secretary can do that, Assistant Secretary Nettleton.

Thereupon the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

WASHINGTON, *Wednesday, April 13, 1892.*

The subcommittee appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor, this day met, Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE A. BARTLETT.

GEORGE A. BARTLETT sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Give you name and official title.—A. George A. Bartlett, disbursing clerk, Treasury Department.

AMOUNT ESTIMATED FOR DISBURSING CLERK.

Q. It was developed in evidence before this committee on yesterday that a sum of money, as I now recollect, amounting to $1,100 had been set apart of the

$400,000 appropriated for the Government building at Chicago as commission to be paid to the disbursing clerk. Have you any knowledge that such amount has been set aside?—A. I have not; no, sir.

Q. Do you know of any law that would authorize you to receive $1,100 or any other sum as commission on the disbursement of money appropriated to erect a Government building or any part of the public moneys appropriated under the act authorizing the World's Fair Exposition?—A. Well, now, I will be as brief as possible. I will state that during the last Administration I was appointed by—I received two different appointments, one from Mr. Manning and one from Mr. Fairchild, for some disbursements on account of the repairs at the custom-house at Chicago, and in the letter of appointment it was stated I was to receive three-eighths of 1 per cent commission.

Q. That was under what appointment?—A. To disburse the appropriations for the repairs at the custom-house at Chicago, Ill., and other works connected with the appraiser's stores at Chicago.

Q. That letter authorized you to receive three-eighths of 1 per cent commission?—A. It read, I think, "You are hereby appointed disbursing agent to disburse such funds as may be placed in your hands on account of the appropriation with a commission of three-eighths of 1 per cent." In pursuance of that authority from the then Secretary, I disbursed some of the money and am disbursing some of it now.

Q. That disbursement, however, does not relate to the World's Fair building?—A. I beg your pardon. I was going to say I did not make any inquiry as to what law the appointment was made under. I simply, after paying and getting vouchers, render my account to the First Comptroller, charging a commission of three-eighths of 1 per cent on the disbursement, and he allows them.

Q. What was the amount paid you in each instance?—A. I could not tell you that without going to my books, because the payments vary; sometimes they will be $30—$40 for the three months, and sometimes, perhaps, nothing.

Q. And you were allowed three-eighths of 1 per cent for disbursements in the instance to which you have referred?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you at the same time disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your salary then?—A. Two thousand five hundred dollars a year.

Q. What is your salary now?—A. The same.

Q. What bond do you give?

The WITNESS. Twenty thousand dollars.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you able to cite the committee to the law under which these payments were made?—A. I am not, sir.

Q. Have you made any demand for the three-eighths per cent for disbursing the money appropriated for the erection of the Government building at Chicago?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have knowledge that any sum was set aside to pay you a commission on those disbursements?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Do you know by what authority this sum was set aside for the purpose of paying you a commission?—A. I do not. I simply understand that through reading the testimony before this committee. It was news to me then, and it was news that it was the practice in the Supervising Architect's office to do that.

Q. You have not, then, received any commission on account of any other disbursements during your term other than the two instances to which you refer under the last administration?—A. Well, I looked up the record as near as I could in the limited time and I find I had an appointment from Mr. Manning to disburse some on account of a building at Dubuque, Iowa, and my recollection is I did not make any disbursements, or if I did, very few. I think there was a disbursing agent sent there, so I did not disburse money for that building, and only a small amount, if any.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. When was that?—A. 1886.

Q. That was for fixing up the inside of the building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was all expended there for improvement of the inside of the building?—A. My recollection is probably I did not get anything on that.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then you had no knowledge prior to yesterday of any sum being set aside to be paid?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you are not able to refer to the law authorizing such payment?—A. No, sir.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENT.

Q. Now, Mr. Bartlett, have you served the Government or discharged any other official duties than the duties of disbursing clerk within the last two years?—A. Except these duties as disbursing agent for these items of appropriations made; that is all.

Q. Did you receive any appointment from the Secretary under section 12 of the act of April 25, 1890, which provides for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, etc.?—A. Did I receive any compensation?

Q. Did you receive any appointment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was that appointment?—A. It recited, as near as I can recollect, and I think I recollect it perfectly: "You are hereby authorized to disburse such moneys as may be placed in your hands, for which you will receive the compensation allowed by law."

Q. That was under section 12?—A. That is under this appropriation for the World's Fair.

Q. You were appointed to disburse what money?—A. All the money for the World's Fair. There are four different appropriations.

Q. My question was whether you were appointed as agent under section 12 of that act to go abroad?—A. No, sir.

Q. Well, I notice in a statement submitted by the chief clerk of the Department this item, "Amount advanced to George A. Bartlett, disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department, $5,000." What was the nature of that item and for what purpose was it placed under your control?—A. Well, I could not say positively as to that $5,000, but I think I had advanced to me a great deal more than that. There were four different items, but as to this amount of $5,000 I could not say without referring to my books.

Q. You only perform the duty of disbursing it?—A. Yes, sir; that is all.

Q. You did not go abroad?—A. No, sir. The vouchers that I pay are presented to the Department and are approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that is only——

Q. Did I understand you to say you were to receive a per cent for that disbursement?—A. The letter authorizing the appointment says, "You will receive such compensation as is allowed by law," but without stating it and leaving it for the decision of the Comptroller.

Q. Have you received any compensation for that?—A. No, sir; I have not; I have not made any claim for it.

Q. You spoke of disbursing this money under four different heads; will you please tell the committee what money you did disburse?—A. One of the heads is on account of Government Board of Control, one for the Board of Lady Managers, and one for the World's Columbian Exposition, and another for the admission of foreign goods.

Q. You have not received any commission?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do not you disburse money for the erection of the public building at Chicago for which $400,000 was appropriated?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What account do you keep that in?—A. For Government building, World's Fair.

Q. That is a separate account, and that would make five accounts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, how about the local board in charge of the Government exhibits; do you disburse that, and keep some account with them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you have six accounts instead of four?—A. I said the Government Board of Control; I think that is the title of it.

Q. That is the title they apply to the Board of the National Commission?—A. Well, I think the Government building would make five items. That comes through the Architect's office, and I did not have that in my mind.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TESTIMONY OF A. B. NETTLETON.

A. B. NETTLETON sworn and examined.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR ADMISSION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I find on page 93 of President Palmer's answer to this committee an item of $25,000 which is estimated to be necessary for the ensuing fiscal year for expenses connected with the admission of foreign goods to the Exposition as set forth in section 12 of the act creating the Commission, approved April 25, 1890. Will you kindly give to the committee the basis of that estimate, as we are advised it is made at the Treasury Department?—A. In the short time that elapsed after I got word informally I would be needed here, I tried to cover that with other points, but I was unable to for this reason, that the two special experts in custom-house matters were out at lunch, and I had nothing to do with the preparation of that item of the estimate. That I can furnish to you later to-day or to-morrow morning. What was proposed to do with that $25,000 generally, of course I know.

Q. What is the general object of that expenditure?

Mr. HENDERSON. Suppose you state generally, and then you can later give a detailed statement.

The WITNESS. Generally, that $25,000 would be used, a portion of it, during the next six months, for example, the last six months of the present calendar year, carrying it up to the 1st of next January—in finishing up the amount of work which is now progessing and that has been going forward for six months, namely, the dissemination of information to intending exhibitors abroad as to the custom-house facilities, etc., for exhibits, the expense of handling them in Chicago and having them reshipped, and all such information. The remainder, and I should think the remainder would be at least two-thirds of the $25,000, would be to cover the cost proper of handling that business after the shipments begin to arrive until they are returned. In other words, the employment of such help as the customs department under the Treasury Department should find necessary, in addition to clerks detailed. The bulk of the work will be done by detail, which will cost nothing except temporary subsistence in these matters. But there will have to be a very considerable number of low-priced help employed during the actual session of the Fair. That would be my general idea of the expenditure of that $25,000.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Would you assume this amount to be necessry and additional to the unexpended balance of $10,221.74?—A. That needs to be modified in this way: While the balance at the present date is made so as to appear $10,000, there are now in employ three persons of the entire number that have been appointed, and if their compensation and subsistence is allowed up to the end of the present fiscal year it would leave about $6,000 on the 30th of June available. I should think that could be expended judiciously in the interest of the Fair. In my opinion, what disbursements have been made have been the cheapest and the most fruitful expenditures in behalf of the Fair.

AGENTS NOW EMPLOYED.

Q. Who are the three agents now employed?—A. I have the list here. The three now in service are Fred Brackett, J. R. West, and David C. Bell.

Q. What compensation does each one receive?—A. Eight dollars a day, and expenses while on duty.

Q. Where is Mr. Brackett now?—A. He is at this exact date in Paris, having just returned there from Spain.

Q. Where are the other gentlemen?—A. Mr. Bell has made his headquarters chiefly at Berlin, and has been traveling nearly all the time among the towns of Germany, and in the last report, which was two or three days ago, he wrote from Frankfort. Mr. West is in Cuba.

Q. Does the Chicago Board pay any part of these expenses?—A. The local board pays no part of the expenses of these particular appointees of the Treasury Department. The local board have had their own people abroad.

Q. Have they at any time defrayed any part of the expenses of gentlemen who have been appointed under section 12 of the act of April 25, 1890?—A. I will make that clear in this way. The local board named three gentlemen—well, that is not quite right. I think they designated five persons, two of whom were their own appointees and they took care of them entirely. We had nothing to do with that expenditure.

Q. Do you remember, as a matter of information, who the two were?—A. I think I do. Let me call over all the names and then I can tell you. Maj. Butterworth was one, Ferd. Peck was one, Maj. Handy was one, and Bullock, I think. The name of the other man I can not recollect.

Q. Perhaps you can refresh your memory from this list.—A. Very likely This shows it clearly. It is possible four were the entire number, but I think it was five. Butterworth, Peck, and Handy were appointed by the Treasury Department under section 12, and performed duty under that section and received their traveling expenses only. Of course they were being paid before and no compensation was necessary, but their traveling expenses were paid out of this fund by reason of their performing duty under that section.

Q. Only the traveling expenses of those three gentlemen were paid out of this fund?—A. That is all.

Q. Do you remember whether Mr. Thomas M. Waller was the fifth gentleman named?—A. Yes, sir; he was the fifth.

DATE OF APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

Q. Now, will you give us, if you can, the date of the appointment of the special agents who have been mentioned?—A. I will read them right off.

WORLD'S FAIR APPOINTMENTS.

John M. Ellis, of Ohio; appointed June 2, 1891; $8 per diem and expenses; services terminated September 24, 1891; visited countries of Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; appointed June 18, 1891; $8 per diem and expenses; services terminated November 12, 1891 (was paid salary from June 18 to September 27, and from November 2 to November 12); visited Ireland, England, Germany, Switzerland, and France.

H. M. Clapp, of Michigan; appointed June 18, 1891; $5.50 per diem and expenses; services terminated October 5, 1891; accompanied Gen. Grosvenor.

John M. Butler, of Pennsylvania; July 2, 1891; $8 per diem and expenses; services terminated September 25, 1891; visited Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and portions of Germany.

E. S. Williams, California; August 18, 1891; $7 per diem and expenses; services terminated March 15, 1892; visited India, Egypt, and Japan.

David C. Bell, Minnesota; appointed September 9, 1891; $8 per diem and expenses; still in the service; countries assigned, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

J. R. West, Louisiana; appointed December 7, 1891; $8 per diem and expenses; visited Mexico and Cuba.

Charles T. Jamieson, of Ohio; appointed November 24, 1891; $8 per diem and expenses; services terminated April 10, 1892; visited Spain and France.

Fred Brackett, District of Columbia; appointed ———; still in service; $8 per day and expenses; England, France, Spain, Portugal.

DUPLICATION OF WORK.

Q. Is there any duplication of this work?—A. None whatever. The utmost care has been used to avoid the overlapping and duplication of work, and I sent, or I think the secretary sent yesterday, a copy of the letter of instructions given.

Q. We have that.—A. They were under instructions to confer with each other. For example, where they arrived about the same time in London they were to confer with each other and see that no duplication took place.

ITEMIZED ACCOUNTS.

Q. Have these agents filed an itemized statement of their expenditures?—A. All of them, every one.

Q. And approved by the proper officer?—A. Yes, sir; gone through the regular channel.

NECESSITY FOR EXPENDITURE.

Q. I understood you to say a moment ago that this expenditure would be of great service to the Exporition?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. What is your reason for that statement? Why do you think so?—A. I think so for this reason: These people have been instructed in their instructions to make a sort of narrative report as often as once or twice a month of their goings and doings. That they have done, and I have scanned their reports with great care. In the first place as a set of men they have been singularly faithful and intelligent in the performance of their duty; the junketing element has been absolutely absent from beginning to end. They have worked as hard as anybody in the Department down here at their end of the business, and you must bear in mind that that service has been the only continuous and systematic work abroad that has been done by the Fair. Those gentlemen who went from Chicago of course were on a flying visit, and were over there but a brief time, and for the most part traveled together, and aside from Mr. McCormick, stationed at London, and perhaps a gentleman in Paris, there has been no work done systematically by the Fair authorities. Therefore, there was all the more need that just this work should be done in this way.

Again, these appointees of the Treasury Department went with peculiar strengt has representing the Government directly instead of representing either a corporation of Chicago or even the National Commission. They went with the seal of Government approval, and everywhere all doors have been open to them. They succeeded, of course. While their central duty has been the dissemination of information among Government officials and intending exhibitors as to the regulations for the admission of foreign exhibits, customs regulations, yet in order to do that with any effectiveness they had to do the still broader work of interesting manufacturers, merchants, artists, and everybody in the Fair itself. They have reached that class through our ministers and consuls, to whom they had circular letters of introduction from the State Department, and they have reached that class in the best possible way, the most effective manner, the class that needed to be interested. And so I say in all countries their work has been systematic and done, I think, in the best way possible.

Q. You are quite sure that a proper construction of that section would warrant you in sending those agents abroad?—A. There can be no doubt, for this reason, and for no other: In the first place, in section 12 of the original act, it provides "that the sum of $20,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the remainder of the present fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to said Exhibition." There was no use to which that money could be put in this country at that time.

Mr. HENDERSON. All goods for the purpose of exhibition were admitted free.

The WITNESS. Understand there has been nothing used in the Treasury Department within the last year, nothing in Chicago, and nothing in Europe; there is no way of expending any part of this money last year or this year, therefore, after canvassing the matter, the Secretary approved of this.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When do you expect to recall the three gentlemen now employed?—A. It was expected that their services would end at the end of the present fiscal year, June 30.

Q. Have these gentlemen made personal visits to foreign manufacturers to excite interest among foreign exhibitors and manufacturers?—A. Systematically, going into a town like Lyons, France, first meeting the consul. He is in touch with all the manufacturers, and in that way knows who is likely to exhibit, who has exhibited before at the Paris Exposition, etc., and can help them greatly. Where they need an interpreter they are authorized to spend a certain amount for an interpreter.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AGENTS.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Now, as to the qualifications of the gentlemen selected here. What, for instance, were the qualifications of Mr. John M. Ellis, of Ohio?—A. He is a professor of Oberlin College of Ohio, and appears to be one of the most effective workers we have.

Q. Col. Grosvenor we all know. Tell us about H. M. Clapp, of Michigan.—A. He is an employé of the Treasury Department, and went with Mr. Grosvenor largely as his assistant and not as an independent agent. He went with Mr. Grosvenor as his helper, stenographer, etc.

Q. Was this $5.50 a day in addition to his regular salary as an employé of the Treasury Department?—A. No, sir; it covers everything for the time being.

Q. The next one is John M. Butler, of Pennsylvania?—A. He is a business man of Philadelphia, a railroad president, etc., and a bright man. He was with Mr. Peck part of the time in Germany.

Q. The next one is E. S. Williams, of California?—A. Mr. Williams was going around the world and had special facilities for reaching the best classes in Japan and India. He had a very wide acquaintance, and his term closed, you see, on reaching Japan, where his last work was done. He has done very effective work, and I would like to file with you his closing report.

Q. Was he the one who worked up the appropriation made by Japan?—A. He was chiefly instrumental in doing that.

Q. What training has he had in this work?—A. He had no particular training in diplomatic work.

Q. What was his business?—A. He was a clergyman for twenty years and is a man of independent means.

Q. The next man is David C. Bell, of Minnesota.—A. He is a business man of Minnesota, and was a leading member of the State board of charities and correction and is a banker of Minneapolis, and, I think, a very prominent man.

Q. The next man is J. R. West, of Louisiana; is he the ex-Senator of Louisiana?—A. Yes, sir.

The next one is Charles T. Jamieson, of Ohio?—A. He was named by Secretary Foster, from Ravenna, Ohio. I understand his report indicates good work.

Q. Brackett, of course we all know. Now, these men I understand you to say, have been all active in reporting their work accomplished?—A. Without exception, and they have been most industrious and intelligent. They have had nothing else to do, and they have not been traveling for fun. No one, so far as I know, had his wife with him, and they have been on the road night and day when necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any statute that would warrant a commission to be paid to any officer for disbursing Government money appropriated in the aid of the Exposition?

The WITNESS. I do not know of any such statute, but there may be one.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1892.

SIR: In response to your oral inquiry, made when I was before your committee on the 13th instant, I beg to say:

The statute provides for the appointment of disbursing clerks in the several Departments of the Government. Such officials in this Department are paid by annual appropriation a compensation of $2,500 per year. Their duties are not very clearly defined by law, but it is held in departmental practice that they are appointed to disburse such duly appropriated moneys and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; and it is held by the Comptroller of the Treasury that such clerks are prohibited from receiving extra compensation by sections 1763, 1764, and 1765 for making disbursements, either in the city of Washington or in any of the cities of the United States where they may be directed to make disbursements.

Under the last Administration the Comptroller took a different view of this question, and in several instances a commission of three-eighths of 1 per cent was paid in addition to the compensation of $2,500 per year, for disbursements made outside of the city of Washington, but no such payments of commissions have been made, so far as I am able to ascertain, during the present Administration, or if any have been made, it was under the ruling of the last Adminis-

tration, before the attention of the present officials was called to the practice upon the subject.

The Department has neither authorized the payment of, nor paid, any commission upon the disbursement of the fund appropriated for the construction of the Government building, World's Columbian Exposition.

Respectfully yours,

A. B. NETTLETON,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

TESTIMONY OF F. D. BICKFORD—(Recalled).

F. D. BICKFORD recalled and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Henderson will please conduct this examination.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Who is Maj. Clifton Comly?—A. He is the representative of the War Department, U. S. Army. He is now in command of the United States arsenal at Governors Island.

Q. Was he employed here by the Board of Management for the Government exhibit?—A. He is the representative of the board for the War Department and representative of the Secretary of War.

Q. Then this first item of this Exhibit I from the Treasury Department is for his expenses while on duty for this board?—A. Yes, sir; that was the first voucher for a trip of Maj. Comly from Indianapolis to Washington to attend a meeting of the board.

Q. What was he doing at Indianapolis?—A. He was in command of the United States arsenal at Indianapolis at that time.

Q. Is his whole time now devoted to this work?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where is he stationed now?—A. At Governors Island, New York.

Q. Is he still the representative of the War Department on the board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when he has to do anything about this does he come to Washington?—A. When he has any meeting of the board to attend he has to come to Washington.

Q. He is not then the member of the board who looked after the details of the Department, or does he have an agent under him?—A. He looks after the details. He is responsible for all our work in the War Department. He has officers detailed, representing, I think, every bureau of the Department, and they form a subboard responsible to him.

Q. Who is J. W. Collins?—A. He is the officer in charge of the division of the Fish Commission.

Q. I see the first item, $78.45, seems to be expenses of a trip from Washington to New York City, October 20, 1890. What required him to go there; also expenses of a trip to New York, to Chicago, and Chicago to Washington?—A. I can only answer from memory. I think they had a meeting of the board in Chicago at that time. I know Capt. Collins and Prof. Goode went to New York. They had business in New York in connection with their branch, and I think they joined the rest of the board in Chicago. That was about October 24.

Q. Your general answer in regard to that was it was some work in connection with the Fish Commission.—A. Shall I explain here the members of the board named by the President, who represent the heads of departments, were authorized by a resolution of the board to travel at will without authority from the board, but any special agent or any other person than those ten gentlemen named by the President can not travel without a special authorization from the head of the Department, and that authorization is filed in my office.

Q. And they are required to account for all items of expenditure?—A. They are all required to account for all items of expenditure. We simply do not re-

quire from the representative of the head of a department any authority for traveling.

Q. Do they report to the board the purpose of their trip and what they accomplish?—A. All subordinates do.

Q. But these ten who have had authority in addition given to go whither they please?—A. No, sir; they do not. There is no requirement that they should at the present time.

Q. That, of course, applies to the duties of the respective departments?—A. Of their respective departments. They are designated by the head of the department under the law to represent him, and they have his authority to sign his name in the approval of vouchers.

Q. Is that to go at will in pursuance of work mapped out by the board, the general scheme of work, or can they go upon anything that in their judgment will operate to the interest of the department that they represent?—A. Well, so far as any legislation of the board goes they can go at will.

Q. Now, we come to the first voucher in your name, October 13, 1890, trip to Chicago; just a word about this. You are secretary of the board?—A. Yes, sir.

TECHNICAL NAME OF BOARD.

Q. What is the technical name of this board?—A. The legal name is "Board of Control and Management of the United States Government Exhibits." We have shortened that to "Board of Management of the Government Exhibits," so we can get it on our letter head.

PREVIOUS BUSINESS.

Q. And you are secretary of that board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your previous business. Give us some idea of that.—A. I have been a newspaper man here in Washington for twenty years. I am in charge of the Associated Press work in this building for eight years. Previous to that I was the chief special correspondent of the New York Tribune. With the beginning of the Paris Exposition I went into the Department of Agriculture, four or five months before we began the work of the exhibit of that Department for the Exposition, under Prof. O'Reilly. At the opening of the Exposition I was appointed by Gen. Franklin to be superintendent of the United States Government exhibit in the Department of Agriculture at Paris.

Q. What did Gen. Franklin have to do with it?—A. He was Commissioner-General at Paris. I went to Paris, set up the collection, and installed the exhibits.

Q. You are speaking of the Paris Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you were at the Paris Exposition in that connection?—A. I was superintendent of three of the nine groups at the Paris Exposition.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES.

Q. Now, then, we will pass that part. What was the object of this trip to Chicago on October 13, 1890?—A. I believe that was the date of the first formal meeting of our board in Chicago.

Q. This is the Board of Local Managers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They met there, did they?—A. We have had two meetings in Chicago, I think; not the full board, but we have been to Chicago several times by committee.

Q. For the purpose of looking at the plan of the Government exhibit there and the buildings in that connection?—A. In connection with our work in Chicago. I am unable to state whether it was the first or second meeting of the board, but one of our trips was at the time the Candler committee was there. Then we were asked expressly to come by Mr. Candler to be there to represent our interests and pick out the site. Jackson Park was determined upon during that session.

Q. You were in consultation in regard to the site?—A. Yes, sir. Substantially I believe we fixed that site.

Q. Who is Capt. R. W. Mead?—A. He is in the Navy.

Q. He represents the Navy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is he stationed now?—A. He is disconnected from all duty except this work.

Q. He gives his whole attention to this work?—A. Yes; he is the only member of the board who does.
Q. Does he receive any additional compensation?—A. No, sir.
Q. Does Maj. Comly?
The WITNESS. Not a cent.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Who is H. A. Taylor?—A. The Commissioner of Railroads in the Interior Department.
Q. Who is C. M. Whipple?—A. He is the representative of the ordnance section of the War Department; a subordinate of Maj. Comly in this work.
Q. He, I see, made a trip November 20, 1890, to Indianapolis; what was that for?—A. Under orders of Maj. Comly to attend a meeting, as I remember it, of the War Department Board.
Q. Who is G. Brown Goode?—A. Prof. Goode, of the National Museum and Smithsonian Institute, the assistant secretary; one of the board.
Q. Who is S. A. Brown?—A. Chief clerk of the State Department, who is representing the Secretary of State.
Q. Who is Lieut. E. B. Taussig?—A. He is also detailed from the Navy to assist Capt. Mead.
Q. Is he not in charge of the building of that vessel there?—A. Of the ship; yes, sir.

HEADQUARTERS OF BOARD.

Q. Have you a headquarters for this Local Board of Management?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where is it?—A. It is in the Safe Deposit building, 1429 New York avenue.
Q. What rent do you pay?—A. One hundred and fifteen dollars a month.
Q. How many rooms have you?—A. Four.
Q. For what are these rooms used?—A. One room is my own office, shared by the chairman when he comes up at 3 o'clock every day, in which we discuss the official vouchers. Another room is the board room, right adjoining, which is kept in order for the board, but which is in constant use for consultations between members of the board and other officials. The third room is now used as an office by the Navy Department, which has no office in the Department itself. These are three small ones. A larger room is devoted to the chief clerk and his one assistant and to our consulting architect, who would be known in other expositions as chief of installation of exhibits. We do not term him that, because his authority to be chief of installation rests with the——
Q. He is to superintend the whole matter of installation of all these departments?—A. He is an architect and artist and has considerable experience. He is there for the board and all members and all branches of the Government to consult with in regard to the installation and artistic effects.

CLERICAL FORCE.

Q. How much clerical force have you now?—A. One chief clerk, one stenographer and typewriter.
Q. Chief clerk at what salary?—A. $1,800.
Q. Stenographer and typewriter?—A. At $1,000, and one clerk at $60.
Q. A messenger?—A. Yes, sir; a messenger at $600 a year.
Q. Is that your entire force?—A. No, sir; the force that is responsible to me includes our agent in Chicago, sent there about six weeks ago to open an office at the request there.
Q. Who is that agent?—A. Capt. J. F. Aytoun.
Q. What is he doing there?—A. To represent the board in Chicago.
Q. What are his duties?—A. Well, I suppose we have a dozen important questions which are pending now which it will take a good while to settle.
Q. Well, in a general way.—A. He discusses with all the Exposition authorities whatever I send to him and represents the business of the board. For example, the matter of grading and decoration of grounds, sewerage, light, and power, etc.
Q. Arrangement of the building?—A. The arrangements of the building we arrange between ourselves and the Supervising Architect here.
Q. What salary does he receive?—A. Eighteen hundred dollars.
Q. Where is he from?—A. I first knew him in Paris; he was my associate there.

Q. What State is he from?—A. He is a Virginian.
Q. Was he in Government employ before appointed?—A. No, sir.
Q. Are any of this force you have named in connection with the local board in Government employ?—A. Not in any other capacity. I also have the consulting architect a member of my force.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The question I desire to ask you is whether or not the duties performed by Capt. Aytoun, for which he receives the compensation of $1,800, could not be performed with equal ability by your superintendent of construction there, Mr. Bell?—A. Mr. Bell knows nothing whatever about our work.
Q. Of course he would know nothing about it, not being in charge of it; but does this work in Chicago require the entire time of this officer?—A. Yes, sir; and he is very much pushed.

By Mr. HEHDERSON:

Q. It is not architectural work?—A. Not by any means. He has not only to deal with Mr. Burnham, but with Mr. Olmsted, the landscape gardener, etc. Capt. Aytoun is an old exposition man, and exposition experience is one of the first qualifications for his present position. Mr. Bell knows nothing about the Exposition. He is absorbed in the technical work of architecture, and I happen to have here a correspondence extending over more than a year with Mr. Burnham in regard to many points, and finally Mr. Burnham himself, their chief of construction, requested we send a man there.

EXPENDITURES FOR HEADQUARTERS.

Q. Is this bill of April 2, 1891, for fitting up your headquarters?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. That is, fitting up these four rooms.—Yes, sir.
Q. I see one leather chair at $67, what is that for? Is that for one chair?—A. There is no such chair there. This was gotten up by the copyist in a hurry and I would like to foot that up. We have got two nice leather chairs in our office, but no chair costing $67.
Q. I find there is a couch $31?—A That is probably right.
Q. Here is a dining table, $25?—A. That is our board table.
Q. Then it is not a dining table at all?—A. It is an extension table for the Board of Management.
Q. Have you got that voucher, No. 42?—A. Allow me to say, in connection with this, that I remember it now. The board authorized me to spend some $700 in fitting up these rooms, or as much thereof as might be necessary. I spent a week in getting bids about town, and I had the Treasury Department use their machinery in regard to the opening of those bids and the awarding of those contracts. The bids were opened and the contracts were awarded at the Treasury Department, and the details I have forgotten.
Q. Was this entire bill furnished in pursuance with bids?—A. Yes, sir. They were not advertised, but I think three or four people in town were asked to put in bids.
Q. There being a statement made of the things needed?—A. Yes, sir; I will get that voucher out and see what it amounts to, and find out about that chair.
Q. Here is an item of 36 yards of Brussels carpet, at $1.02½ a yard. Are your rooms all covered with Brussels?—A. We have but one room covered with Brussels, and we bought that at the Treasury Department. We were new to the business then, and we borrowed the Treasury Department machinery to do all this business for us.
Q. Who is W. P. Seal?—A. He is an employé of the Fish Commission.
Q. Who is A. W. Harris, what Department does he represent?—He is chief of experiment station in the Agriculture Department; he is not an employé of the board.
Q. Here is an item May 20, voucher 123, Louis Redinger, one striped skunk, $1.50; are these purchases for exhibit?—A. Yes, sir; do you want to know the literature I have on that subject?
Q. I am not asking this in a critical way, but I want to have an explanation of it.—A. It should be understood and probably is that in work of this kind, taken in detail in midway, will show a good many things that will be hard to explain.

PURCHASE OF EXHIBITS.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you purchasing articles for the Exposition?
The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Here is an item of $500 for a collection of minerals containing 104 specimens.—A. That is for the Geological Survey.

Q. I see it is bought from the estate of Joseph Leidy.—A. Yes, sir. The synopsis of the plan or scope furnished by the representative of the Museum says: "Supplementing this series and groups there should be be a series of mammals of the United States, and carefully selected specimens representing the more important Central and South American forms." This skin to which you refer is understood to be a skin for the taxidermist to fill some gap in the series which the National Museum wishes to exhibit there.

Q. Well, how are they expended, out of the money appropriated for the use of this board used to buy exhibits for the different Departments?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is to be done with these purchases; are they to remain with the National Museum?—A. That is for the Government to decide; until the Government otherwise decides they will remain in the custody of the board.

Q. Where is the title to this property?—A. In the Board of Management.

Q. As trustees have they the right to buy things for their own use?—A. Under the law.

Q. Do you men it is in the Board of Management or in the Board of Management in trust?—A. In trust for the Government.

Q. But the Government is the party for whom the trustee holds the property?—A. Yes, sir. I am no lawyer, but I should so interpret it.

AUTHORITY OF MAKING PURCHASES.

Q. Where is the authority for making such purchases under the law?—A. There is no authority in that act of April 25, and six months after we organized we did not do anything. I served six months without salary. We got along very well, but we did not begin our work for six months because of the failure to put in the authority to purchase in this original act. The authority to purchase was by special request and special representations of our board put into the sundry civil act of March 3, 1891, giving authority, "for the selection, purchase, preparation, and arrangement of such articles and material."

Q. How much was appropriated?—A. That carries $350,000. The first law, the act of April 25, 1890, says: "That for the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care, and custody of exhibits by the Government and the maintenance of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for and the safe return of articles belonging to said Government exhibits, etc., $200,000," without making it specific what was available for us. By the failure on the part of the committee which framed the bill, or the framers of the bill, who got it up, to examine thoroughly the Centennial law, they adopted the phraseology of a supplemental act almost verbatim, and so they provided in this act of April 25, 1890, for the transportation of the exhibits to Chicago, the safe return for the year 1890, when there was no exposition. In the earlier act it creates a board charged with the collection, preparation, arrangement, safe keeping and exhibition of articles; and in the sundry civil bill of March 3, 1891, the word "purchase" is put in, which completes all the arrangement.

Q. A good deal of this was in the original act, I notice.—A. Substantially all except the word "purchase."

Q. Now, under that provision of the sundry civil act of 1891 what amount has been expended in the purchase of these exhibits? Do you know in the aggregate?—A. I am unable to tell the proportion expended for purchases with reference to the whole amount. Our aggregate of expenditure is something over $200,000 up to this time, but that includes traveling expenses and everything.

The CHAIRMAN. Your aggregate expenditure has been $201,000, of which $58,000 has been expended for salaries and compensation of laborers, but you are not able to state the percentage of that $201,000 which has been used for purchasing exhibits?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I will have to look that up.

ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you keep any account at your office, a separate account of purchases for the Exposition by the different Departments?—A. No, sir; we keep accounts

with the Department, but it is one aggregate account. We know nothing in regard to them except they are in accordance with law, and the amounts have been disbursed for Exposition purposes.

Q. Your salary is $3,000?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you have three clerks?—A. I have three clerks.
Q. What do they get each?—A. Eighteen hundred dollars, $1,000, and $720.
Q. Then you have a stenographer besides?—A. No, sir.
Q. That is included?—A. Yes, sir.

OPINION OF COMPTROLLER.

Q. That aggregates $6,500. I see the law here says "not exceeding $5,000 may be expended by the said board for clerical services." Now, will you explain that?—A. I would prefer to give you the opinion of the Comptroller. You provide here for officers and assistants to the Board of Management.

The CHAIRMAN. Three are in your office here?—A. Three clerks under the interpretation of the Comptroller. The Comptroller in a statement to Gen. Nettleton on March 10 quotes the law and writes this letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1891.

SIR:

* * * * * * *

I further inclose a copy of a letter, dated March 10, 1891, from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, addressed to myself, in which he expresses his views as to the authority of the Board of Control and Management of the World's Columbian Exposition to employ persons for clerical work. I suggest that you file this in your office for reference, and for the information of the board when occasion requires.

Respectfully,

A. B. NETTLETON,
Assistant Secretary.

F. T. BICKFORD, Esq.,
Secretary, etc.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 10, 1891.

SIR: The language to which you invited my attention relative to the Government exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition, to wit:

"For the selection, purchase, preparation, and arrangement of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission may decide shall be embraced in the Government exhibit, and such additional articles as the President may designate for said Exposition, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants to the Board of Control and Management of the Government exhibit, appointed by the President, of which not exceeding, $5,000 may be expended by the said board for clerical services, the sum of $350,000 is hereby appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892."

clearly implies that the limitation of $5,000 applies to clerical services in the technical meaning of that phrase, and in addition to said clerical services the Board of Control and Management may employ out of the appropriation so made all the proper persons as officers and assistants which shall seem to them necessary to properly conduct and carry out the work intrusted to them. "Proper persons as officers and assistants" need not be clerks or stenographers, and should not be engaged in clerical work or paid for such work. Two classes seem to be provided for: First, officers and assistants to the Board of Control and Management of the Government exhibit; second, a clerical force which is limited in the fiscal year to the sum of $5,000.

Very respectfully,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Comptroller.

Hon. A. B. NETTLETON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. So that exempts you?—A. That exempts everybody except people who work at the desk as clerks.

Q. You are not called a clerk; "secretary" is your official designation?—A. I am supposed to be the executive officer of the board.

Q. Do you understand you are exempt from the limitations of this $5,000, and also the stenographer?—A. No, sir; the stenographer and the clerks.

Q. The Comptroller in that decision excepts stenographers?—A. No, sir; I beg your pardon. "Proper persons as officers and assistants need not be clerks or stenographers." These are all clerks. I will say I think that four or five of the representatives have asked for clerks, and the reply has been, we have no clerks; and all clerical services not to be performed by the Department force at their command must be performed in my office.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I think it would be well for you, Mr. Bickford, to file a copy of that opinion with your testimony.—A. Very well.

HOW PURCHASES ARE MADE.

Q. Because it would seem, to me at least—I speak for myself—as though that was rather getting around the limitation of Congress. Now, who has made these purchases for the Geological Survey and the Smithsonian Institute?—A. Theoretically the Secretary of the Interior, but practically Prof. F. W. Clark, representing the head of the Geological Survey and detailed by him as assistant to Commissioner Taylor. Theoretically the board has made the purchase, but practically Prof. Clark has.

Q. He has to buy for both the Geological Survey and the Smithsonian Institute, too?—A. No, sir; the Geological Survey alone.

Q. Who buys for the Smithsonian Institute?—A. Well, all purchases are made under authority of the representative of the Smithsonian Institute, and he details whoever he chooses to send into the field to make purchases in his particular line.

Q. How does it practically work? These ten agents send out their men or write to various parts of the country. For instance, here is an item of $92 for a wild-cat's skin.—A. There are quite a number of vouchers under the name of James Mooney. He was employed, I think, in the Bureau of Ethnology, which is part of the National Museum. He made a trip to the Indian Territory, and has made several other trips under explicit instructions of the representatives of that department as to the character of the purchases he was to make. He was familiar originally with what the Museum had on hand, and knew the gaps to be filled, and went about there and made his purchases under those instructions.

Q. Taking this item of $50, for 104 specimens of minerals from the estate of Joseph Leidy; do you remember that purchase?—A. I remember the voucher very well. That was a purchase by Prof. F. W. Clark.

Q. For the Geological Survey?—A. For the Geological Survey exhibit. I remember this voucher in connection with it, that the material we got was vastly more valuable than the amount we paid for it, and it would have sold for a great deal more the next day.

Q. Where was this collected?—A. In Philadelphia. Joseph Leidy was an eminent collector, and he died and his estate was disposed of, and they had occasion for the use of that material. Shall I give you what the Geological Survey has to say on the subject of exhibits?

Q. Give us an extract from it, so as to give us an idea of their plans.

REVIEW OF PURCHASES.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the price paid by the purchasing agent subject to review by the board?

A. Everything is subject to review by the board.

Q. As a matter of fact, in the practical execution of the law, does the board review the action of the purchasing agent?—A. I suppose nine vouchers out of ten go through as they come to us, but whenever there is anything that attracts attention in our office it is laid before the chairman and the voucher is held up until it is fully explained, or until a reasonably good reason is given for the purchase. I quote from the statement as showing the plan and scope of the

United States Geological Survey as sent to the board over the signature of the representative of the Interior Department: "In addition to the collections having a purely scientific value, a collection will be prepared to show by direct association, by specimens, descriptive labels, and maps the economic resources of the United States, including ores and other minerals of commercial value, arranged so as to illustrate at a glance the wealth of the United States as regards each particular class of exhibits."

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. There is a tremendous amount of these purchases, I see. Charles E. Smith here makes a purchase of one display horse, $100; one display mule, $100; what are they for?—A. Those are purchases for the Quartermaster's Department, frames to illustrate model equipments.

Q. This is not any ancient work; it is a modern service?—A. No, sir; I can give you the scheme of the War Department, if you like it.

Q. I think that is outlined by Mr. Willits's answer, if I remember. I wish it possible for you to give us a seggregated statement of these purchases for specimens. This James Mooney, from purchases made here, seems to be a pretty lively boy?—A. If you want to get at the bottom of this, and I fancy you do, take the list of names I gave you yesterday, which will tell you just who to inquire of. They can give you the scientific reasons.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean those designated as special agents?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I gave you the names of the people who would be the most competent to explain this, or rather I gave them to Mr. Courts. I think I forgot to put Prof. Clark on that list.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. I find here the name of Philip Walker, the special agent; what department does he represent?—A. He is Mr. Willits's assistant.

Q. Is this the pay roll?—A. Yes, sir; this is the pay roll of that department. Since you are on that I would like to show you this. Here is a blank which shows the expenses assumed by the department. It is addressed to me as secretary of the board as follows:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT,

———, ———, *189* .

F. T. BICKFORD,
Secretary Board of Management, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Inclosed please find vouchers bearing my approval, as follows:

Date.	Payee.	Amount.

The expenditures covered therein are necessary and proper, the articles have been delivered and inspected, the services have been rendered, and the prices paid are just and reasonable. The bill is therefore submitted to the board for approval.

———, ———,
Representing the ———.

You see it is to be signed by the man designated as the head of the department, and that comes to my office bearing the official certificate of the department to its correctness. If it is found to be in accordance with law, it is submitted to the chairman for his approval. He passes upon it and it passes the Secretary of the Navy or Secretary of the Treasury, or whatever Department they may be. It will be understood very readily that our board is not a board of geologists or military people and we have to depend very largely upon the experts in these departments.

PAY ROLLS.

Q. I call your attention to an item dated August 31, 1891, headed Philip Walker, where it groups the names of ten officers and employés aggregating $940.46; what is that?—A. Pay roll of the Department of Agriculture for the month of August, 1891.

Q. Each department, then, has a pay roll of its own devoted to this work?—A. Not necessarily, we have individual pay rolls, and where there are a number of people together they are paid upon the full pay roll. Others—for example, if we are employing men out in the field he signs that pay roll and it comes to me with the stamp of approval.

Q. Here are several items under the date of August 31, 1891, aggregating $1,252.71; what department are these people employed in?—A. That is the pay roll of the National Museum and Smithsonian Institute.

Q. Are any of these employés or officers of that institution outside of this work?—A. No, sir.

Q. All appointed from civil life?—A. At least none of them draw any other salary from the Government. I think that very likely several of them are transferred from the Department work to our rolls.

Q. Seventeen clerks and employés in that one department?—A. They are mostly laborers, I think, taxidermists, and preparators, and mounting technical work on exhibits. Exposition is the profession of those people down there.

Q. Can you tell what is this item here, voucher No. 312?—A. That is the Fish Commission.

Q. There are four officers and employés?—A. Yes, sir, that is not the whole of it; this is also the Fish Commission.

Q. Voucher 313 also belongs to that?—A. Yes, sir, 312 and 313.

Q. What department is this, Philip W. Holmes?—A. Treasury Department.

Q. Then that would make the pay roll about $1,300 a month for the Fish Commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you prepare, which I think you can do quite readily, a little summary of the employés in connection with this work under the board; the nature of the work in which he is employed, the place where he is employed, and the number employed in each of these great departments?—A. That has been requested by the chairman of the committee, and it is now in process of preparation.

WASHINGTON, *April 19, 1892.*

SIR: Referring to the instructions of your honorable committee to examine into and explain more fully the purchase of a $67 chair for this office, I beg to say that I have now ascertained the facts, and learn that we have no such chair.

I was authorized to furnish these four rooms at an expense not to exceed $700, including a typewriter and its desk, and called upon Messrs. Houghton & Co. to submit a proposal. Pending its receipt, the chairman of our committee on quarters, unaware of any action, sent Messrs. Lansburg to me, and I began negotiations with them. The same day I was advised from the Treasury to make use of its machinery for the purchase of furniture, and in consequence changed again by inviting bids from Houghton, Lansburg, and Moses. These I did not open, but referred them to a board of experts in the Treasury, by whom the contract was awarded to Lansburg, that being on the whole the cheapest.

There was an item of $67 for a chair in the Lansburg bid, which I learn was objected to, and two chairs substituted, as follows:

One leather chair	$39
One oak and leather chair	28
	67

I learn these facts at the Treasury, where I find the voucher, a copy of which I inclose. The original can not, under the rules and practice, be withdrawn. Our copy by some mistake is one of the original bids.

I am instructed by the board to go to Chicago this afternoon, and take this method of explaining the matter in case I am unable to find your committee in session to-day.

A certified copy of the voucher on file in the Treasury and an examination of the Treasury authorities will sustain the above statements.

Very respectfully,

F. T. BICKFORD,
Secretary.

Hon. ALEX. M. DOCKERY, M. C.,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 2, 1891.*

The World's Fair Commission, F. T. Bickford, Sec'y, 15th and New York Ave., to Julius Lansburg, Dr.

Mar. 16.	1 walnut desk	$40.00	
	1 Continental walnut chair	5.00	
	18 B. W. chairs, $3.50 each	56.70	
	1 large chair for president	12.50	
	1 leather chair	39.00	
	1 oak and leather chair	28.00	
	1 couch	31.00	
	1 mantel mirror	36.00	
	1 ten-foot dining table	25.00	
	1 walnut table	10.75	
	13 shades and poles for windows	27.50	
Mar. 24.	1 oak Congressional chair	8.25	
	1 walnut Senate chair	17.25	
	1 double wardrobe	28.50	
	1 oak Victoria chair	5.00	
	Covering floor with matting	24.50	
Mar. 25.	1 leather cushion	3.50	
Mar. 27.	30 yards matting laid	10.50	
	1 doz. towels	4.50	
	1 water filter	5.75	
	1 blacking box	2.25	
	1 slop bucket	.60	
	1 stand for cooler	1.75	
	1 stand for pitcher	1.75	
	6 cuspidors	6.00	
	Draperies	24.00	
	Matting, binding	1.15	
			$456.70
	1 8-foot oak table		20.90
			477.60
	12 yards matting, binding		1.20
	Total		478.80

Approved:
SEVELLON A. BROWN,
Committee on Quarters, etc.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Thursday, April 14, 1892, at 1 p. m.

WASHINGTON, *Thursday, April 14, 1892.*

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor this day met at 1 p. m., Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

TESTIMONY OF H. A. TAYLOR.

H. A. TAYLOR sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Henderson will please continue this line of inquiry.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. State your occupation and your relation to the World's Fair.—A. I hold a position here of United States Commissioner of Railroads and I represent the Department of the Interior upon the Government Board of Management and Control of the World's Fair.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND SALARIES.

Q. Can you tell us the number of employés that you have from the Interior Department to carry out the work in connection with this?—A. I made a report yesterday. I do not remember just the number now. Here is a report I made yesterday on that subject. There is one chief special agent who represents me and has charge.

Q. Give his name.—A. [Examining paper.] No, sir; it is not in here. There is in the Land Office one expert, engaged in the preparation of charts, and one carpenter.

Q. What are you paying? State that as you go along.—A. I think it is $1.50 a day.

Q. You do not know the salary each of these is paid?—A. I think I could name most of them.

Q. Will that be included in the communication of Mr. Bickford?—A. Yes, sir. Now, the Patent Office employs eight machinists, paying them from $2.50 to $2.75 per day; one carpenter, at $2 per day; one skilled painter—Mr. Bickford will give you all the salaries—one painter and two laborers. In the educational exhibits there is one expert in charge, that is Prof. Parks, who draws a salary of $125 per month, two draftsmen, and two model-makers. In the Geological Survey there is one paleontologist; I do not know what he draws. You will get all these figures, however, from Mr. Bickford. I will state, however, in explanation that this is only a portion of the bureaus in my department. The plans for the exhibits to be made by the Census and Indian Bureaus are only just completed and work on them has not yet begun. We have been a good many months trying to get a location for the Indian exhibits. We do not exhibit in the Government building, but outside, and we have had great trouble in getting located. We will also have a large exhibit from Alaska. It has been ordered by the President and Secretary that we should have a display from Alaska, and there has been detailed a United States naval officer, Lieut. Emmons, to act as special agent of the Interior Department under me to prepare that exhibit.

Q. Will you have to have an additional force for this Census Office?—A. Yes, sir, we will have to have some.

Q. They have no appointees yet?—A. No one but the special agent.

Q. What is the other Bureau?—A. The Indian Bureau and Alaska.

Q. You will have appointees for those two branches?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are any of these appointees holding places or performing service now under the Government independent of this?—A. No, sir.

HOW APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE.

Q. These are all appointed from civil life?—A. Yes, sir. The special agents who are appointed to represent the Government are all in Government employ, but they draw no salary from the appropriation. For instance, in the Patent Office I appointed a special agent there, and he appointed four others, making a committee of five, and they met every afternoon after business hours and devoted an hour or two, as the case might be, to World's Fair matters, and they are all in the employ of the Patent Office and draw no pay through me.

Q. Do you make all these appointments of the Interior Office?—A. No; I make a recommendation and the appointment is made by Mr. Willits.

Q. You designate the man?—A. Yes, sir; I designate them. The special agent makes a request of his chief, who is the head of the Bureau. For instance, in the case of the Geological Survey, Prof. Clark, the special agent would request Maj. Powell to recommend a man to be appointed. I then recommend his appointment or nominate him to Mr. Willits, and he appoints him.

Q. The men are suggested to you in the first instance by the Bureaus?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So practically, each Bureau controls the appointees of that Bureau?—A. Practically, yes, sir; I do not know the character of the services they need.

Q. And you recommend according to their request?—A. Yes, sir. I think in some cases I have taken occasion to inquire in regard to the particular business of a man, and so on; but ordinarily I follow out their suggestions and I send forward the names recommended to me.

Q. Who made up the estimates for 1893 for your Department?—A. I made them up.

BASIS OF ESTIMATES.

Q. What was the basis of your estimate?—A. A consultation with the heads of each bureau and with the special agent detailed in each Bureau to make the exhibit. I had them come to my office time after time and detail to me what they proposed to do in regard to their exhibit, the extent and character of it, and to make an estimate as to its probable cost.

Q. Does each Bureau submit for its work to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you accepted those estimates or have you revised them?—A. I have revised and cut them down more than one-half, nearly two-thirds.

Q. You hear them fully and then you cut down where you think you can properly do so without detriment to the interests of the Fair?—A. The original estimates of the Interior Department were cut down nearly one-third before they went to the Government board.

Q. How much more can that be cut without detriment to the interests of the Exposition?—A. From where it is now it can not be cut at all; we have not got enough now.

Q. You think you have cut it too deeply now?—A. So the different Bureaus tell me, and I think they are correct; they say they can not make their exhibits as full and complete as they would like to. They all claim they have not got money enough. You see the allowance which I got from the Government board was much less than my estimate.

Q. How much less?—A. If I remember aright my estimate for the Department was $229.000 and my allowance from the Government board, provided we get what we ask for, basing our exhibit on a million dollars, is 15 per cent, which is $150,000.

DETAIL FROM DEPARTMENT.

Q. When you come to install the exhibits for the Interior Department will you make details from the Department of the employés there to take care of them or do you leave that to a force appointed outside of the Department?—A. I do not suppose the installation would be in the hands of these laborers and machinists. They are employed to prepare the exhibits for shipment. Then of course different men will have to be employed in Chicago to install the exhibits.

Q. Employed in Chicago?—A. I presume so.

Q. How about employing them afterward?—A. My purpose is to ask each one of the Bureaus to detail one man or employé of the Government to superintend and have general charge of the exhibits from that Bureau. I shall have to pay the expenses out of this Fair appropriation, but his salary will not be increased.

Q. It will not be increased?—A. No, sir, I think not.

Q. You would have one detailed?—A. There may be more, I do not know.

Q. To make a detail from each Bureau?—A. As far as may be after the exhibit is prepared and the doors are opened at the Fair to simply watch the exhibit and explain it.

Q. The present force you have now employed preparing this work will practically be discontinued when the Fair opens?—A. Yes, sir. This force of laborers, machinists, etc.

Q. How about experts?—A. I suppose some experts will be sent to Chicago to aid in the installation, but of course the common machinists and laborers which might be valuable here in preparing the exhibits would be of no use there.

Q. How about the agent you have now employed?—A. These special agents are all in the employ of the Government with one exception. The chief special agent, of course, will have to be in Chicago in general charge.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO EMPLOYÉS.

Q. Are those now in the employ of the Government getting any additional compensation by virtue of this work?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You spoke of having reduced the original estimates one-third, what was that estimate? Was the reduction on the basis of $2,000,000 for the entire exhibit?—A. I mean this. Before Congress made the first appropriation for the Fair they sent out a committee of Congress, that is, your predecessors sent out and asked estimates from each of the Departments of the Government as to what

the expenses would be for an exhibit of that Department, and the heads of each Department sent to each Bureau and they submitted estimates which were submitted to this committee, and I cut those down about two-thirds. They were over $600,000.

ESTIMATE FOR DEPARTMENT.

Q. You spoke of an estimate of $150,000 for your Department?—A. I estimated, I think, for $229,000.

Q. And you were allotted $150,000.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does this estimate contemplate the continuance of this force until the conclusion of the Fair?—A. These estimates are intended to cover the entire force until the Fair is concluded and the goods returned.

Q. Does it include this salaried force?—A. No, sir. Many of these men will be discharged and others will be employed.

Q. What number do you estimate necessary to be employed in your Department from the time of the commencement of the Fair until its conclusion?—A. When the Fair is opened at Chicago?

Q. Yes, sir; and until its conclusion?—A. Well, as I stated, there would certainly be one for each Bureau, which in my case would be nine.

Q. Does your estimate set forth that specifically?—A. No, sir; it does not specifically, because it is too intangible a thing to make an estimate on.

Q. Then you are not able in your estimate to state definitely the number that would be employed in your Department during the continuance of the Fair?—A. I said nine; there would certainly be not less than ten after the Fair was opened until its close. Then of course there would have to be an extra force employed in order to return the goods, etc.

Q. I understand the necessity for that.—A. There would be at least one for each Bureau of the Department, and there are eight Bureaus in my Department besides Alaska, which makes nine, and the chief special agent would be ten. He would be constantly in Chicago. Whether there would be any extra force needed during that time I am not prepared to say, but I should presume not.

DETAIL FROM DEPARTMENT.

Q. Have you thought of detailing for this work from the time the Fair opens until its close, so as to avoid the expense of salaries?—A. Well, I have discovered I can not get men detailed when I want to. I have applied to every head of a Bureau, wherever I have had work to be done, to have men detailed, and they say they have nobody to spare, and can not spare anybody.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you expect to be in Chicago yourself to look after all matters of the Interior Department?—A. No, sir; I shall be there a little.

CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT.

Q. Will you have some chief person in charge?—A. The chief special agent will be in charge.

Q. One is called chief special agent?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is he?—A. John M. Ewing.

Q. Is he in the service of the Government?—A. No, sir.

Q. Totally outside of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What training has he had, what experience has he had in this business?—A. He is a sort of natural Barnum to start with, and is a showman by instinct. He has had charge of the exposition carried on for several years at Milwaukee, where they have annual exhibitions. He is a most indefatigable and industrious and energetic worker, and I have known him for a good many years, and I think he is specially fitted for this work.

Q. What is his regular business, outside of this Exposition business, at Milwaukee?—A. Well, he was a real estate and insurance man in Milwaukee and he was afterwards chief clerk of the land office of the State of Wisconsin for several years, and when I hired him he was general manager of an improvement company at West Superior.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who will be the chief of the entire Government exhibit at Chicago?—A. Of the entire Government exhibit?

Q. Or has that matter been considered yet?—A. No, I think not; I should presume that Mr. Bickford, the secretary of the Government Board, would perhaps have general charge.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. That has not been determined yet by the board?—A. Mr. Chairman Willits could answer better than I could.

Q. (To Mr. Willits). Has any action been taken on the matter?

Mr. WILLITS. No, sir; we can not tell so far ahead.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

TESTIMONY OF E. G. TAUSSIG.

E. G. TAUSSIG sworn and examined.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You are in charge of the Government ship, I understand, at Chicago?—A. I am assistant to Capt. Mead, who represents the Navy Department on the Board of Control and Management of the Government Exhibit.

NAVY EXHIBIT—BATTLE SHIPS.

Q. Will you tell us briefly about that ship, what it is going to cost, its dimensions, etc.?—A. The idea of having the naval exhibit in a model ship was proposed by Capt. Mead to the Board of Control and Management and approved by the board and under the direction of the board the contracts were entered into for its construction. It is constructed on piles close to the shore of Lake Michigan, and outwardly will have the semblance of a battle ship, such as we are now constructing at Philadelphia and San Francisco. Capt. Mead's idea was that instead of putting our naval exhibits in the Government building, housing it with other matters, the naval exhibit, being a peculiar institution of which the West especially knew very little, we would educate ourselves to the wants of the Navy and needs of the Navy by having this model ship. We propose to exhibit the guns in place as far as practicable.

Q. Will the interior of it represent the interior of a battle ship?—A. No, sir.

Q. It will be simply a building inside?—A. Yes, sir; a building inside. I have got a little plan here which gives the plan of our building.

Q. We have seen that ship, lieutenant, from the outside.—A. The upper deck will look like the deck of a battle ship and the lower deck is for the exhibits and departs materially from the lower deck of a real ship, but outside it will look exactly like a real ship. We are going to have between 4 and 6 feet of water around it.

The CHAIRMAN. You make no effort to reproduce the interior of a man of war?—A. We are building for less than $70,000 a $4,000,000 man of war.

COST OF SHIP.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. For how much are you building it?—A. Less than $70,000.

Q. Is it built under contract?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By one person?—A. Two persons.

Q. On bid?—A. On bid.

Q. Plans and specifications being submitted for bids and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder?—A. Yes, sir, to the lowest bidder.

Q. Were the bids advertised?—A. Yes, sir; for three weeks. The contracts were prepared at the office of the Supervising Architect and were approved by the Board of Management, and the Board of Management made the contract.

Q. The Board of Management and Control made the allotments for this, did it not?—A. They made the allotment for the Navy Department as they made the allotments for the Treasury Department, the allotments for the Navy Department being 14 per cent.

Q. How much of that was set aside for the battle ship?—A. The board did not specify the amount, but I was told we could not accept any contract that would cost more than $100,000.

Q. By whom were you told that?—A. Well, by individual members of the board: the approval of the contract was by the board. I have here a copy of the advertisement for the contract.

Q. This map possibly you do not wish to leave?—A. I will do so with pleasure.

Q. We would be glad to have this map filed with the stenographer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What will this building cost when completed?—A. The contract for the building, for the foundation of the building, was $7,590, to which an addition of $600 was allowed by authority of the board for increasing the dimensions of the tank.

Q. A change in the specifications?—A. Yes, sir. The contract for the superstructure work was given for $57,609.

Q. Does that include painting and finishing?—A. Yes, sir; barring certain exceptions which the specifications said would not be required.

Q. Now, then, what about the inside?—A. The painting is done by contract. We will, however, be prepared and expect to paint the building two or three times during the Exposition period.

Q. Is the inside finishing contracted for?—A. To a certain degree. We expect that the bulkheads, which we can not definitely determine upon until we know the exact nature of all exhibits, may cost an additional sum.

Q. Taking all the contracts made for finishing the inside and estimates to complete, from the best information you have, what will be the additional cost over and above the two contracts you have named, for instance the heavy part, to thoroughly complete this building?—A. I placed it at $70,000 as the total.

Q. Can it be completed properly for less?—A. No, sir; the contractor in my opinion has got to lose money on that contract.

Q. Which contractor, the first two named?—A. The men who have the contract. Here is a statement of the proposals. The lowest contract for the foundation was only $7,990, and the highest $17,458, and then the lowest bid for the superstructure was awarded in accordance with the specifications for $57,609, and the highest was $179,000.

Q. That must be new business for the boys.—A. The bids for the entire exhibit were only two; one was $100,000 and the other was $112,900.

EMPLOYÉS.

Q. Now, coming to the question of employés connected with this branch of the business. You are in charge with Capt. Mead; is he in the Navy?—A. He is in the Navy.

Q. And you are in the Navy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do either of you draw any additional compensation for your services?—A. No, sir; we do not.

Q. What additional force do you employ in connection with this building?—A. At the present time?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. One additional architect.

Q. Is he outside of the Government employ now?—A. He is.

Q. And resides where?—A. He is superintending the construction of the model which we call the *Illinois* in Chicago now.

Q. What do you pay him?—A. Three thousand dollars.

Q. Per annum?—A. Yes, per annum.

Q. Is that included in your $70,000 estimate?—A. No.

Q. Is he the designer of this boat?—A. He is. He was chief draftsman of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Navy Department, and in charge of detailed drawing for the work of real battle ships, and undoubtedly the most competent man we could obtain.

ORIGINATOR OF IDEA.

Q. Who is the originator of this thought?—A. Capt. Mead.

Q. What other force do you employ?—A. I am Capt. Mead's only assistant in this thing at the present time and detailed for this duty by the Navy Department. There are officers on duty in the Navy Department who, in addition to their other duties, are collecting data and information for the exhibit of the Navy Department.

Q. That you have nothing to do with it, I take it?—A. They are under the charge of the chief of the bureau.

ESTIMATE EXPENDITURE.

Q. Have you made any estimate as to what would be required for this work after the completion of it?—A. I have, sir.

Q. What is your estimate as to that, or did you make an estimate?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Is that for the entire naval exhibit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you transmit it to Judge Willits, the chairman?—A. To the secretary of the board.

Q. Give us your estimate?—A. One hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred dollars is the total. This is the total of all our expenses from the beginning of the exhibit to the close as near as I can get at it.

Q. The $70,000 required to complete the building deducted from that total would give the cost over and above the completion to carry it on to the close of the Fair?—A. Yes, sir. I have here estimated the *Illinois* at $66,199, and it will probably cost $70,000; Naval Observatory, original estimate $7,450, present estimate $3,500; Bureau of Ordnance, original estimate $17,500, present estimate $17,000. The Bureau of Ordnance will have very heavy material, at least 110 tons, and it is possible two or three hundred tons. Marines, original estimate $1,000, present estimate, $1,000; Hydrographic Office, original estimate $4,000, present estimate $2,000; Naval Academy, original estimate $1,800, present estimate $1,000; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, original estimate $250, present estimate $250; Bureau of Yards and Docks, original estimate $100, present estimate $100; Bureau of Provision and Clothing, original estimate $2,000, present estimate $2,000. I can not say what the Bureau of Provision and Clothing will cost, because they could not give me any exact information. Bureau of Steam Engineering, original estimate $1,000, present estimate $1,000; Bureau of Construction and Repairs, original estimate $10,000, present estimate $10,000; Bureau of Equipment, original estimate $10,000; present estimate $10,000. You will observe the Bureaus of Equipment, Construction, and Repairs takes the lion's share.

Travel, original estimate $1,000, present estimate $1,000; maintenance, original estimate $20,000, present estimate $20,000; civil employés, original estimate $11,100, present estimate $10,000. That includes pay of architect from the beginning of the work. That also includes the probable expense for civil employés in connection with our exhibits of apparatus. We will have to employ certain skilled mechanical labor there constantly to care of them, and their pay and maintenance will average probably $5 per day. They are getting $4 per day at their present places. Fuel, original estimate $1,000, present estimate $1,000; wash deck gear, original estimate $200, present estimate $200; paint, original estimate $500, present estimate $500; but I think we will use more than $500 worth. Wharf, original estimate $500, present estimate $500; dredging, original estimate $5,000, present estimate $5,000. You saw where the building was, and it has filled it in there a good deal, and while we think we ought not to bear the expense of dredging it we probably will have to do some little dredging and keep it in good order.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the object of dredging, to increase the depth of the water?—A. So you can get alongside with a small boat or a steam launch.

Q. What is to be the depth of the water?—A. About 6 feet, but there is hardly any depth there now, as it has filled in so much.

Awnings, original estimate $2,500, present estimate $2,500. Capt. Mead thought the Bureau of Equipment, among other material, would supply the awnings which are necessary in the summer months and in rainy weather as an exhibit, but the Bureau declined to supply it, and we will have to furnish it as part of the department expense. The *Illinois*, original estimate $66,199, present estimate $70,000; catalogues, original estimate $500, present estimate $500; and illustrations, original estimate $500, and present estimate $500.

Q. What do you mean by illustrations?—A. We are getting a catalogue to show illustrations of the different types of vessels that are in the service now or possibly that have been in the service. The main idea of Capt. Mead was to show the West what a naval ship looks like. We hope, with the approval of the Government, after the Fair is over, that this building may be of some service as barracks for a naval reserve.

Q. For what purpose?—A. It will be for barracks for a naval reserve.

Q. You will leave it where it is?—A. Yes, sir.

SALVAGE.

Q. In the event that this boat was taken apart what would the salvage be?—A. Old brick; that is all. No. there is some iron work that might be used; some considerable ironwork in the building.

ORDNANCE.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You are going to have genuine Government ordnance?—A. Up to 6-inch guns which throw a projectile of 100 pounds. The 13 and 8 inch guns are too heavy to put in this building. We are going to have dummy guns which will look like the real gun. The Bureau of Ordnance would like, if they have them ready, to send 13-inch guns out there.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many dummy guns will you have?—A. Four 13-inch guns, which only cost $100 each. 40 feet long, and eight 8-inch guns. These dummy 8 inch guns are not finished all the way, only part of them. The turrets in which the 8-inch guns will be placed will not be opened to visitors. They will be covered with cement and stained and look exactly like the real gun.

ORIGIN OF IDEA.

Mr. HENDERSON. Is this conception of a real vessel original in this country or has it had a semblance in foreign countries?

A. As far as I know it is original with Capt. Mead. The British, at the Royal Navy Exhibit which it had a year ago, had the similar idea of a building. They had a model of the *Victoria*, Nelson's flag-ship. That, however, was not built in the water, but it is substantially the same idea.

TESTIMONY OF W. J. EDBROOKE—Recalled.

W. J. EDBROOKE recalled and examined.

COMPENSATION OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you a copy of a letter of November 28, 1891, relating to the compensation of Mr. Bell, superintendent of the construction of the Government building at Chicago?—A. Yes, sir. I would prefer you would let Mr. Duprey read these, as my throat is somewhat sore.

Mr. Duprey read a number of letters relating to the matter.

Q. As I understand, the summary of the whole matter is that the order by you of the 28th of November, 1891, allowing Mr. Bell $14 a day, Sundays included, related to the 13th of July, and that order was suspended by telegram.

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir; a few days afterwards.

Q. Then an order was made subsequently, to wit, December 8, 1891, allowing him $14 a day, Sundays excluded?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir.

Q. Which order was continued in force until March 9, 1892?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir.

Q. In other words, his compensation was increased to $14 a day from December 8, 1891, to March 9, 1892, at which time his compensation was reduced to the old rate?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir.

Q. It, however, appearing, as I recall the phraseology of the order, that during this entire time $6 of the per diem was charged against the appropriations for the Government building?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir; from December 8.

Q. At no time has the amount been increased?

Mr. DUPREY. No, sir.

Q. He was then and is now receiving $6 from the appropriation made for the construction of a Government building at Chicago?

Mr. DUPREY. That is a correct understanding

Q. You can make a statement in addition to that if you can give us the date on which Mr. Bell began to draw this per diem.

Mr. DUPREY. I think from December 8, 1891. I will say also, Mr. Dockery, if you will allow me, under his original appointment as superintendent of construction of appraisers' stores and as superintendent of repairs to other buildings there, out of his original compensation of $8 per day he was paid a portion from the appropriation for the construction of appraisers' stores and the other portion from the appropriation for the repairs to other buildings.

Q. We have nothing to do with that.

Mr. HENDERSON. What was the total amount received before this increase to $14 a day?

Mr. DUPREY. I think $8 per day.

Mr. HENDERSON. That came out of the public-buildings appropriation, independent of the World s Fair?

Mr. DUPREY. It did, sir.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

TESTIMONY OF R. E. EARLL.

R. E. EARLL sworn and examined.

The CHAIRMAN. The witness will be examined by Gen. Henderson.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What is your residence and occupation?—A. My temporary residence is Washington; my residence is Illinois.

Q. Where in Illinois?—A. Waukegan.

Q. And your occupation?—A. I have been about fourteen years connected with the U. S. Fish Commission and U. S. National Museum, and with Exposition work.

Q. Have you been stationed at Washington during that time?—A. During a considerable portion of that time. I have also been in London, in connection with Exposition work, in New Orleans, and in Cincinnati, and in Liverpool for a short time, in connection with Exposition work; also at different points in connection with the Fish Commission.

Q. Are you a member of the local board?—A. No, sir; I am not.

POSITION OF WITNESS.

Q. What is your position in relation to the World's Fair?—A. I am representing Prof. Goode in his absence. I am chief special agent of the Smithsonian Institute exhibit.

Q. You are R. Edward Earll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you an officer in the employ of the Government independently of this Exposition?—A. Not at this time; no, sir.

Q. You are not an officer of the Smithsonian Institute?—A. Not a paid officer; no, sir.

Q. You are employed from civil life for this specific work?—A. I was connected with the National Museum up to the time this work began.

Q. As an officer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what compensation?—A. At a varying compensation. In connection with the Exposition work my compensation has been as high as $300 a month. My compensation just before beginning this work was $150 per month.

Q. Do I understand while you were in the employ of the Smithsonian Institute that you had special work independent of that when your compensation was increased?—A. No, sir; I did not understand the question.

Q. You say you had special employment, when your compensation ran as high as $300 per month; were you then in the employ of the Government?—A. I was then in the employ of the New Orleans Exposition.

Q. You are the special agent in charge of the Smithsonian exhibit?—A. Yes, sir; under Dr. Goode.

Q. He is the representative?—A. He is a member of the board.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS, ETC.

Q. I see there are twenty-five officers, experts, and employés in connection with this Government exhibit for the Smithsonian Institute; who appointed

these?—A. They are appointed by Mr. Willits upon recommendation of Prof. Goode.

Q. Who recommended them to Prof. Goode, if anyone?—A. Usually he has selected for himself men on account of their knowledge and fitness for exposition work.

Q. The chief special agent, yourself, has nothing to do with that?—A. I have during his absence, but only then.

Q. Is this entire force of twenty-five needed for this work?—A. Yes, sir. I think at the present time there are only twenty-three under pay; however I am not sure as to that.

Q. I think the list submitted by the Secretary, if I have counted them correctly, shows that. I see James Mooney is special agent at $1,400, and he gets expenses in addition to that?—A. His traveling expenses only.

Q. Was he an employé of the Smithsonian Institute before he was employed in this work?—A. He was employed in the Bureau of Ethnology.

Q. As a regular clerk?—A. As an ethnologist.

Q. At what compensation?—A. At the same compensation.

Q. No increase?—A. No, sir.

Q. Does he get any increased compensation in the field?—A. No, sir; except actual traveling expenses.

Q. Itemized vouchers must be submitted?—A. Yes, sir; and sworn to.

PURCHASE OF EXHIBITS.

Q. Is not he the man who has been buying up these Indian relics of which I have seen in the list here?—A. He is one of them.

Q. Where is he traveling?—A. He is traveling through the Indian Territory chiefly, New Mexico, and that region.

Q. Does he have discretionary power to select and make purchases?—A. He knows to a large extent what we have in the National Museum that can be spared and he consults with the proper officers before he goes out into the field and selects such additional things as are needed.

Q. But he does not have time to consult at the time he makes the purchase, therefore he exercises some discretion himself?—A. He has learned, and knows in a general way.

Q. Are you making any duplications in purchases by Mooney and other agents?—A. You mean duplications of Museum collections?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. We are using as far as possible the duplicates from the Museum collection, and supply additional material to complete sets for the Exposition.

Q. Are you sending to the Exposition by purchase things that you now have in the Museum?—A. No, sir; we are not.

Q. You are not purchasing anything in the field that you have in the Museum?—A. We have adopted a plan of furnishing to the Exposition without cost such duplicates from the Museum collections as can be spared. We, however, never take things now on exhibition in the Museum, the idea being that the Museum will be extensively visited by all foreigners coming to Washington, and it will be opened regularly through the period of the Exposition, and it would be decidedly disadvantageous to dismantle the collections there.

Q. Do you intend to have a complete set of National Museum exhibits at Chicago and the same at the National Museum here?—A. No, sir; we are illustrating certain subjects in Chicago only.

Q. But if you have in the Museum a complete set of curiosities or specimens that will illustrate the idea and have only one set you do not take that, but you go and buy a new one?—A. We will not take that; no, sir.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Where you can not buy a new one, you illustrate it; is that the idea?—A. We can only illustrate by specimens.

Q. You say you can only illustrate by specimens?—A. And pictures and drawings.

Q. But you can illustrate by drawings?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do you understand that that was the theory of this appropriation, that you are to go and buy things that you have in the Museum?—A. Not things that can be spared from the Museum collection.

INTENTION OF APPROPRIATION.

Q. Spared *pro tempore*. Was it not the intention of this appropriation that things belonging to the Government should be taken from these different departments and exhibited, and not to appropriate money to buy new sets?—A. As far as it can be done; but it is not my understanding, and I do not think it was Professor Goode's, that the National Museum should be dismantled and practically closed for a number of months—for a period of nearly a year.

Q. Has this matter been submitted to the Board of Local Management and Control?—A. Yes, sir; the Board of Management and Control understand it.

Q. Do you know whether this course is pursued in regard to other departments?—A. I heard testimony to the effect that certain departments refused to issue awnings because those awnings were needed elsewhere. It would be the same policy adopted everywhere that the work of a department should not be interrupted by the Exposition.

METHOD IN RELATION TO EXHIBITS.

Q. If I understand you correctly, and I want to get at the facts, there will be nothing exhibited at Chicago from the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum excepting where you have duplicates in the Museum or purchase duplicates?—A. I would not say there would be nothing, but I would say that as a rule we have adopted the course of not dismantling the Museum collection. If they can be spared without serious injury to the collections we will certainly take that.

Q. Take the great curiosities in the National Museum of which you have only one and of which you can not get a duplicate. If I understand you correctly we are not going to show that at the Exposition?—A. That would hardly go to the Exposition. These things are too valuable to run the risk of loss by transportation or loss in some other way by injury or damage.

Q. To what extent have you duplicated the things?—A. We have got a large collection of duplicates.

Q. Can you give an idea of the percentage of duplications in the National Museum, one-half or one-quarter?—A. I could not give an estimate of the percentage, not an intelligent estimate.

Q. Can not you approximate it?—A. The collections of the Museum are made up largely as the result of Government explorations and donations. These collections of course are not systematic so far as they have been collected in that way. The Museum has had comparatively little money for purchases and there are in some cases 100 specimens of one thing and only one specimen of another. The plan for the Exposition is to have a systematic collection, sending into the field to get the things that are needed to make a systematic series, the Museum having no systematic series on account of the way in which these materials have been obtained. If a person comes and presents specimens to us, of course we very gladly accept them, but yet we can not expect anyone to fill up the gaps by gifts, so there are a great many gaps.

Q. What is the thought and what action has been taken, if any, with respect to the disposition of the Chicago exhibits when the Exposition is ended?—A. There has been no action taken so far as I know of.

DISPOSITION OF COLLECTION.

Q. Is it understood that this collection will be sold and converted into salvage or will it come into the National Museum?—A. I suppose it would naturally be returned to the National Museum.

Q. That has been discussed?—A. No, sir. A large percentage of the value of the specimens is represented by the labor in preparing.

EXPENDITURES TO DATE.

Q. What is the total expenditure up to date of those now purchased for the Chicago Exposition?—A. I could not give you the total for purchases. The total expenses to date, including liabilities, I should say were about $35,000, perhaps in round numbers between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Q. Do you say the "total purchases" or the "total expenditures?"—A. Total expenditures.

Q. That includes clerical hire?—A. Laborers in preparing these exhibits.
Q. And your own salary?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. You do not call any of them clerks?—A. No, sir; the law did not provide, as I understand it, for clerical work, and all clerical work is being done by the departmental force in addition to their regular duties.
Q. Take your working force, this $35,000 includes their compensation?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you do not know what proportion of that has been paid for these curiosities?—A. No, sir.
Q. Does this $35,000 also include traveling expenses of these special agents like Mr. Mooney?—A. Yes, sir.

ESTIMATE OF AMOUNT FOR PURCHASES.

Q. Have you any estimate as to what amount would be required to complete the purchases of curiosities, specimens, etc.? If so give it please.—A. I have made no such estimate in that way as to the amount necessary to complete the purchases. The amount necessary for completing the exhibition, preparing, purchasing, selecting, and installing transportation, and such expenses as that the exhibit shall be in proper, form would be between $250,000 and $300,000.
Q. How can you reach that conclusion when you do not know the amount you want to purchase?—A. We reach that conclusion by experience of other expositions.
Q. But this is on a grander scale than anything else we have had in this country or perhaps in any other; now you do not know how much you have paid out for curiosities or how much you will pay it, so you can not make an intelligent answer.—A. Professor Goode could probably give that estimate.
Q. Has he probably looked into that in detail?—A. Probably; yes, sir.

DUTIES.

Q. What are your duties as chief special agent?—A. My duties are supervisory and in the absence of Professor Goode I have entire charge of the work.
Q. Supervising this force and the work they are doing?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Including field agents, purchases?—A. Including field agents and the whole question of installation of exhibits, arrangement of exhibits, etc., how they can be best arranged.
Q. Do you expect to be at Chicago throughout the Fair, and take a general supervision of the Department?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many agents have you now in the field?—A. We have at the present time no one in the field.
Q. Do not you have a great many of these specimens sent to you or tendered to you at this time?—A. No, sir; we never refuse to accept a gift.
Q. I mean tendered for sale?—A. Comparatively few.
Q. How many agents have you had in the field?—A. So far as I can recollect, we have had three.

FORCE REQUIRED LATER.

Q. Will not most of these officers be discontinued when the gates are opened for the Exposition?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. What force will you require after the gates are opened and this force is dispensed with practically?—A. Do you mean after the exhibits are in place?
Q. Yes, sir.—A. I should suppose for the proper management of the exhibit we ought to have about ten men.
Q. What proportion of these will be detailed from the Smithsonian Institute or National Museum?—A. None, I should say. The Museum will probably detail specialists long enough to see to the proper arrangement of certain groups of the exhibit.
Q. It is not the intention, then, to detail any clerks or employés of the Smithsonian Institute to be at the Exposition during its existence?—A. I should presume not; not longer than to install the exhibits.
Q. I mean after the installation?—A. No, sir.
Q. And the others will be employed from civil life for that purpose?—A. Yes, sir; that is the intention as I understand it.

Q. Will there not be better experts among the force than out in the field at large and more familiar with the work?—A. It may be some of these people will be found suitable for continuing. The taxidermist work is largely in the preparation of exhibits and that work will actually stop. We have quite a force of taxidermists. There will be no work for them after that. There are present in the room two gentlemen who are at work arranging the ethnological exhibits to which you have referred and possibly you would like to call on them. One is Mr. Henshaw, and the other is Mr. Mason.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

TESTIMONY OF O. G. MASON.

O. G. MASON sworn and examined.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. What is your connection with the World's Columbian Exposition?—A. I have no official connection; I am an officer of the Smithsonian Institute.

Q. What is that office?—A. Curator of the department of ethnology.

Q. How long have you been connected with it?—A. Since 1884.

Q. What are you doing now in your department in regard to this Exposition?—A. I am superintending the ethnological exhibits for the Chicago Exposition; that is, I am attending to the scientific part of it.

CHARACTER OF EXHIBIT.

Q. What are you going to exhibit? Give us a little idea briefly.—A. I will take great pleasure in doing that. The United States Government has been engaged for a great many years, and more particularly for the last thirteen years, in drawing a comparison of exactly what was the condition of the aboriginal population of this country when it was first discovered. The purpose they have in view at the Exposition is to set forth as near as we can in Chicago with maps and figures and specimens and lay figures the condition of the whole continent from Alaska, taking in the Alaskan population, down to the borders of Mexico; showing just what class and kind of people they were, how the people dressed and how they lived, and what were their tools and occupations.

Q. Up to the discovery of America?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are going to bring in evidences of the mound builders, are you?—A. I may say there is also a World's Fair Commissioner, Mr. Putnam, who is making large collections; he is going to make an immense exhibit there, and I have had conversations with him and we have had an understanding that we are not to do the same thing twice, so he will take the mound builders and I will take living savages.

Q. Have you specimens on hand now for this work?—A. The idea we have in view is to take these stocks as they are laid down on this map [illustrating on map], and show each one as near as we can prove. For this work we have hundreds of specimens in the Museum, which will be used at Chicago; I may say thousands of these. We will represent the North American continent when there was not a white man on it. This [referring to map] is Maj. Powell's last publication. This [illustrating] represents the Arctic, which the Hyperborean or Esquimaux inhabit. Here are the Athapascan towards the Pacific coast; here the Algonquian, and here are little settlements, as you will see, over here on the Pacific coast. We propose to take up each stock separately, as, for example, in this Algonquian stock, where a man entering the exhibit would see a man and his wife standing there, and a little model of his house and the different industries which mark him off and separate him from the other stock, and so on. These great stocks will be exhibited, and as you go on you will walk through the entire continent and have a bird's-eye view of it before a white man touched it. This was never before possible in the history of the world simply because this map has not been published a week and the facts were not known by which this could be done, but now we have the ability to do this. Now, every specimen in the Museum that can be possibly spared will be used for this purpose, and we have a great many. Now, for instance, this great Algonquian Indian nation and history has passed away. There is only a little remnant here and there. Now, if we could only get a suit of clothes from these people that represent them exactly in their stature and probably in their dress we have it

illustrated in the best way. The object in sending these men out was to enable us to make this absolutely perfect.

Q. Will you leave that map with the stenographer?—A. Yes, sir; I will be glad to do so.

CHARACTER OF PURCHASES.

Q. Then these agents who go out and purchase go out for reasons well considered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are not agents hunting what might strike their fancy as being appropriate for the Fair?—A. No, sir; we have selected Mr. Mooney as one of the best Indian scholars in America or in the world.

Q. Does he talk the languages of some of the nations?—A. Yes, sir; his whole life has been spent in a study of these people.

Q. Has he got any Indian blood in him?—A. He looks like one, but I do not think he has any Indian blood in him.

LATIN-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

TESTIMONY OF W. E. CURTIS.

W. E. CURTIS sworn and examined.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Will you state your occupation and your connection with the World's Columbian Exposition?—A. I am the director of the Bureau of American Republics under the supervision of the State Department, and I am preparing an historical collection to be exhibited at the Exposition.

APPROPRIATION FOR EXHIBIT.

Q. What things are you getting up to exhibit now, and what expenses are you incurring?—A. I applied through the Secretary of State for $50,000 for what was called the Latin-American Department. That was in addition to the estimate of the Government Board, which was $300,000. Three hundred thousand dollars was asked for by the Government, and I asked through the Secretary of State for $50,000 for the Latin-American Department. Your committee was good enough to grant it, and it went into the bill $350,000, $50,000 to be for the Latin-American Department. By some process unknown to me during my absence from the country that part of the bill was omitted in the Senate, the $50,000 dropped out——

Q. That is the economy of the Senate?—A. When I returned to the United States, with the kind assistance of Mr. Williams I succeeded in getting the Senate committee to agree to have it put back and the amount was put back, but not the designation. I then appealed to the chairman of the Committee of Control and the Executive Committee, and they very kindly assumed that the money was intended for me and allotted one-half of it, $25,000, to this work to be added to the regular allotment of the Department of State. One-half of that money was allotted to this work and the other half was left subject to the action of Congress. Is not that the proper way to state it? [To Mr. Willits.]

Mr. WILLITS. The record shows there was advanced to you and Mr. Brown out of the allotment $50,000; $25,000 temporarily comes out of that and the $50,000 has not been touched, and it is reported here as never paid.

The WITNESS. At any rate I have got $25,000, one-half of that money, which I am expending in making a historical collection on the line indicated by the Secretary of the State in his letters to Mr. Chandler in March, 1890.

Q. We can find it on what page of what document?—A. You can find it on the eleventh page of the report of the Fifty-first Congress, first session, from the Select Committee on the World's Fair.

AMOUNT REQUIRED.

Q. What additional amount do you estimate you will require for this work through the Exposition?—A. Only the amount that was originally asked for, $50,000.

Q. Fifty thousand dollars will complete the whole business?—A. Yes, sir. If

this committee will kindly add to the provision that is made for the Government Board of Control the same clause that was in the bill last year, and keep it there, I will be entirely satisfied.

Q. Do you mean the clause that went in and then went out?—A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get your money?

The WITNESS. They left in the amount, but they dropped out the designation.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Are you going on working on the basis of $50,000 expenditure?—A. No, sir; on the basis of a $25,000 expenditure.

CHARACTER OF EXHIBIT.

Q. What are you going to show?—A. In the first place I am going to show the condition, the geographical knowledge, and science of navigation at the time Columbus undertook his trip. Next I will show the condition of the inhabitants of the islands he visited at that time.

Q. How are you going to show that?—A. By archæological collections. I shall take up then the life and history of Columbus, and will follow him to his grave by a series of illustrations, to show every country, historically and artistically, in which he appeared. I expect to show a series of pictures of every place with which he was identified. For example, I have got thirty-five different photographs, enlarged to a size 26 by 30 or 18 by 22, of Watlings Island, and every place visited by Columbus in America is illustrated in the same way; and every place identified with him in Spain. I have got all portraits, or what purport to be portraits, that ever were made of him. I have, for example, a model or picture of every monument that has been erected to his memory and every statue that has ever been erected to him. That is, I have got all I have been able to get. There may be some to be looked up afterwards. Then I am showing a series of articles—a collection of articles such as he used to trade with the Indians when he came over. Then I have the armor and equipment which were worn by his men. I show first the condition of the Indians when they were discovered and the condition of the men who discovered them. I shall show how the Indians were overcome and how they defended themselves. Then I take from the period of the discovery the books which made known the knowledge to the world and maps which show the growth of geographical knowledge from the time of Columbus down to the point where the geography of America became pretty well known. Next, I show by photographs and models of ruins the works of Columbus as they existed, and I have brought from Santo Domingo all the fragments of the first civilized settlement in America. That was the town of Isabella. There were three stone buildings there which were afterwards torn down and destroyed, and I bring back what is left of them. We have a large collection of prints and engravings showing the idea that was conveyed to the civilized world by the discovery by Columbus and the early voyagers, and I follow that down to the present day in Latin America. Then I take the commercial exhibits, showing the articles that are mostly used in trade and are most suitable for the markets of those countries.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

TESTIMONY OF R. E. THOMPSON.

R. E. THOMPSON sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your relation to the Government exhibit at Chicago?—A. I am a member of the War Department Board designated to prepare exhibits.

Q. What are your duties?—A. I prepare the exhibits for one Bureau of the War Department, and also act as a member of the board in adjusting the relations of the different Bureaus to each other.

FORCE EMPLOYED.

Q. What is the force employed in connection with this exhibit work in your Department?—A. These are officers detailed with such enlisted men as may be detaild to perform work with them, no civil hired force.

Q. These officers are all in the regular service and receive no additional compensation?—A. None whatever.

Q. Is it the purpose to employ any force outside of the regular force?—A. In the Ordnance Department it will be necessary to have a skilled force to show the operation of the machinery, which is expected to be taken from the various arsenals, and the force can not be entirely spared from the arsenals, and it will be necessary to take a number of skilled men and hire laborers to work under them.

CHARACTER OF EXHIBITS.

Q. What sort of an exhibit do you expect to make in the ordnance line?—A. The ordnance material that is now in possession of the Government and also——

Q. Showing progress made?—A. Showing progress made and at the same time showing the actual work that is going on in the manufacture of arms and actual methods employed, and weapons will be manufactured on the ground in the building.

Q. Did you make the estimate on which the allotment was made for your Department?—A. Only for my Bureau. An estimate was made from each Bureau and consolidated and submitted by Maj. Comly, who is the representative of the War Department, through the board.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Did you say weapons would be made on the ground?—A. Yes, sir, and they will manufacture a Springfield rifle. They will take that machinery and put a force of men at it, and manufacture it all—barrel, stock, lock, and everything—and manufacture ammunition also. The extent of this will depend upon whether or not the funds are sufficient.

Q. You will not go beyond the manufacture of small arms?—A. No, sir; that will be under the head of ordnance, of course. Everything relative to the War Department exhibits is set forth in a communication I have here, which has just been handed me by Mr. Bickford, which has been submitted in detail.

FISH COMMISSION.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH W. COLLINS.

JOSEPH W. COLLINS sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your official title and relation to the Exposition?—A. I am assistant in charge of the division of fisheries, U. S. Fish Commission, and I represent the Commission on the Government Board of Control and Management.

Q. What is your salary?—A. Twenty-seven hundred dollars annually.

Q. Do you receive any additional compensation on account of your connection with the Government exhibit?—A. I do not.

FORCE EMPLOYED.

Q. What is the clerical force employed in your Department?—A. The number in connection with the exhibit?

Q. I am referring simply to the Government exhibit, nothing else.—A. I can not tell positively; that matter, I think, has been submitted by Mr. Bickford in his report. I came over here, I will say, on a telephone message that caught me at the office on Tenth street, and I did not know for what purpose I was coming here, whether to appear before this committee or the full Committee on Appropriations.

Q. Have you a special agent appointed in connection with this work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is he?—A. Mr. E. C. Bryan is my chief special agent.

Q. Is he in the regular service now?—A. He is appointed for this special service.

Q. What is his compensation?—A. His compensation is $1,800 annually.

Q. He is appointed from civil life, and he has not been connected with the Government service.—A. He is not now in the Government service other than in connection with the exhibit

Q. That is what I meant.— A. He was formerly in the service of the Fish Commission.

Q. What is his residence?—A. Washington.

Q. What was his vocation before he entered this service?—A. He was my stenographer and confidential clerk.

Q. What is his special duty in connection with the Government exhibit?—A. He has general charge in every direction of the assembling of the collections and looks after office work.

Q. You deem him specially fitted for this work?—A. I do.

Q. Is that the highest salary you pay?—That is the highest salary paid.

Q. What force do you think will be necessary to employ in connection with your Department after the Exposition is inaugurated?—A. I could not say now definitely offhand for the reason I have stated. I came here entirely unprepared for this inquiry. But unquestionably it will have to be as large or larger than that which we have now employed if the purposes of the Commissioner are carried out. The Commissioner desires to make the exhibit illustrate that particular function of the Fish Commission, work relating to fish culture, and if that is done we will carry on actual fish-culture operations at the Exposition during several months of its progress. It will require services night and day during its continuance. It is also under contemplation to make a live-fish exhibit which will require an expert service night and day.

Q. These assistants of yours are selected solely with reference to their fitness for the duty you assign them?—A. Entirely so, without any reference to any other consideration. No other consideration has been thought of, and could not be.

TESTIMONY OF O. G. MASON—Recalled.

O. G. MASON recalled and examined.

ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

The WITNESS. Mr. Chairman, I think that the committee have got a wrong impression about this matter of the duplication of material. The idea and purpose and motive we have in view at the Chicago Exposition of making an entire exhibit of the aborigines of the continent was impossible up to this time, and therefore has never entered into our plan. What we have done in the Museum would be just simply to set up what we could get, and therefore there is no desire to duplicate any material that we have, but to have such an Exposition at Chicago of such permanent value that after we have done with it there it will always remain as a monument to the work of this Exposition.

TRANSFER OF EXHIBITS FROM MUSEUM TO CHICAGO.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That may be very advisable, but at the same time there has been a misunderstanding at least, on my part. I did not have in mind the idea of purchasing a separate outfit. I suppose, as did Gen. Henderson, that these exhibits on the shelves would be taken to Chicago during the six months of the Exposition and at the close of the Exposition returned to the Geological Survey or from whatever department they hailed. If it is the purpose to buy a complete outfit where there is no duplicate set, it involves a very large expenditure.—A. We would not purchase a duplicate of anything that is in the Museum on any account for any purpose.

Q. Then would you take the original?—A. Let me make this plain to you. Suppose I went to set up at Chicago an Eskimo family. I look over the Museum collection and I find we have not enough to be able to do that thing. We have got a coat and a pair of boots for the man. Now, I take that coat and pair of boots and everything I can find about the Museum to set the man up, but I still want two or three pieces. Now, I have got to get those pieces to complete that man or woman. Now, we are not able to do that. All we have and could do in the Museum would be perhaps to hang his jacket up and let you look at it; it would be simply a man's jacket. It would be like hanging up the bones of a skeleton in the Medical Museum, where if you get the entire skeleton you get the thing complete.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. That does not agree with the chief agent. His statement amounts to this, to illustrate: Suppose you have two buffaloes stuffed and set up just the same. One of these will be sent to Chicago, there being a duplicate, and no new purchase will be made; but, on the other hand, suppose you have only one buffalo, that would not be sent to Chicago, because he does not want to denude the Institution. He wants to keep it in perfect condition, so visitors coming to the Smithsonian will see it in perfect shape, and new purchases will be made for Chicago. That was his position.—A. Mr. Earll is the financial agent and general manager of the Chicago exhibit of the Smithsonian, and I can see easily how he could not fully understand the motive the curator would have.

Q. Was he incorrect in that statement?—A. I am afraid a wrong impression was left upon the minds of the committee by that statement.

Mr. EARLL. I would rather stick to what I said.

Q. He sticks out that the Smithsonian Institute is not to be denuded in any way, but is to be kept perfect and complete with its machinery and with its specimens there, so that visitors to this country will see it all in perfect order. That is the first thing. Now, the second is, what exhibits will be made in Chicago. If there are duplicates in the National Museum he will take one of those and send it to Chicago, and where they have not duplicates they send out and purchase. That is his position clearly stated. That is his entire illustration, briefly put.—A. Let me explain that the National Museum has entirely outgrown the material. We can not exhibit one-fourth that we have there. We are divided into two series of exhibits—exhibition series and study series. Now, the exhibition series can remain as it is, and the Museum will not be dismantled in the least degree during the Exposition year, and out of the study series we desire to illustrate a higher idea than we have been able to touch before. The Chicago Exposition gives an opportunity for us to go upon a higher plane; that is, to represent the entire continent before the time of Columbus, and we take exhibits from our study series; we do not take them from the shelves that are there on exhibition. You will easily see it would not do to dismantle it during the Exposition when hundreds of thousands of people would come to see it. By this means it does not dismantle the Museum. I do not suppose one-fourth of our material is on exhibition or can be exhibited.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us reach a plain understanding. If you have only one specimen of a given kind you will not send it?—A. Probably that question has never arisen; I have been working several months on the Exposition and that question has not arisen.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. How far do your relations extend; you are confined to ethnology principally?—A. Entirely.

Q. Of course you are exhibiting the different races upon the continent and you will have to take what you have in order to illustrate that; you will have to dismantle it in part?—A. We will have to take a good deal of our study series.

Q. You will have to dismantle, you have not got duplicate sets illustrating the condition of the pre-Columbian man in this country?—A. If the question should arise, if it was recommended as something that must be in Chicago, and there is something else to take its place just as well, that would be done, and the National Museum would not be dismantled, and the exhibit for Chicago would be put with the Chicago series.

Q. Suppose you have a house and want to illustrate one tribe of Indians before Columbus's discovery of America, and you have all the garments they wore and their mode of burial, would you take one of those three things to Chicago and leave the other two, or would you take the whole set?—A. Probably that question——

Q. Can not you answer that yes or no? Would you take all three?—A. I would not say no, for this reason——

Q. I hypothecated a case; suppose you had three things to illustrate one tribe of Indians, would you take the complete evidence of their condition to Chicago or would you only take part and leave a part?—A. If that question arose probably I would have to sit down and study it out.

Q. But you would not dismantle the Museum?—A. The idea we have in our minds with reference to Chicago is an entirely separate idea from the one we have there now.

Q. You intend to run two expositions, the National Museum and the Exposition at Chicago, do you not?—A. We intend to run the best exposition in Chicago, leaving the National Museum pretty much as it stands now.

Q. I think Mr. Earll stated it very truthfully and clearly.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

TESTIMONY OF R. E. EARLL—Recalled.

R. E. EARLL recalled and examined.

TRANSFER OF SPECIMENS TO CHICAGO.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. You are general agent of the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Unfortunately, our chairman was out awhile ago and I want you to state as briefly as you can the question you have heard discussed here. Do you wish to amend your testimony, or do you occupy the same position you did while on the stand?—A. I think my statements were correct as far as I understand the question; perhaps they conveyed a little wrong impression. I do not want the committee to understand that the Institution is making a practice of getting up a duplicate exhibit of what it now has in the National Museum by purchases. The National Museum collection tends in every way to the collection at Chicago, and it is only where it becomes necessary to fill gaps, where it becomes necessary to supply a few things which can not be spared from the Museum, that purchases are made.

Q. You do not intend to dismantle the National Museum, do you?—A. No, sir, I think it would be a very short-sighted policy.

Q. When you have not duplicates as a rule you do not intend to send those to Chicago?—A. When we have not duplicates as a rule we do not intend to send to Chicago providing they are valuable specimens. For instance we would not send the Washington suit of clothes to Chicago, for it is too valuable historically to risk sending to Chicago and money could not replace it. We would not, for the same reason, send to Chicago the Grant relics. They represent an enormous value outside of their historical interest. The Smithsonian will buy nothing that is not actually needed to carry out its purpose at Chicago, and if the specimens can be possibly spared from collections, be substituted with something else so there will be no gap, specimens will be taken, but we will not take a complete collection and leave the cases empty for eight or nine months.

Q. Have you anyone here who keeps accounts of purchases?—A. The purchases all pass through me.

Q. Purchases by Mooney and others?—A. Mr. Henshaw directs Mr. Mooney's movements, and he is here.

Q. Does he keep the books?—A. The purchases by Mr. Mooney pass through his hands coming to me.

Q. You could not segregate the amount of money spent for purchases and the amount spent for salaries and employés; can Mr. Henshaw do that?—A. He may be able to with reference to the ethnological exhibits, but nothing more.

By Mr. COMPTON:

Q. Let me ask one question. You have a department to arrange in Chicago which you deem is incomplete without some very valuable specimens which are in the Institution here and that gap you would like to supply, but the particular exhibits held in the Institution here are too valuable to be transported; how would you fill that gap?—A. If that was a valuable specimen we would not fill the gaps, we would leave the gaps. We would hardly think it advisable to spend a large amount of money simply to send to Chicago for a short time, and we would leave a gap in the collection rather than to fill it under such circumstances.

Q. Would not you attempt to fill it by the representations of that particular specimen?—A. If it was an important gap we might fill it by a representation.

Mr. HENDERSON. If there is a gap, in other words you understand that Chicago must suffer?

The WITNESS. We would not have to spend any considerable amount of money to duplicate the specimens we actually have in the Museum.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say it is not your purpose to send the Grant exhibit to Chicago?—A. No, sir.

Q. I do not know of anything that would be more interesting to the American people. Why can not that exhibit be sent to Chicago with safety?—A. Simply

because it is of priceless value. The history of expositions show that buildings are very often burned, that the buildings are not properly policed and it would be a very dangerous matter to send an exhibit of that kind. For instance, there is a collection of Japanese gold coin, the bullion value of which is $8,000 or $10,000, and the Exposition management at Chicago, unless it differs very materially from every exposition I have seen, and I have had to do with quite a number, would not provide protection for such valuable exhibits of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Was not the Washington outfit sent to the Centennial?

The WITNESS. Not so far as I know. It has never left the Museum since I have had anything to do with it.

GRANT AND WASHINGTON RELICS.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Could you not in some way prepare the Grant exhibit and Washington's outfit so as to absolutely secure it against the danger of fire and robbery?—A. I do not see how it could be done.

Q. Was not the original copy of the Declaration of Independence exhibited at the Centennial?—A. I could not say.

Q. I know that was in addition to the Corliss engine, but that was protected as I remember by a safe prepared exclusively for the exhibit which made it absolutely secure.—A. We got around the Grant exhibit at Cincinnati by sending the best photographs that could be made of it with full descriptive labels. We could get around the Washington relics in the same way.

PERCENTAGE OF DUPLICATIONS.

Q. What percentage of specimens have you not duplicated, one-half or one-fourth?—A. There are sometimes one hundred duplicates of one thing.

Q. That does not answer my question?—A. Probably two-thirds of the specimens of the Museum are duplicated in some way.

Q. That gives a fair answer; you were not able to give any view of it before. About two-thirds, you think, would be in duplicates?—A. I should say that; but the amount of money that will be spent for the actual duplication of materials now in the Museum will be very small, because, as I say, we are now in the Chicago exhibits proposing to have a systematic exhibit telling its own story. In the Museum we have not been able to do that because the collections have come in as I say by gifts and Government explorations.

EXHIBIT OF PAPERS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Now, in connection with the statement that it is not proposed to send the Grant exhibit or the Washington collection, I invite attention to a letter just handed me by the secretary from Mr. Brown, representing the Department of State and approved by Mr. Blaine, in which it is stated among other things, that "the said Department desires to make under this chapter one of the most valuable and interesting collections of State papers of our country, and that not in the form of fac similes but in the form of originals." He further says that this collection will consist of "the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, and other papers."

The WITNESS. I am very much surprised at that proposition.

Q. I called this to your attention, and desire it to go into the record because I feel that the country will hear with some degree of regret the decision of the Smithsonian Institution not to send the Grant exhibit or the Washington collection to Chicago. I desired to advert to this with some emphasis in view of the fact that the Secretary of State declares his purpose to send the Declaration of Independence and other ancient documents?—A. If I recollect, there was an amendment made to the law of the Cincinnati Exposition by Congress requiring no originals to be sent to the Exposition.

Q. In reference to the Cincinnati Exposition?—A. In connection with valuable papers. There was a bill, I think, in regard to that.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. That was a side show to this, and we are going to make an Exposition that may never be duplicated?—A. But even now, assuming that every specimen that

could be furnished by the National Museum should be sent, there would still be gaps to be filled up.

Q. Undoubtedly the power of purchase is extended; we are not raising any question about that.—A. I will say the purchases are now carried on very carefully.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who has full control of the Smithsonian exhibit?—A. Dr. Goode, who is now in Europe.

Q. What is his office?—A. He is assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in charge of the Museum.

Q. Who appointed him?—A. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, I think.

Q. Who would have authority to act in his absence?—A. The secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. Langley.

Mr. HENDERSON. I think that is a matter within the province of the board here.

Mr. WILLITS. You recollect the law says the heads of the Department shall designate; the Board of Control can not compel them to exhibit.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It is within the power of Congress, of course, to require this exhibit?

The WITNESS. Of course. If Congress does, it will relieve us from responsibility.

Q. You have these exhibits in charge as special agent?—A. Yes, sir; under Dr. Goode.

PLAN TO EXHIBIT VALUABLE ARTICLES.

Q. I suggest that you consider this whole question with a view of formulating, if it is possible to do so, some plan by which the Grant exhibit and the Washington collection can be safely exhibited at Chicago, and if you can formulate such a plan, will you kindly indicate to the committee the nature of the plan and the expense involved?—A. It would of course naturally involve some expense.

Mr. HENDERSON. Those are two individual things; the real question is, shall the Smithsonian and National Museum for a time be subordinate to the exhibit at Chicago, that is the actual question.

Mr. COMPTON. I understood you to say it has been determined by those in charge of those two particular things which have been indicated, the Washington collection and the Grant exhibit, that they would not be exhibited?

The WITNESS. Now let me say, as far as those two particular things are concerned, I was simply announcing the policy as I understood it of Prof. Goode in not allowing those precious things which can not be reproduced if lost, to go out.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will you consult with the responsible head of this Department and kindly send to the committee a list of the articles which you esteem of such value that they can not with safety be sent to Chicago?—A. Yes, sir; but may I request that this communication be delayed until the return of Dr. Goode? He will probably be here in two weeks, and he is an exposition man of great experience, having had charge of the Smithsonian exhibit in Philadelphia.

Mr. COMPTON. Do I understand you, Mr. Chairman, by the questions you have propounded and our colleague, Gen. Henderson, to indicate it is your opinion and that that impression should go to Dr. Goode that these things should be exhibited?

The CHAIRMAN. If it can be done safely.

Mr. COMPTON. I wish to say, as a member of the commiitee, if our opinions are supposed to be of any consequence, that for one member of the committee I would be decidedly opposed to exhibiting them at Chicago. I believe a great many people would be more distressed at the thought of the possible loss of those things than simply the desire of looking at them.

The WITNESS. That is the feeling we have had.

Mr. WILLITS. As I understand Mr. Earll, no care or protection can save from a railroad collision?

The WITNESS. Nor from a fire.

Mr. WILLITS. A fire may be guarded against but a railroad collision can not be. I understand the Treasury Department has planned for steel safes and for soldiers to guard them and that sort of thing?

The WITNESS. We will be very glad to communicate with your committee in regard to this matter.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

TESTIMONY OF F. W. PARKS.

F. W. PARKS sworn and examined.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. State your residence and occupation?—A. My residence at the present time is Washington, chief chemist Geological Survey.

CHARACTER OF EXHIBIT.

Q. Will you tell us what you are doing in the Geological Survey in reference to the national exhibits?—A. We are trying to make as good an exhibit as we can of the geology and mineralogy of the United States. We are trying to make this in the sense of a complete summary of it and a complete picture of it in a compact form.

Q. By actual specimens, photographs, etc?—A. By specimens, photographs, maps, geological models, and so on.

FORCE EMPLOYED.

Q. How much force have you employed in that work now?—A. At the present time I have, outside of the Survey, only one man on pay. He is employed for temporary purposes, merely for a few months; and I have had three other paid employés. Some men in the Survey having no extra compensation are doing some work but at no expense.

Q. What force will you require when you go to Chicago?—A. At Chicago; do you mean when the Exposition opens?

Q. When the Exposition is opened?—A. There ought to be some one representative there to explain the exhibits to visitors, and then we will have to have a force of laborers to stay and take care of the exhibits.

EXPENSE TO DATE.

Q. What cost have you been put to to date?—A. We have spent up to date a little less than $7,000, and we have liabilities amounting to about $1,500 or $1,800 more. My original estimates are in Mr. Taylor's hands, they having been revised by Maj. Taylor. They have been cut down very materially.

Q. Do you think Judge Taylor has been too conservative?

Mr. TAYLOR. You got more than anybody else from my Department.

The WITNESS. We do not quarrel over it.

Q. Are you getting up a large exhibit?—A. Yes, sir.

PURCHASE OF EXHIBITS.

Q. What exhibits do you estimate you will buy?—A. Well, on the basis of the estimates——

Q. Well, here is the purchase of the Leidy collection; what is that?—A. The mineral exhibit is to be one of our great features of our collection, and our collection in many directions is exceedingly poor. We have not been able to get any general specimens except in a few lines like the Yellowstone Park collection, and there are other things scattered over the country in which we are miserably poor. So it became necessary to buy material, and we bought the collection of Dr. Joseph Leidy, of Philadelphia, for much less than its value, it being a very desirable collection.

Q. What kind?—A. Minerals.

Q. From what region of country?—A. They represent all parts of the country; they are fine minerals.

Q. He was a specimen gatherer?—A. Yes, sir: for a great many years. He was a man of unusual judgment and care in selection.

Q. This collection does not duplicate anything you have in your collection at the

Smithsonian Institution?—A. Out of 1,500 specimens there are perhaps 100 or 150 duplicates of what we already have, but they are all among the minor things. They represent probably nothing in the cost of the exhibit.

Q. Have you got any other purchases of great interest?—A. We have purchases of minerals, to show the minerals of the United States, amounting to something under $4,000.

Q. What sort of expenditure do you anticipate in that direction?—A. I do not estimate a very large expenditure for their purchase for the simple reason I do not see the money in sight. I could spend as much as $25,000 more in that one line.

Q. In getting specimens?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From private collections?—A. From private collections; it would hardly permit sending out collectors to the mineral districts. I have done that to some extent before; I have sent out collectors to get some material.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY W. HENSHAW.

HENRY W. HENSHAW sworn and examined.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Give us your occupation.—A. Ethnologist in the Bureau of Ethnology under Maj. Powell.

Q. For how long?—A. About twelve years.

SCOPE OF WORK.

Q. You can tell us about the work your Bureau is doing in connection with the Exposition.—A. We are concerned in a joint exhibit with the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum. There is an impression, it seems to me, the committee may have got, which, so far as our Bureau is concerned, I would like to dissipate, and that is the idea we are buying duplicates of anything in the Museum. I have sought in every way possible in making purchases in the field and in my instructions to field collectors to avoid anything of the kind.

Q. Do you direct Mr. Mooney and other agents?—A. Yes, sir.

PURCHASE OF EXHIBITS.

Q. What are you buying?—A. The things to fill in gaps there.

Q. What do you mean by a gap?—A. When a list of articles is sent me for purchase I generally confer with Prof. Mason certainly, and the first question is: "Have you got these things? and if you have them we do not want to purchase them." If he has not got them we proceed to the question of price.

Q. But you are not buying any duplicates?—A. So far as I am able to find out, not a duplicate. That has been my understanding from the very first. My idea is to duplicate nothing we have there.

Q. You only buy articles to fill in these gaps?—A. Yes, sir: to fill in the gaps.

Q. Have instructions been given to Mr. Mooney and these other field agents when they go out?—A. Certainly.

Q. Do you tell him what he is to get?—A. Yes, sir. It is possible when a man goes to the Indian Territory I can not know beforehand just exactly what he will find, but I tell him to go and examine carefully and look over the collections and get as accurate an idea as is possible before he makes any purchase.

Q. I see that Mr. Mooney bought a skunk skin: what gap does that fill?—A. I think that is part probably of Prof. Mason's exhibit. It is undoubtedly a costume to go with certain figures to illustrate a sorcerer, I presume Kiowa.

Q. And then there is a girl's saddle and things of that kind; what would they represent?—A. They would illustrate a tribal outfit. If we knew there was a girl's saddle in the Museum we would not purchase a girl's saddle.

Q. If you find no duplicates in one-third, as has been testified to, if the specimens of the Museum are not duplicated, will there be one-third of the things at the Museum which will not go to Chicago?—A. I think that Prof. Goode, if here, would undoubtedly be willing in such cases to permit us to select from the material we have to make a perfect exhibit in the case, in which case, for instance, of one family——

Q. You are going to illustrate there the development of species and by groups?—A. We are going to illustrate the arts, industries, and physical stature and costumes, as far as we can, and habits of those Indians. We have photographs, for instance, of their ceremonies. I have a careful series of photographs of the ghost dance.

Q. You have, however, in the Museum, I take it, a great many specimens which will not enter into this illustration particularly?—A. A great many.

Q. If I remember rightly, you have a vast lot of eggs, different birds' eggs?—A. That illustrates an entirely different branch—the branch of biology.

Q. I am not discussing ethnology now, but could not these curiosities be there whether belonging to some illustrative group or not?—A. I think they would, the representative series; that is my understanding. I do not think they would send them all, because the building would hardly contain them.

Q. Probably not; it would not be necessary.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I notice in the Mooney collection two boy's shirts at $9 each; what is the nature of those shirts and why are they so expensive?—A. There is not anything we can get in the way of Indian relics that is not expensive, and an article that could have been bought twenty-five years ago for ——

Q. What kind of a shirt is that?—A. I do not remember this particular article, but very probably it is made of deerskin, very likely beaded, and beads are very expensive, exceedingly expensive. There are many articles we would like to purchase, but we have not the money to put into them.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

Q. Do these various things Mr. Mooney been buying all refer to Indians chiefly; I suppose it is for the purpose of illustrating this development?—A. Each one is selected with special reference to some one point in the development of the plan.

Q. So we can see the condition of things before we came; that was explained to us very plainly and clearly by Prof. Mason.—A. We do not buy anything that is not aboriginal.

AMOUNT SPENT FOR PURCHASES.

Q. Can you tell me how much has been spent for these purchases in round numbers?—A. The sum of $10,000 was our allotment for the Bureau of Ethnology.

Q. For these purchases?—A. For getting up our exhibits.

Q. For the whole thing?—A. Yes, sir; for the whole thing.

Q. That will be for the force you employ, too?—A. That pays everything. We have not had that yet in sight.

Q. What proportion of your fund goes to the purchase of articles, can you tell?—A. Up to date I suppose about $3,000, less rather than more.

Q. What further amount do you require?—A. To carry out the plans as Maj. Powell and I have planned it, we would like to represent twelve or fifteen groups which you see indicated here on that map. We would want about $20,000 more.

Mr. EARLL. The ethnological expenditure is not wholly covered by the amount just mentioned. Excuse me for correcting the committee, but I think they have a wrong impression. The work Mr. Henshaw is engaged in is in the selection of exhibits and getting the exhibits together. We have other men at work there modeling from life and from best obtainable photographs of well-known individua's. We will have each of these Indians who are prominent. For instance, we take Sitting Bull, and we have modelers at work reproducing Sitting Bull in plaster, and the collections obtained by Mr. Henshaw are put upon these figures.

Thereupon the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1892.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations appointed to investigate the management of the World's Fair and the expenditures therefor, this day met, Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to submit for the record a statement of the expenses incurred by reason of this investigation. The committee, accompanied by George C. Lafferty, official stenographer, and A. H. Lewis, deputy sergeant-

at-arms, left this city for Chicago at 10:50 on the morning of the 29th of March, and returning reached Washington at 5:45 p. m. on the 9th of the present month. It thus appears that the committee was absent during a period of twelve days, their entire expense being $776.42.

I also desire to submit for the record a copy of the act approved April 25, 1890, providing for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; a copy of the act relating to the Centennial celebration of American Independence approved February 16, 1876, the appropriations thereunder; a copy of the act to make a loan to aid in the celebration of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition approved May, 21, 1884, and the appropriations thereunder:

[PUBLIC—No. 81.]

AN ACT to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and product of the soil, mine, and sea in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

Whereas, It is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the New World; and

Whereas, Such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this continent, but those of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea shall be inaugurated in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a commission, to consist of two commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States and from the District of Columbia and eight commissioners at large, is hereby constituted to be designated as the World's Columbian Commission.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners, two from each State and Territory, shall be appointed within thirty days from the passage of this act by the President of the United States on the nomination of the governors of the States and Territories, respectively, and by the President eight commissioners at large and two from the District of Columbia; and in the same manner and within the same time there shall be appointed two alternate commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States and the District of Columbia and eight alternate commissioners at large, who shall assume and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the said commission; and in such nominations and appointments each of the two leading political parties shall be equally represented. Vacancies in the commission nominated by the governors of the several States and Territories, respectively, and also vacancies in the commission at large and from the District of Columbia may be filled in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided herein for their original appointment.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of State of the United States shall, immediately after the passage of this act, notify the governors of the several States and Territories, respectively, thereof and request such nominations to be made. The commissioners so appointed shall be called together by the Secretary of State of the United States in the city of Chicago, by notice to the commissioners, as soon as convenient after the appointment of said commissioners, and within thirty days thereafter. The said commissioners, at said first meeting, shall organize by the election of such officers and the appointment of such committees as they may deem expedient, and for this purpose the commissioners present at said meeting shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 5. That said commission be empowered in its discretion to accept for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition such site as may be selected and offered and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen hundred and ninety-two:" *Provided*, That said site so tendered and the buildings proposed to be erected thereon shall be deemed by said commission adequate to the purposes of said exposition; *And provided*, That said commission

shall be satisfied that the said corporation has an actual bona fide and valid subscription to its capital stock which will secure the payment of at least five millions of dollars, of which not less than five hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of five million dollars, making in all ten million dollars, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said exposition.

SEC. 6. That the said commission shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the exposition, and shall appoint all judges and examiners for the exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And said commission is authorized and required to appoint a board of lady managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission. Said board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits, which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor.

SEC. 7. That after the plans for said exposition shall be prepared by said corporation and approved by said commission, the rules and regulations of said corporation governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors or of the public, shall be fixed or established by said corporation, subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said commissioners.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York Harbor, in April, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States Navy in rendezvous at Hamptom Roads and proceed thence to said review.

SEC. 9. That said commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition in said city of Chicago on the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, with appropriate ceremonies, and said exposition shall be open to visitors not later than the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall be closed at such time as the commission may determine, but not later than the thirtieth day of October thereafter.

SEC. 10. That whenever the President of the United States shall be notified by the commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for and there has also been filed with him by the said corporation, known as "The World's Exposition of eighteen hundred and ninety-two," satisfactory proof that a sum not less than ten million dollars, to be used and expended for the purposes of the exposition herein authorized, has in fact been raised or provided for by subscription or other legally binding means, he shall be authorized, through the Department of State, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exposition will open and close, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commission, for publication in their respective countries, and he shall, in behalf of the Government and people, invite foreign nations to take part in the said exposition and appoint representatives thereto.

SEC. 11. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell for delivery at the close of the exposition any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SEC. 12. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the remainder of the present fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one,

to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to said exhibition.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the commission to make report from time to time, to the President of the United States of the progress of the work, and, in a final report, present a full exhibit of the results of the exposition.

SEC. 14. That the commission hereby authorized shall exist no longer than until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 15. That the United States shall not in any manner, nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings or representations of the said corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, its officers, agents, servants, or employes, or any of them, or for the service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employes, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same.

SEC. 16. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Departments the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission, and the National Museum, such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such a Government exhibit, a board shall be created to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping, and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments and the directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each Executive Department, and one by the directors of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and one by the Fish Commission, such selections to be approved by the President of the United States. The President shall name the chairman of said board, and the board itself shall select such other officers as it may deem necessary.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place on exhibition, upon such grounds as shall be allotted for the purpose, one of the life-saving stations authorized to be constructed on the coast of the United States by existing law, and to cause the same to be fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture, and appliances now in use in all life-saving stations in the United States, said building and apparatus to be removed at the close of the exhibition and re-erected at the place now authorized by law.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the World's Columbian Exposition for the Government exhibits, as provided in this act, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contracts for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and for the remainder of the fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, there is hereby appropriated for said building or buildings, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said building or buildings to be constructed as far possible, of iron, steel, and glass, or of such other material as may be taken out and sold to the best advantage; and he is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Chicago, or to the said World's Exposition of eighteen hundred and ninety-two to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as he may determine.

SEC. 18. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care, and custody of exhibits by the Government and the maintenance of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for, and the safe return of articles belonging to the said Government exhibit, and for the expenses of the commission created by this act, and other contingent expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon itemized accounts and vouchers, there is hereby appropriated for the remainder of this fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine-one, out of any money in the Treasury not

otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the United States shall not be liable, on account of the erection of buildings, expenses of the commission or any of its officers or employees, or on account of any expenses incident to or growing out of said exposition for a sum exceeding in the aggregate one million five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 19. That the commissioners and alternate commissioners appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the Treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and the sum of six dollars per day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said commission. The officers of said commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by Congress in aid of such exposition.

SEC. 20. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

SEC. 21. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any State, and all contracts made in any State for the purposes of the exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof.

SEC. 22. That no member of said commission, whether an officer or otherwise, shall be personally liable for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the said commission.

Approved, April 25, 1890.

AN ACT relating to the Centennial Celebration of American Independence.

Whereas, by the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufacture, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, provision was made for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence by "an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures," to be "held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six;" and

Whereas by the act of Congress entitled "An act relative to the Centennial International Exhibition to be held in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved June first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the Centennial Board of Finance was incorporated, with authority to raise the capital necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and

Whereas the President of the United States, in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress, approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, did "extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exposition to be held at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Government of the United States," and as the governments so invited, to the number of thirty-eight, have so accepted such invitation, and many of them are making extensive preparations to embrace the courtesy so extended to them, thereby rendering proper arrangements for the coming ceremonies on the part of the Government of the United States a matter of honor and good faith; and

Whereas the preparations designed by the United States Centennial Commission, and in part executed by the Centennial Board of Finance, are in accordance with the spirit of the acts of Congress relating thereto, and are on a scale creditable to the Government and people of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, to complete the Centennial buildings and other preparations, be and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which shall be paid on the drafts of the president and treasurer of the Centennial Board of Finance, one-third immedi-

ately after the passage of this act, and the remainder in four equal monthly payments: *Provided*, That in the distribution of any moneys that may remain in the treasury of the Centennial Board of Finance, after the payment of its debts, as provided for by the tenth section of the act of Congress approved June first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, incorporating said Centennial Board of Finance, the appropriation hereinbefore made shall be paid in full into the Treasury of the United States, before any dividend or percentage of the profits shall be paid to the holders of said stock: *Provided also*, That the Government of the United States shall not, under any circumstances, be liable for any debt or obligation of the United States Centennial Commission or the Centennial Board of Finance, or any payment in addition to the foregoing sum.

SEC. 2. That the money by this act appropriated shall be paid to the treasurer of the Centennial Board of Finance only after he and the President of the board shall have executed a bond in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to the United States, with sufficient security, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the safe-keeping and faithful disbursement of the sum hereby appropriated.

Approved, February 16, 1876.

(Statutes at Large, Vol. 19, page 3.)

SEC. 5. To enable the Executive Departments of the Government and the Smithsonian Institution to participate in the International Exhibition of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the following sums are hereby appropriated, namely: For the Interior Department, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, five thousand dollars; for the Post-Office Department, five thousand dollars; for the Agricultural Department, fifty thousand dollars; for the Smithsonian Institution, sixty-seven thousand dollars; for the United States Commission of Food-Fishes, five thousand dollars; for the War Department, one hundred and thirty three thousand dollars; for the Navy Department, one hundred thousand dollars; for show-cases, shelving, stationery, postage, telegrams, expressage, and other necessary incidental expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars; in all, five hundred and five thousand dollars; to be disbursed under the direction of the board on Executive Departments appointed in pursuance of the presidential order of January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four. And authority is hereby given to the heads of the several Executive Departments to display at the International Exhibition of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, under such conditions as they may prescribe, subject to the provisions of section seven of the act of June first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, all such articles in store or under the control of said Departments as may be necessary or desirable to render such collection complete and exhaustive: *Provided*, That should it become necessary to erect any building or part of a building for said exhibition, on the part of the Government, the same shall be paid for, pro rata, out of the sums appropriated to the several Departments, the United States Commission of Food-Fishes and the Treasury and Post-Office Departments excepted, the cost of the building not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and at the close of the exhibition, said building shall be sold and the proceeds covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *And provided further*, That the sums hereby appropriated shall cover the entire expense to which the United States Government shall be subjected on account of said exhibition, except the sum appropriated in this act for printing the certificates of stock of said exhibition; and the board on Executive Departments is forbidden to expend any larger sum than is set down herein for each Department, or to enter into any contract or engagement that shall result in any such increased expenditure; and no money shall be taken by any Department for the purposes of this exhibition as aforesaid from any other appropriations except the one hereby made: *And further provided*, That of the sum hereby appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall be immediately available.

(Statutes at Large, Vol. 18, sundry civil act, March 3, 1875, page 400.)

For the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care, and custody, arranging and exhibiting, and safe return of articles belonging to the United States to be presented and exhibited in the United States building at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy five, the following sums are hereby appropriated, namely: For the Interior Department, fifteen thousand dollars; for the War Department, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars; for the Smithsonian Institution, twenty one thousand dollars; for the United States Commission of Food-Fishes, five

thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, fourteen thousand dollars; the same to be disbursed by the board on behalf of the United States Executive Departments appointed in pursuance of the order of the President of January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four: *Provided*, That for contingent expenses any surplus arising from appropriations made to either of said Departments by act of March third eighteen hundred and seventy five, is hereby authorized to be used for the purposes herein mentioned.

(Statutes at Large, deficiency act, May 1, 1876, Vol. 19, page 45.)

AN ACT to make a loan to aid in the celebration of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition.

Whereas, by the act of Congress entitled "An act to encourage the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four," approved February tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, in the city of New Orleans, under the joint auspices of the United States, the National Cotton Planter's Association of America, and the said city of New Orleans, a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition is to be held, universal in character, comprehending all arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine; and

Whereas by said act Congress declares that such exposition should be national and international in its character; and

Whereas under said act a board of management has been duly constituted and incorporated under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the members of which have been appointed by the President of the United States, upon recommendations made in the manner set forth in said act, and therefore are a duly qualified and commissioned United States board of management, clothed with full and adequate powers to perform any and all acts essential to the proper and necessary management of the affairs of the said World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in the manner and form prescribed by said act, and duly authorized by the sanction of the Government of the United States to raise the capital necessary to carry into effect the provisions of said act of February tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three; and

Whereas the President of the United States, in compliance with the terms and requirements of said act, has extended, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the said international exposition; and

Whereas the preparations designed by the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, and in part executed by the board of management, are in accordance with the spirit of the act of Congress relating thereto, and are on a scale creditable to the Government and the people of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the public Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as a loan to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, to be used and employed by the board of management thereof to augment and enhance the success of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in such manner as said board of management may determine and in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the said sum shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States on the drafts of the President and Secretary of the board of management of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition authorized by order of said board, one-third of the amount immediately after the passage of this act upon being satisfied that five hundred thousand dollars has been contributed and paid in, to the said board for the purposes of the Exposition by the contributors to, and shareholders of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, and the remainder in four monthly payments thereafter upon being satisfied that each of the prior payments has been faithfully applied as required by this act, and for this purpose he shall have free access to the accounts and all transactions of said board: *Provided further*, That no greater amount shall be expended or liability, or indebtedness of any kind incurred upon buildings, grounds, and preparations than the aggregate sum that may be paid in, by the subscribers to the capital stock and by donations and the amount of the loan provided herein: *And provided further*, That in the distribution of the amounts that may remain in the treasury of the board of management after the payments of the current expenses

of administration the amount of the appropriation hereinbefore made shall be paid in full into the Treasury of the United States before any dividend or percentage or profits or assets shall be paid to the holders of said stock or contributors: *Provided further*, That the Government of the United States shall not, under any circumstances, be liable for any debt or obligation created or incurred by the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, or its board of management, or for any sum whatever in addition to the amount appropriated by this act; and that adequate space to be determined by the President of the United States for such exhibits as the Government of the United States may see proper to make at said exposition shall be furnished free of all charge by said board: *Provided further*, That no sum shall be paid to the said board of management of said exposition until after the president, secretary and a majority of the members of said board shall have executed a bond, with good and solvent security, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, to sufficiently secure the safe-keeping and the faithful disbursement of the sum hereby appropriated, and for the faithful observance of this act with regard to the limitation of expenditures and liabilities as fixed herein, and for the repayment to the Government of the United States of the surplus of proceeds of said exposition remaining after payment of the current expenses of administration, said repayment in no case to exceed the loan herein appropriated and provided for: *And provided further*, That the receipt of the loan herein made or any part thereof by said board of management shall be a full acceptance of all the trusts conditions, provisions, and obligations of this act by the said board of management and by the corporation created under the laws of the State of Louisiana and designated as "The World's Industrial Cotton Centennial Exposition."

Approved, May 21st, 1884.

(Statutes at Large, Vol. 23, page 28.)

UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AT THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

To enable the several Executive Departments, the Department of Agriculture, and the Smithsonian Institution to participate in the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition to be held at New Orleans, Louisiana, under act of Congress of February tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, as follows: For the War Department, fifteen thousand dollars; for the Navy Department, ten thousand dollars; for the State Department, ten thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, twelve thousand dollars; for the Interior Department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for the Post-Office Department, ten thousand dollars; for the Department of Agriculture, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the Department of Justice, three thousand dollars; for the Smithsonian Institution (including the National Museum and Commission of Fish and Fisheries), seventy-five thousand dollars; for necessary incidental expenses of administration by the board, including office rent, fuel, gas, stationery, telegrams, and expressage, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, three hundred thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Board on United States Executive Departments appointed under executive order of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four; and no expenses of any kind beyond the amounts herein provided for shall be incurred by any of the said Departments, or any officer thereof on account of said exposition.

(Statutes at Large, sundry civil act, July 7, 1884, Vol. 23, page 207.)

WORLDS INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

For final aid to the Worlds Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, now being held in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, not to exceed the sum of three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available, and to be used first in payment of the indebtedness now outstanding of said exposition which is due to persons, firms, or corporations living and doing business outside of the State of Louisiana, including debts due to foreigners or foreign nations and such as are due to States and Territories from said exposition; secondly, in payment of all premiums heretofore awarded or which shall be hereafter awarded by said exposition in accordance with the lists of awards heretofore published; said money to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make proper rules and regulations for the from and

verification of vouchers in proof of such indebtedness, and shall detail a proper agent of his Department to disburse said funds as directed by said Secretary, who shall make a detailed statement of his transactions to the Treasury Department. Also for the womans' department of the said exposition, fifteen thousand dollars, And no part of the foregoing sums shall be paid until statements and exhibits in detail, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, are made of all expenditures under the appropriation made by act of May twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and that said expenditures have been made for the purposes and in the manner provided for in said act; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress, at the beginning of the next session, all such detailed statements made to him of the expenditures under said appropriation and also under this appropriation; and the necessary expenses of these examinations shall be paid from this appropriation.

(Statutes at Large, sundry civil act. March 3, 1885, Vol. 23, page 512.)

Thereupon the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 7, 1892.*

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and the expenditures therefor, this day met at 11 a. m., Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. I herewith submit a copy of a letter addressed to W. T. Baker, President of the World's Columbian Exposition, under date of April 29, together with the reply thereto under dates of May 4 and 5; also letter to and reply of D. H. Burnham, chief of construction, under date of April 29; also letter to Mr. W. E. Curtis, director of the Bureau of American Republics, and his reply thereto under date of April 30:

WASHINGTON, *April 29, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly cause to be prepared and forwarded to me at the earliest practical moment a statement which shall show in detail the total estimated expenditures that will be made on account of the World's Columbian Exposition up to the day of opening the same, May 1, 1893?

I desire that you make this statement as fully in detail as possible, and to cover every expenditure that will be made, up to the period mentioned, by the local corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

ALEX. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc.

W. T. BAKER, Esq.,
President World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Chicago, May 4, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I telegraphed you yesterday that I expected to send you to-day the answer to your communication of 29th April, but have been unable to complete it before the closing of the mail, and will have to send it to-morrow.

I received your telegram this afternoon asking me to state the amount of liability on account of contract made for electric lighting. I will say in regard to this that we have not made the contract for electric lighting, but rejected all bids, and have advertised over again. I expect, however, that there will be an important saving in this item from the estimates while you were here, and we will probably be able to lease the service required at a low rate, instead of purchasing it. All this will be made clear in the answer I shall send you.

Yours truly,

WM. T. BAKER, *President.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Washington, D. C.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Chicago, May 5, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith, in response to your inquiry of the 29th ultimo, a detailed estimate of the amount required to complete the Exposition up to the opening, on May 1, 1893. These estimates do not vary materially from those previously given to your committee, except that they are made only up to the

opening thereof (while the previous estimates were made to the close of the Exposition), and in the following particulars: I have omitted altogether the item of $600,000 for the intramural railway, as we are justified at this date in expecting that this expense may be entirely saved by letting it as a concession.

The cost of electric lighting, previously estimated at $1,034,080.08, is reduced to $227,832.60, to be paid before May 1, 1893, as we now expect to be able to lease most of this service, and a large portion of the expenditure previously estimated will be deferred to a period beyond the opening of the Exposition. Contracts have not yet been concluded, but the bids at first received have been rejected, and we feel justified in thinking that we shall save an amount that we hardly hoped for when our previous estimates were made. I have added for "unenumerated extras" $750,000. I think this is a reasonable estimate for the completion of the plant. We know that we must expend $100,000 for a choral hall, which has not been included in any of our estimates, and as the buildings approach completion, changes and modifications appear necessary which costs us money, and I think we will do well if the completion of all the buildings and grounds shall call for no larger sum, exclusive of the primary estimates, than this.

I trust that the statement I send you is clear and comprehensive and that it fully meets the inquiry you have made.

Very truly yours,

WM. T. BAKER, *President.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc., Washington, D. C.

Having carefully reviewed the various estimates set forth and to be forwarded you by President Baker in answer to your inquiry of April 29, we beg to approve the same as in our opinion substantially correct, certainly as nearly correct as present knowledge allows, and we respectfully ask you to receive the same as our reply to your inquiry made to us personally.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM.
LYMAN J. GAGE.
EDWIN WALKER.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIA EXPOSITION,
Chicago, May 4, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I submit herewith statements of estimated expenditures required to be made up to 1st of May, 1893.

The statements of Executive and Construction Departments are from the 1st of April, 1892. The statements from the departments under the charge of the latter the charges to these departments for the month of April, which amount Director-General are from 1st of May, 1892; I have therefore added to these to $27,096.

Yours, very truly,

WM K. ACKERMAN, *Auditor.*

WILLIAM T. BAKER, Esq.,
President World's Columbia Exposition.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Statement of estimated expenditures required to be made from April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

1. Executive Department	$29,697.33	
2. Treasurer's Department	39,308.24	
3. Secretary's Department	19,493.87	
4. Auditor's Department	22,637.88	
5. Grounds and Buildings Committee	5,354.46	
6. Ways and Means Committee	76,951.17	
7. Press and Printing Committee	3,562.24	
8. Traffic Department	13,137.81	
9. Legal Department	14,281.25	
10. World's Congress Auxiliary	26,518.67	
11. Ceremonies Committee	232,398.34	
12. Medical and Surgical Department	24,790.61	
		$508,131.87
13. Construction Department		10,185,702.84
Extras unenumerated		750,000.00

Departments under Director-General from May 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893:		
Department of—		
Agriculture	$53,665.00	
Horticulture	58,090.00	
Live Stock	12,825.00	
Fish and Fisheries	12,462.48	
Mines and Mining	36,311.66	
Machinery	56,045.28	
Transportation Exhibits	73,710.00	
Manufactures	77,008.00	
Electricity	41,624.96	
Fine Arts	183,336.66	
Liberal Arts	68,166.66	
Ethnology	98,580.00	
Forestry	18,575.00	
Publicity and Promotion	148,407.00	
Foreign Affairs	49,296.66	
		$988,104.36
Actual expenses for above departments paid for month of April and not included in the above		27,096.00
Amount already expended to 1st of April, 1892		4,497,649.85
Grand total of requirements		16,956,684.92

Estimated expenditures of Executive Department, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Attendants and laborers	$821.34	Repairs and fittings	$150.00
Badges	500.00	Salaries of clerks	2,166.71
Electric lights and appliances	404.82	Salaries of officers	18,416.71
		Stationery and printing	426.66
Gas	15.00	Telegraph	195.65
Ice	59.67	Telephone	713.70
Incidental expenses	506.13	Traveling expenses	1,944.50
Laundry work	65.00	Typewriter repairs and supplies	50.00
Newspapers	16.64		
Postage	247.00		
Rent of offices	2,997.80	Total	29,697.33

Estimated expenditures of Treasurer's Department, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Attendants and laborers	$760.50	Repairs and fittings	$125.00
Carriage hire	50.00	Salaries of clerks	16,611.08
Commissions	5,000.00	Salaries of officers	4,333.29
Electric lights and appliances	250.90	Stationery and printing	1,636.83
		Subsistence allowance	200.00
Freight and express	25.00	Telephone	251.94
Gas	10.00	Traveling expenses	65.00
Ice	73.19	Typewriter repairs and supplies	65.00
Incidental expenses	5,626.47		
Laundry work	50.00		
Postage	2,148.90	Total	39,308.24
Rent of offices	2,025.14		

Estimated expenditures of Secretary's Department, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Advertising	$570.70	Salaries of clerks	$8,803.86
Attendants and laborers	581.70	Salaries of officers	2,166.71
Carriage hire	25.00	Stationery and printing	3,959.80
Electric lights and appliances	105.95	Subsistence allowance	130.00
		Telegraph	50.00
Gas	10.00	Telephones	658.06
Ice	57.59	Traveling expenses	770.40
Incidental expenses	174.20	Typewriter repairs and supplies	65.00
Laundry work	50.00		
Postage	406.90		
Rent of offices	858.00	Total	19,493.87
Repairs and fittings	50.00		

Estimated expenditures of Auditor's Department, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Attendants and laborers	$284.05	Salaries of clerks	$8,515.00
Electric lights and appliances	142.09	Salaries of officers	9,333.29
Gas	10.00	Stationery and printing	1,793.10
Ice	31.98	Subsistence allowance	175.00
Incidental expenses	139.13	Telephone	251.81
Laundry work	50.00	Traveling expenses	42.38
Postage	65.00	Typewriter repairs and supplies	50.00
Publications	500.00		
Rent of offices	1,155.05	Total	22,637.88
Repairs and fittings	100.00		

Estimated expenditures Grounds and Buildings Committee April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Attendants and laborers	$651.75	Salaries of clerks	$2,600.00
Electric lights and appliances	155.35	Stationery and printing	68.25
Gas	10.00	Telegraph	25.00
Ice	35.36	Telephone	251.81
Incidental expenses	109.85	Traveling expenses	25.00
Laundry work	50.00	Typewriter repairs and supplies	50.00
Postage	25.00		
Rent of offices	1,247.09	Total	5,354.46
Repairs and fittings	50.00		

Estimated expenditures of Ways and Means Committee, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Advertising	$1,500.00	Rent of offices	$2,375.88
Attendants and laborers	287.56	Repairs and fittings	75.00
Commissions	60,000.00	Salaries of clerks	1,950.00
Electric lights and appliances	142.09	Stationery and printing	326.95
Freight and express	1,000.00	Subsistence allowance	125.00
Gas	5.00	Telegraph	276.38
Ice	40.00	Telephone	251.81
Incidental expenses	2,750.00	Traveling expenses	500.00
Laundry work	40.00	Typewriter repairs and supplies	65.00
Legal expenses	5,000.00		
Postage	240.50	Total	76,951.17

Estimated expenditures of Press and Printing Committee, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Attendants and laborers	$427.44	Repairs and fittings	$50.00
Electric lights and appliances	45.11	Salaries of clerks	2,430.00
Ice	22.36	Stationery and printing	128.44
Incidental expenses	25.00	Typewriter repairs and supplies	25.00
Laundry work	25.00		
Postage	29.25	Total	3,562.24
Rent of offices	354.64		

Estimated expenditures of Traffic Department, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Advertising	$25.00	Repairs and fittings	$25.00
Attendants and laborers	135.00	Salaries of clerks	4,725.00
Electric lights and appliances	66.84	Salaries of officers	5,416.58
Gas	5.00	Stationery and printing	1,000.00
Ice	10.00	Telephone	251.94
Incidental expenses	1,000.00	Traveling expenses	75.00
Laundry work	40.00	Typewriter repairs and supplies	30.00
Newspapers	12.00		
Postage	221.00	Total	13,137.81
Rent of offices	549.25		

Estimated expenditures of Legal Department, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Attendants and laborers	$264.55	Repairs and fittings	$50.00
Electric lights and appliances	36.14	Salaries of clerks	3,835.00
Ice	25.00	Salaries of officers	3,900.00
Incidental expenses	50.00	Stationery and printing	170.00
Laundry work	50.00	Telegraph	175.00
Legal expenses	5,000.00	Typewriter repairs and supplies	75.00
Postage	90.00		
Rent of offices	560.56	Total	14,281.25

Estimated expenditures of World's Congress Auxiliary, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Advertising	$2,648.75	Salaries of clerks	$5,380.00
Attendants and laborers	390.00	Salaries of officers	5,416.58
Electric lights and appliances	553.80	Stationery and printing	1,443.78
Freight and express	50.00	Telegraph	25.00
Laundry work	40.00	Telephone	251.81
Postage	4,825.50	Typewriter repairs and supplies	65.00
Publications	3,478.45		
Rent of offices	1,950.00	Total	26,518.67

Estimated expenditures of Ceremonies Department April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Attendants and laborers	$108.16	Salaries of clerks	$3,900.00
Electric lights and appliances	47.32	Stationery and printing	1,302.77
Ice	15.00	Telegraph	43.00
Incidental expenses	50.00	Traveling expenses	50.00
Laundry work	25.00	Typewriter repairs and supplies	40.00
Postage	1,403.00	Dedication ceremonies	225,000.00
Rent of offices	389.09		
Repairs and fittings	25.00	Total	232,398.34

Estimated expenditures of Medical and Surgical Department April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Attendants and laborers	$520.00	Salaries of officers	$1,625.00
Incidental expenses	500.06	Stationery and printing	500.00
Laundry work	500.00	Hospital expenses	18,370.61
Repairs and fittings	500.00		
Salaries of clerks	2,275.00	Total	24,790.61

Estimated expenditures of Construction Department, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Gallery of Fine Arts	$553,556.64
Agricultural building	445,523.86
Dairy building	18,367.50
Forestry building	38,472.66
Sawmill and refuse burner	35,000.00
Machinery Hall	886,478.53
Boiler house	30,000.00
Tool houses	30,000.00
Pumping station	20,364.85
Oil and coal house	15,000.00
Administration building	372,190.94
Passage between Agricultural Building and Machinery Hall	100,000.00
Obelisk	12,000.00
Mines and mining building	61,676.29
Electricity building	231,107.21
Reproduction of La Rabida	50,000.00
Incidental Buildings	100,000.00
Horticultural building	126,592.06
Manufactures and Liberal Arts building	1,223,243.06

Stock sheds	$210,000.00
Transportation building	185,817.92
Great stock ring	125,000.00
Fisheries building	116,058.31
Women's building	46,839.42
Music Hall, Peristyle, and Casino	210,000.00
Coloring and decorating	590,303.18
Press building	50,000.00
Fittings for restaurant	100,000.00
Entrances around Park	50,000.00
Music stands	10,000.00
Temporary construction building, stable, etc	39,211.09
Extra police station in Park	25,000.00
City police station	60,000.00
Outside water-closets	11,298.36
Grading, dredging, and filling	97,837.08
Piers and bridges	116,018.81
Terraces, steps, and balustrades	100,000.00
Walks and drives	40,000.00
Statuary and grand fountain	296,890.06
Seats in Park	10,000.00
Art Institute down town	200,000.00
Improvement on lake front	50,000.00
Viaduct down town	40,000.00
Fences	4,917.69
Police protection	143.430.63
Derricks and cranes	35,000.00
Landscape Department:	
Salaries, drafting and traveling expenses	17,653.33
Labor and teams	156,736.98
General expenses	2,421.34
Nursery stock	8,240.57
Tools and material	528.73
Propagating houses	5,347.46
Water and Sewerage Department:	
Sewers	271,769.57
Water supply	364,230.03
Fire protection	63,543.99
Electrical Department:	
Arc, incandescent lights, and powers	227,832.60
Subways and ducts	95,260.57
Electric fountains	75,000.00
Lamp-posts and fixtures	100,000.00
Railroad Department:	
Freight sheds	2,056.00
Custom-house	25,000.00
Railway tracks, turntables, etc	172,058.28
Right of way and rental	88,636.10
Viaduct	60,000.00
Operating	17,006.15
Terminal station and platform	178,756.60
Mechanical Department:	
Boilers	115,000.00
Piping	267,000.00
Fuel	21,000.00
Foundations	75,000.00
Shafting and belting	113,880.00
Labor and tools	15,349.78
General expenses	40,722.44
Current expenses, including draftsmen's wages and material, Board of Architects, superintending construction, and maps and plans	292,476.17
Total	10,185,702.84

APRIL 29, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Two packages of blue prints and specifications concerning electrical power and lighting plant of the Exposition have been received. They do not, however, appear to be accompanied by any detailed prints and specifications of lamp-posts intended to support the arc lamps for street lighting. Of these your estimates provide for 600 at $60 each, not including foundations at $8 each. (See heading "Electric Lamp-posts and Fixtures" in your letter of the 14th instant.)

If you have not already done so, please send, without delay, prints and specifications concerning these posts, sufficient to show their dimensions and the materials to be used in their construction.

Yours very respectfully,

A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc.

Mr. D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief Department of Construction,
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

[Office of D. H. Burnham, chief of construction, World's Columbian Exposition, 1143 The Rookery, Chicago.]

MAY 5, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 29th ultimo, relative to detailed prints and specifications of lamp-posts for support of arc lamps for street lighting, and in reply beg to state that as yet we have no detailed plans for same.

It has been necessary to amend our original estimate and we now contemplate using from 800 to 1,000 of these posts instead of 600, called for in original estimate.

Yours very respectfully,

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 22, 1892.

DEAR SIR: It has been testified before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations that you were being paid a salary of $3,600 by the World's Columbian Exposition Company of Chicago.

Will you please inform the committee if you are also receiving a salary from the United States Government. If so, at what rate, and in what official capacity?

Very respectfully,

A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc.

Mr. W. E. CURTIS,
Bureau of the American Republics.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 30, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication marked "duplicate," and dated April 22, which was delivered at my office about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Friday, April 29. The original was never received by me, or would have been promptly answered.

In reply to your inquiries I beg leave to say that I am director of the Bureau of the American Republics, which is supported jointly by eighteen of the American nations, and is conducted under the supervision of the diplomatic representatives of those nations at Washington and the Secretary of State of the United States. Under the arrangement made by the International American Conference the United States advances the funds necessary for the support of the Bureau and at the end of the year makes an assessment upon each of the other governments for its share in proportion to its population. The share of the

United States is about $18,000 per annum. My appointment was made by the Secretary of State upon the recommendation of the foreign delegates to the International American Conference. My salary is $5,000 per year, which amount was fixed by that Conference in its report on the plan of organization of the Bureau, together with the compensation of other employés. (See page 15 of the report of the Conference, a copy of which is hereto attached.)

Upon the organization of the staff of the World's Columbian Exposition Company of Chicago, I was asked to take charge of work in the Latin-American republics and colonies, and for a year received no compensation, not even my expenses. The Executive Committee, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Exhibits, then voted me an allowance of $10 per day. Similar action was taken in the case of Prof. Putnam, of Peabody Museum, who has charge of the Ethnological Department, and others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc.

CHICAGO, *April 1, 1892.*

TESTIMONY OF W. K. ACKERMAN—Continued.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the vouchers relating to the expenditure on account of the preliminary organization?

The WITNESS. They are separate from mine. I never allowed them to go with mine.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas. They turned them over to you?

The WITNESS. They are pasted in a large book there, open to your inspection.

By Mr. COGSWELL:

Q. You say that what you know is by tradition. Is there anybody to answer this question whether a due examination was made to see if these expenses were reasonable and proper?—A. I do not know.

Q. Perhaps Mr. Baker can inform us.

Mr. BAKER. I know nothing about this; I had nothing to do with the preliminary organization.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Arkansas:

Q. Who accepted these accounts?

Mr. BAKER. This was accepted by the Board of Directors. There is a record, which can be procured, of the action of the Board of Directors, but I can only give my recollection of it.

Q. You were not president of this company?

Mr. BAKER. No, sir.

Q. Can you procure that record?

Mr. BAKER. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN (to the witness): You will have that book brought in in the mean time.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I will bring it in.

(The book was brought in and the committee examined the same.)

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to say who were the officers and clerks of the temporary organization? We also desire an itemized statement of their salaries.

The WITNESS. I think I can get that for you.

Mr. HENDERSON. Is this given in your report here, Mr. Baker?

Mr. BAKER. There was no organization at that time.

Mr. HENDERSON. We are not speaking of that time; we are speaking of now.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I wish you would make for the committee a statement of the clerical force, give ing their names and salaries of each, together with the officers and the salaries of each.—A. I shall do so as near as possible.

Mr. COGSWELL. You have not that?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. He says he hasn't it.

The WITNESS. But I can get it, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad if you will submit an itemized statement of the $90,674.97.

Preliminary organisation expenses.

POSTAGE.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
8, 23, '89	2	E. F. Cragin	$200.00	11, 20, '89	210	Cashier	$200.00
8, 23, '89	5	do	150.00	11, 18, '89	227	do	200.00
8, 26, '89	10	do	100.00	11, 19, '89	232	E. E. Hooper	3.25
8, 27, '89	13	do	100.00	11, 20, '89	244	Cashier	200.00
8, 29, '89	15	do	100.00	11, 27, '89	264	do	200.00
9, 3, '89	30	do	200.00	12, 11, '89	294	do	200.00
9, 3, '89	31	do	100.00	12, 14, '89	312	do	200.00
9, 7, '89	36	do	200.00	12, 28, '89	336	do	200.00
9, 11, '89	44	do	200.00	1, 22, '90	367	G. E. Gordon	19.74
9, 16, '89	53	do	200.00	1, 16, '90	375	Cashier	150.00
9, 21, '89	61	do	200.00	3, 13, '90	398	J. B. Carson	1.07
9, 25, '89	83	do	200.00	3, 8, '90	407	Postal Telegraph Co	7.00
10, 1, '89	94	do	200.00	3, 11, '90	408	W. U. Telegraph Co	19.65
10, 7, '89	109	do	200.00	3, 14, '90	418	Subfinance committee	20.00
10, 10, '89	118	do	200.00	3, 18, '90	423	do	40.00
10, 12, '89	129	J. D. Vandercook	200.00	3, 19, '90	425	Cashier	280.00
10, 18, '89	145	J. D. Vandercook, cashier	200.00	3, 22, '90	426	do	16.00
10, 23, '89	149	do	200.00	4, 8, '90	439	W. U. Telegraph Co	209.43
10, 30, '89	174	Cashier	300.00	4, 8, '90	440	Postal Telegraph Co	22.90
11, 2, '89	179	do	200.00			Total	6,089.04
11, 6, '89	192	do	200.00				

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
8, 17, '89	0	E. F. Cragin	Miscellaneous small items	$113.76
9, 3, '89	18	National Typewriter Exchange	Rent of typewriters	10.00
10, 14, '89	76	do	do	16.00
10, 14, '89	120	L. Helwig	Badges	6.00
10, 31, '89	163	E. Baggott	Gas fixtures	5.00
10, 28, '89	166	J. T. Sherman	Office repairs	112.91
11, 11, '89	195	D. K. Hill	Expenses clothing merchants	37.00
11, 29, '89	219	West Advertising Sign Co	Lettering banner	18.50
11, 20, '89	226	Leroy Payne & Co	Carriage hire	28.00
11, 27, '89	231	Harper Bros	Harper's Weekly	42.00
11, 26, '89	236	Marshall, Field & Co	Badges	24.10
11, 27, '89	259	J. C. Hatch	Entertaining committee	67.00
12, 13, '89	297	E. Baggott	Gas fittings	9.50
12, 31, '89	305	Wright's Livery	Carriages, Evart's party	51.50
12, 12, '89	308	Cashier	Entertaining Evart's party	20.00
12, 14, '89	310	Leroy Payne	Carriages	30.00
12, 31, '89	320	National Typewriter Exchange	Rent of typewriters	20.00
12, 28, '89	336	Cashier	Current expenses of office	100.00
12, 31, '89	344	Wyckoff, Seamans & Bro	Rent of typewriters	14.00
1, 4, '90	349	C. S. Hallberg	Carriage hire	15.00
1, 4, '90	354	O. DeWolf	Expenses Gordon reception	212.85
1, 15, '90	362	J. J. Sherman	Repairs to offices	73.95
1, 15, '90	366	F. H. Gardner	Carriage hire	9.00
1, 16, '90	375	Cashier	Office expenses	50.00
3, 28, '90	399	S. H. Vowell	Repairs caligraph	1.00
2, 24, '90	403	Cashier	Office expenses	50.00
3, 28, '90	417	P. O. News Co	Chicago papers	4.24
3, 26, '90	429	W. T. Hughes	Office expenses	25.00
4, 3, '90	432	E. T. Jeffrey	Expressage	5.96
4, 2, '90	433	W. T. Hughes	Office expenses	25.00
4, 6, '90	435	Chicago Directory Co	Services	43.40
4, 9, '90	445	R. Hubbard	Labor in Battery D	10.00
4, 9, '90	446	S. W. Lawrence	do	27.00
4, 9, '90	451	Chicago Gaslight & Coal Co	Gas, two months	4.05
4, 8, '90	462	A. Russell	Rent of armory	20.00
4, 24, '90	464	W. T. Hughes	Office expenses	10.00
4, 28, '90	465	Leroy Payne	Carriage hire	1.50
3, 29, '90	.....	E. T. Jeffrey	One frame	15.00
4, 10, '90	.....	W. C. Ditton	Decorating train	12.48
4, 10, '90	.....	Mandolin Orchestra	Music	48.00
4, 4, '90	184	H. M. Kinsley	Refreshments	160.36
				1,550.26
			Less overpayments returned	.52
			Total	1,549.74

Preliminary organization expenses—Continued.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
4, 12, '90	461	Axel F. Hatch	Expenses securing certificate of organization.	$312.15

NATIONAL COÖPERATION.

9, 16, '89	51	L. H. Montgomery	Expenses of delegates to conference reunion.	$100.00
				75.00
9, 20, '89	58	E. F. Cragin	Expenses, J. T. Dickinson	
9, 25, '89	75	do	Salary Scandinavian clerk	20.00
9, 30, '89	92	do	Expenses of Chas. Wallace	33.00
10, 1, '89	93	do	do	22.00
10, 30, '89	170	B. F. Clayton	Sending circulars	20.00
		Total		270.00

RENT

5, 3, '90	402	Carson, Higgins & Furber	Rent of offices in Adams Express Company's building.	$2,000.00

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
9, 3, '89	20	Bond Bros	$12.50	11, 7, '89	189	Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson	$809.50
9, 4, '89	32	A. B. Dick & Co	4.90	10, 9, '89	199	G. E. Marshall	30.62
9, 3, '89	24	Foster, Rowe & Co	7.80	11, 20, '89	201	Shea, Smith & Co	5.25
9, 4, '89	25	A. N. Kellogg News Co	35.00	11, 19, '89	202	A. B. Dick & Co	14.80
9, 4, '89	26	Shea, Smith & Co	5.25	11, 20, '89	203	Rand, McNally & Co	4.00
9, 3, '89	27	Rand, McNally & Co	6.50	11, 8, '89	204	H. N. Shabad & Co	4.75
9, 3, '89	28	Pettibone, Wells & Co	9.00	11, 20, '89	205	U. S. Printing Co	9.75
9, 9, '89	32	Orange Judd Farm Co	12.00	11, 20, '89	206	J. W. Middleton	26.81
9, 7, '89	33	Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson	242.15	11, 20, '89	207	Knight & Leonard	9.50
9, 10, '89	34	G. E. Cole & Co	53.42	11, 20, '89	208	Wabash Manufacturing Co	63.30
9, 10, '89	35	J. Underwood & Co	14.10				
9, 9, '89	37	Hornstein Bros	127.23	11, 20, '89	209	Globe Lithographing Co	19.90
9, 7, '89	38	Chas. E. Marble	230.44				
9, 10, '89	39	P. F. Pettibone & Co	248.86	11, 20, '89	112	C. F. Manahan	32.33
		Skeen, Stuart Stationery Co		11, 15, '89	215	T. B. Bryan	94.75
9, 20, '89	42		42.97	11, 13, '89	216	Foster, Rowe & Co	165.00
9, 11, '89	46	E. F. Cragin	5.00	11, 26, '89	230	William H. Deitz	12.65
9, 20, '89	50	McBee & Kendig	28.80	11, 26, '89	234	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	154.78
9, 22, '89	57	Foster, Rowe & Co	56.16	11, 26, '89	238	Bradner, Smith & Co	17.75
9, 26, '89	66	J. Underwood & Co	35.75	11, 26, '89	239	Pettibone, Wells & Co	85.05
9, 26, '89	67	Shea, Smith & Co	17.75	11, 26, '89	240	John Morris Co	113.05
9, 26, '89	72	J. M. W. Jones	54.10	11, 21, '89	241	Skeen, Stuart Stationery Co	96.53
9, 26, '89	74	G. L. Bergstrom	28.25				
9, 27, '89	82	A. N. Kellogg News Co	127.13	11, 26, '89	243	S. D. Childs & Co	16.25
10, 5, '89	102	Foster, Rowe & Co	205.55	11, 23, '89	245	Foster, Rowe & Co	269.35
10, 7, '89	105	Poole Bros	16.25	11, 29, '89	255	L. J. Gage	150.00
10, 14, '89	117	S. D. Childs & Co	3.50	11, 29, '89	271	Cameron, Amberg & Co	33.10
10, 14, '89	118	C. E. Narble	118.86	11, 30, '89	272	Bradner, Smith & Co	48.17
10, 14, '89	121	Rand, McNally & Co	15.00	12, 14, '89	288	Foster, Rowe & Co	16.75
10, 14, '89	122	Bradner, Smith & Co	50.30	12, 18, '89	289	Rand, McNally & Co	3.60
10, 14, '89	123	Bond Bros. & Co	37.50	12, 30, '89	290	Daniels & Pitkins	30.50
10, 14, '89	124	Hornstein Bros	43.00	12, 31, '89	291	A. B. Dick & Co	2.95
10, 14, '89	125	Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson	207.85	12, 31, '89	292	Max Stern & Co	6.50
10, 12, '89	128	P. F. Pettibone & Co	156.66	12, 12, '89	293	C. E. Nable	13.28
10, 23, '89	150	Foster, Rowe & Co	155.50	12 13, '89	294	O. E. Schupp & Co	5.95
10, 31, '89	164	H. J. Armstrong	4.75	12, 13, '89	295	William Johnson Printing Co	5.25
10, 31, '89	165	McAbee & Kendig	32.75				
10, 31, '89	167	O. Schupp Co	18.50	12, 31, '89	296	E. P. Elliott	4.90
10, 30, '89	169	Skeen & Stuart	101.54	12, 13, '89	298	John Underwood	9.50
10, 11, '89	183	Max Stern	21.00	12, 13, '89	299	G. E. Marshall & Co	15.47
10, 11, '89	184	Hornstein Bros	28.70	12, 12, '89	301	Skeen, Stuart & Co	27.53
10, 11, '89	185	Daniels & Pitkins	17.00	12, 12, '89	303	Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson	4.50
10, 11, '89	186	J. Underwood & Co	8.50				
10, 11, '89	187	Bond Bros. & Co	6.25	12, 12, '89	304	Franz, Gindele Printing Co	9.75
10, 11, '89	188	S. H. Vowell & Co	5.00				

Preliminary organization expenses—Continued.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING—Continued.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
12, 31, '89	316	E. E. Hooper	$6.70	3, 11, '90	411	Foster, Rowe & Co	$3.25
12, 31, '89	319	John Morris Co	40.10	3, 11, '90	412	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	1.80
12, 31, '89	326	P. F. Pettibone & Co	15.00	3, 11, '90	413	Jno. Morris Co	2.00
12, 31, '89	333	Bond Bros	3.50	3, 10, '90	415	Finance committee	20.00
12, 26, '89	339	J. F. DeVinney	6.00	3, 20, '90	416	Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson	4.75
12, 31, '89	341	Wabash Manufacturing Co	207.65	3, 28, '90	419	S. H. Vowell & Co	1.25
12, 28, '89	343	Chicago Legal News	63.57	4, 5, '90	437	R. R. Donnelly & Co., printing lists of stockholders	1,209.54
1, 16, '90	359	Bradner, Smith & Co	13.51				
1, 15, '90	360	O. E. Schupp & Co	12.25				
1, 15, '90	351	Foster, Rowe & Co	14.84	4, 9, '90	441	Geo. E. Marshall & Co	63.16
1, 15, '90	362	Chas. E. Marble	4.10	4, 10, '90	442	Jno. Morris & Co	128.70
1, 15, '90	364	A. W. Middleton	54.15	4, 9, '90	449	Geo. E. Cole	31.62
1, 15, '90	365	Jno. Underwood	5.75	4, 9, '90	451	J. M. W. Jones	92.50
1, 22, '90	367	G. E. Gordon	.90	4, 9, '90	452	A. B. Dick & Co	4.20
1, 18, '90	376	Cameron, Amberg & Co	43.60	4, 8, '90	453	Cashier	53.22
1, 17, '89	377	Skeen-Stuart Co	20.01	4, 14, '90	459	R. R. Donnelly & Son	2.50
1, 18, '90	379	G. E. Marshall & Co	9.17	4, 12, '90	460	Jno. Morris Co	25.00
2, 5, '90	393	Skeen-Stuart Co	17.10	4, 28, '90	465	R. R. Donnelly & Son	4.90
1, 28, '90	388	C. L. Ricketts	25.00				
3, 19, '90	409	Barnard & Ganthrop	32.50			Total	7,436.12

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
9, 25, '89	64	E. F. Cragin	Expenses P. Hull	$100.00
9, 25, '89	65	do	Expenses H. Haff	38.00
9, 25, '89	81	do	Expenses F. R. Southmayd	50.00
8, 28, '89	84	J. W. Scott	Expenses editorial delegation	199.45
9, 30, '89	90	E. F. Cragin	Expenses F. R. Southmayd	50.00
9, 30, '89	91	do	Expenses J. T. Dickinson	50.00
10, 7, '89	104	do	Expenses P. Hull	100.00
10, 7, '89	106	do	Expenses J. T. Dickinson	100.00
10, 8, '89	108	G. F. Morgan	do	50.00
10, 7, '89	110	F. R. Southmayd	do	50.00
10, 11, '89	111	C. Wallace	Expenses Ark. Auxiliary	45.00
10, 8, '89	112	S. Thatcher	do	60.00
10, 9, '89	115	R. A. D. Willback	do	50.00
10, 12, '89	116	F. R. Southmayd	do	100.00
10, 10, '89	119	B. F. Ely	do	75.00
10, 10, '89	133	A. Adams	do	65.00
10, 14, '89	134	C. Wallace	do	50.00
10, 14, '89	135	Paul Hull	do	50.00
10, 17, '89	140	J. T. Dickinson	do	33.40
10, 16, '89	142	W. B. Cunningham	Excursion to Pittsburg	250.00
10, 16, '89	143	S. Thatcher	Excursion to Savannah, Ga	1,000.00
10, 16, '89	144	A. E. Stevenson	Expenses	200.00
10, 23, '89	151	Chas. Wallace	do	50.00
10, 23, '89	152	J. T. Dickinson	Expenses to West Virginia	50.00
10, 25, '89	154	P. P. Car Co	Use sleeping cars Chicago to Topeka.	385.00
10, 26, '89	156	G. F. Morgan	Expenses to Pennsylvania	305.00
10, 26, '89	158	T. B. Bryan	Expenses to Providence, etc	212.07
11, 1, '89	171	Paul Hull	Expenses	50.00
10, 30, '89	177	Cashier	Expenses F. R. Southmayd	15.00
11, 8, '89	193	P. P. Car Co	Use of sleeper Chicago to Atlanta	200.00
11, 6, '89	194	J. R. Campbell	Expenses to St. Louis	50.00
11, 20, '89	211	Paul Hull	Expenses	50.00
11, 11, '89	217	First National Bank	Expenses J. T. Dickinson	100.00
11, 14, '89	8	G. L. Cross	Expenses to Evergreen, Ala	27.00
11, 13, '89	228	G. M. Haynes	Expenses to So. Illinois	250.00
11, 19, '89	242	C. P. Bryan	Expenses to Springfield	17.00
11, 21, '89	247	Paul Hull	Expenses	50.00
11, 21, '89	248	T. S. Wright	Expenses to Alabama and Louisiana.	254.00
11, 26, '89	252	C. Wallace	Expenses to Montgomery, Ala	66.50
11, 26, '89	253	J. T. Dickinson	Expenses	60.00
11, 25, '89	254	Palmer House	Hotel bill	12.50
11, 30, '89	274	F. B. Gorman	Expenses	32.00
11, 7, '89	279	Drake, Parker & Co	Hotel bill	112.20
12, 5, '89	283	A. Winter	Expenses	75.00
12, 10, '89	285	S. Thatcher	Hotel bill	37.50
12, 9, '89	306	R. G. Evans	Expenses	60.00

Preliminary organization expenses—Continued.

TRAVELING EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
12, 12, '89	311	Mr. Alexander	Ticket to Washington	$17.50
12, 31, '89	314	Drake, Parker & Co	Hotel bill	6.00
12, 17, '89	324	E. F. Cragin	Expenses to Washington	200.00
12, 17, '89	325	L. D. Thoman	do	266.78
12, 21, '89	328	Cashier	do	25.00
12, 28, '89	338	J. T. Dickinson	Expenses at Washington	116.49
1, 6, '90	357	Cashier	Tickets to Washington	95.00
1, 22, '90	367	G. E. Gordon	Expenses	18.66
3, 1, '90	414	Pennsylvania R. R. Co	Six tickets to Washington	150.00
3, 19, '90	420	L. J. Gage	Two tickets to Washington	54.00
1, 26, '90	430	J. T. Dongine	Expenses to Washington	68.30
1, 26, '90	170	L. N. A. and C. R. R	Excursion to New Orleans and return.	305.70
		Total		6,610.05

TELEGRAPH.

10, 12, '89	132	T. P. Waters	Dispatch to Boston Globe	$150.00

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

3, 19, '90	422	Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace	Expenses of Auxiliary, postage, stationery, etc.	$86.91

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

8, 22, '89	1	Western Advertising Sign Co	Signs	$62.00
8, 23, '89	4	F. C. Nind	1 desk	25.00
9, 3, '89	21	P. Casey	Office desks	152.75
9, 3, '89	23	Economy Furniture Co	2 desks	21.50
9, 23, '89	45	G. B. Carpenter & Co	Awning	12.00
9, 26, '89	68	Economy Furniture Co	1 desk	16.50
9, 26, '89	69	Johnson Chair Co	100 chairs	45.83
9, 26, '89	71	S. H. Vowell & Co	Typewriting stand	16.00
11, 20, '89	222	P. Casey	Furniture, Finance Committee	106.00
11, 29, '89	257	The Fair	do	104.95
4, 28, '90	465	Chicago Carpet Co	Rugs	5.00
4, 24, '90	444	J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co	Chairs for Battery D	50.00
			Total	617.53

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
2	E. F. Cragin	$500.00	280	E. F. Cragin	$500.00
14	do	500.00	317	do	500.00
95	do	500.00	348	do	500.00
141	do	500.00	394	do	1,000.00
176	do	500.00		Total	5,500.00
221	do	500.00			

Preliminary organization expenses—Continued.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.
6,16,'90	96	G. R. Davis	Expenses to Washington	$510.68
10,29,'90	173	B. W. Everett	do	100.00
11, 2,'90	182	E. S. Taylor	do	100.00
11,27,'90	200	E. Walker	do	75.78
11,14,'90	220	E. F. Cragin	do	300.00
11,14,'90	229	F. B. Gorman	Services	58.00
11,21,'90	246	E. S. Taylor	Expenses to Washington	454.85
11,29,'90	256	R. G. Evans	do	100.00
11,29,'90	261	L. D. Thoman	do	200.00
11,27,'90	262	E. Walker	do	606.25
11,27,'90	263	W. E. Niblack	do	75.00
11,29,'90	267	Cashier	Expenses Col. Stevenson and party to Washington.	310.00
12, 7,'90	270	A. E. Stevenson	Expenses at Washington	580.00
11,30,'90	273	W. S. Allerton	do	3,000.00
12,28,'90	337	J. T. Dickinson	do	100.00
1, 3,'90	348	Cashier	8 tickets to Washington	180.00
1, 3,'90	351	do	Ticket for J. R. Reeves to Washington.	17.50
1, 4,'90	355	E. L. Cotherell	Map, city of Chicago	500.00
1,15,'90	370	Wright's Livery	Carriage hire	42.50
1,13,'90	373	Chicago National Bank	Washington fund	5,467.35
2, 1,'90	389	do	Expenses at Washington	5,000.00
2, 3,'90	391	D. C. Cregier	do	113.00
2,22,'90	404	do	do	177.00
3,17,'90		do	do	3,000.00
4,14,'90		do	do	5,000.00
3, 1,'90	401	G. R. Davis	do	200.00
4,11,'90	467	do	do	225.00
3, 5,'90		W. J. Onahan		500.00
4,14,'90		T. B. Bryan		197.50
				27,199.73
			Credit by amount returned by S. Thatcher.	10.05
			Total	27,189.68

NATIONAL AGITATION.

9,19,'89	55	T. B. Bryan	Salary Mrs. A. L. Hill.....$72.00 Amount paid Mr. Patterson 500.00	$572.00
10,29,'89	153	F. J. Patterson	Expenses to Cincinnati	15.00
10,26,'89	159	J. B. Craid	86 "Chicago illustrated"	172.00
12,13,'89	300	F. A. Burrell	Clippings	40.00
12,31,'89	323	W. H. Dietz	Copies "World's Exposition, 1892"	12.50
1,22,'90	369	F. A. Burrell	Clippings	40.00
1,28,'90	380	W. H. Dietz	Rubber stamps	15.00
2,11,'90	396	F. A. Burrell	Clippings	40.00
2,10,'90	397	Le De Beck	Expenses to Cincinnati	25.00
3,22,'90	428	Postal Telegraph Company	Telegrams	78.04
			Total	1,009.54

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

11,17,'90	358	E. T. Jeffrey	Expenses	$197.37
3,10,'90	392	O. Chanute	Serving as consulting engineer to Paris.	2,666.66
12, 2,'89	276	E. T. Jeffrey	Expenses	2,000.00
9,24,'89	79	do	Expenses trip to Paris	1,500.00
9,24,'89	80	do	do	3,500.00
			Total	9,864.03

Expenses of two agents sent to Paris to examine the French Exposition.

Preliminary organization expenses—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Date.	Voucher.			
8, 23, '89	8	Drake, Parker & Co	Hotel bill	$30.00
8, 26, '89	9	E. F. Cragin	Expenses for J. T. Dickinson	75.00
8, 26, '89	11	do	Expenses for A. Winter	100.00
8, 26, '89	12	do	Expenses for F. R. Southmayd	75.00
8, 29, '89	16	do	Expenses for Judge Thoman	27.00
9, 3, '89	29	do	Expenses for F. R. Southmayd	50.00
9, 3, '89	40	do	do	75.00
9, 11, '89	43	do	Expenses for A. Winter	100.00
9, 20, '54	54	do	do	200.00
9, 28, '89	89	A. Stevenson	Expenses	200.00
10, 14, '89	137	Postal Telegraph	Telegrams	16.00
10, 16, '89	138	Western Union Telegraph Co	do	22.00
11, 20, '89	223	Western News Co	425 magazines	80.75
11, 20, '89	225	Wright's Livery	Carriage hire	25.00
12, 3, '89	268	G. F. Morgan	Expenses	263.00
3, 21, '90	424	R. W. Hyman	Expense account of Congressmen.	12.00
			Total	1,350.75

SALARIES OF CLERKS.

Vou.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Vou.	To whom paid.	Amount.
5	E. F. Cragin	$171.34	277	Paul Hull	$113.40
6	Trade Circle Advertising Co	8.04	278	W. T. Hughes	80.00
7	do	36.29	281	F. R. Southmayd	150.00
8	E. F. Cragin	184.16	286	Cashier	543.83
17	do	231.34	287	D. H. Lamberson	35.00
19	Trade Circle Advertising Co	11.79	307	J. T. Dickinson	200.00
41	E. F. Cragin	280.84	313	Cashier	525.92
47	Trade Circle Advertising Co	13.47	320	D. H. Lamberson	30.00
48	E. F. Cragin	296.50	321	Trade Circle Advertising Co	6.87
52	do	500.00	329	D. H. Lamberson	30.00
59	Trade Circle Advertising Co	16.25	330	C. H. Hollowell	30.00
60	E. F. Cragin	305.75	332	Cashier	497.75
63	D. H. Lamberson	150.00	340	do	516.92
72	McDonald, Syphew & Co	33.00	342	D. H. Lamberson	30.00
77	Miss Southmayd	150.00	350	Cashier	494.83
78	Estelle Hahn	27.00	352	C. H. Hollowell	30.00
85	Trade Circle Advertising Co	7.43	353	D. H. Lamberson	30.00
87	E. F. Cragin	320.50	368	William B. Sullivan	250.00
96	S. Walton	120.00	372	Cashier	497.25
98	Trade Circle Advertising Co	11.78	374	D. H. Lamberson	60.00
99	E. F. Cragin	332.50	378	Cashier	399.25
101	Helma Nelson	20.00	386	do	414.66
103	Miss Southmayd	50.00	387	D. H. Lamberson	35.00
107	D. H. Lamberson	70.00	388	Cashier	592.75
115	R. A. D. Wilbank	70.00	390	D. H. Lambersou	30.00
126	J. D. Vandercook	359.85	395	Cashier	426.50
127	Manch Polk	7.70	400	do	391.50
131	Trade Circle Advertising Co	25.07	402	do	422.67
140	John T. Dickinson	255.00	405	do	297.50
146	Cashier, Grace St	395.85	406	do	362.02
160	H. L. Lamberson	100.00	410	Rookery Typewriter Bureau	7.75
161	Cashier, Walrath *et al*	614.50	421	Cashier	352.90
162	Trade Circle Advertising Co	11.78	427	do	330.67
171	Paul Hull	78.65	431	do	355.68
178	Cashier, pay roll	571.62	434	do	29.43
180	F. R. Southmayd	114.96	436	do	436.20
181	Trade Circle Advertising Co	47.95	443	Mrs. A. V. Hooker	25.00
198	Cashier, pay roll	530.00	447	Mary E. Miller	26.00
214	Charles Wallace	25.00	448	McKee & Winn	29.65
232	E. E. Hooper	11.00	450	Circle Advertising Co	27.15
233	Cashier	496.20	455	M. D. & E. Hutchinson	41.25
235	Trade Circle Advertising Co	21.39	456	Miss M. Redfield	15.60
237	D. H. Lamberson	50.00	457	W. T. Hughes	115.00
249	Cashier	529.00	458	Cashier	171.10
251	D. H. Lamberson	60.00	463	do	207.02
260	William Brewster	19.95	466	do	168.52
269	Cashier	516.84	434	W. T. Hughes	500.00
270	A. E. Stevenson	1,300.00			
274	F. B. Gorman	40.00		Total	19,987.43
275	D. H. Lamberson	25.00			

Preliminary organization expenses—Continued.

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

Name.	Occupation, etc.	Amount.
V. S. Barnes	Stenographer, Executive Committee, 1 week	$20.00
S. D. Vandercook	C. Clerk, Finance Committee, 1 week	20.00
W. A. S. Graham	Press superintendent, Press, 1 week	40.00
Cora Daniels	Clerk, Finance Committee, 1 week	12.00
A. W. Sawyer	....do	20.00
John Twohey	Office boy, Finance Committee, 1 week	3.50
W. T. Hughes	Cashier, Finance Committee, 1 week	35.00
C. J. Price	Stenographer, Finance Committee, 1 week	15.00
C. O. Howard	Clerk, Finance Committee, 1 week	15.00
Miss Jenks	....do	10.00
J. G. Garraghan	....do	10.00
S. H. King	....do	15.00
Short on pay roll last week		5.00
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee, 6 days	18.00
C. E. Gilbert	....do	15.00
D. J. De Long	....do	35.00
E. N. White	....do	25.00
J. E. Neiswanger	....do	25.00
F. N. Brown	Subfinance committee, 4 days	16.67
Thos. S. Holman	Subfinance committee, 6 days	25.00
W. R. Taylor	Subfinance committee, 17 days	70.83
J. F. Curtis	Subfinance committee, 6 days	20.00
J. S. Egan	Subfinance committee, 12 days	40.00
W. B. Sullivan	Services in soliciting	81.75
Total		592.75

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8, 1890.

W. A. S. Graham	In charge, press, 1 week	$40.00
Vernon S. Barnes	Stenographer, executive, 1 week	20.00
J. D. Vandercook	Chief clerk, executive, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, finance, 1 week	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Cashier, finance, 1 week	35.00
J. G. Garraghan	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
John Twohey	Office boy, finance, 1 week	3.50
C. O. Howard	Clerk, finance, 1 week	15.00
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee	18.00
C. E. Gilbert	....do	15.00
D. J. De Long	....do	35.00
E. N. White	....do	25.00
J. E. Neiswanger	....do	25.00
F. N. Brown	....do	25.00
Thos. S. Holman	....do	25.00
W. R. Taylor	....do	25.00
J. F. Curtis	....do	20.00
J. S. Egan	....do	20.00
D. H. Lamberson	....do	30.00
Total		426.50

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 15, 1890.

W. A. S. Graham	In charge, press, 1 week	$40.00
Vernon S. Barnes	Stenographer, executive, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, executive, 1 week	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Cashier, finance, 1 week	35.00
W. G. Garraghan	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
Jno. Twohey	Office boy, finance, 1 week	3.50
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee	18.00
C. E. Gilbert	....do	15.00
D. J. De Long	....do	35.00
E. N. White	....do	25.00
J. E. Neiswanger	....do	25.00
F. N. Brown	....do	25.00
Thos. S. Holman	....do	25.00
W. R. Taylor	....do	25.00
J. F. Curtis	....do	20.00
J. S. Egan	....do	20.00
D. H. Lamberson	....do	30.00
Total		391.50

Preliminary organization expenses—Continued.

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

Name.	Occupation, etc.	Amount.
W. A. S. Graham	In charge, press, 1 week	$40.00
Vernon S. Barnes	Stenographer, executive, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, executive, 1 week	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Cashier, finance, 1 week	35.00
W. J. Garrighan	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
John Twohey	Office boy, finance, 1 week	4.50
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee	18.00
E. N. White	do	25.00
J. E. Neiswanger	do	25.00
F. N. Brown	do	25.00
T. S. Holman	do	25.00
W. R. Taylor	do	25.00
J. S. Egan	do	20.00
Wm. B. Sullivan	do	88.37
D. H. Lamberson	do	41.80
Total		422.67

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1890.

W. A. S. Graham	Press bureau, 1 week	$40.00
V. S. Barnes	Stenographer, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, 1 week	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Treasurer, 1 week	35.00
G. J. Garrighan	Clerk, 1 week	10.00
Jno. Twohey	Office boy, 1 week	4.50
J. D. Vandercook	Balance account	5.00
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee	18.00
E. N. White	do	25.00
J. E. Neiswanger	do	25.00
F. N. Brown	do	25.00
Thos. S. Holman	do	25.00
W. R. Taylor	do	25.00
J. S. Egan	do	20.00
Total		297.50

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1890.

W. A. S. Graham	Press bureau, press, 1 week	$40.00
Veron S. Barnes	Stenographer, executive, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, executive, 1 week	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Cashier, finance, 1 week	35.00
G. J. Garrighan	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
John Twohey	Office boy, finance, 1 week	4.50
Sarah A. Jenks	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
Nettie Jenks	do	10.00
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee	18.00
E. N. White	do	25.00
J. E. Neiswanger	do	25.00
F. N. Brown	do	25.00
Thomas S. Holman	do	25.00
W. R. Taylor	do	25.00
J. S. Egan	do	20.00
Miss Kittie O'Hara	Subfinance committee, 3 days	3.00
D. H. Lamberson	Subfinance committee	37.90
William B. Sullivan	do	8.62
Total		362.02

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1890.

W. A. S. Graham	Press bureau, press, 1 week	$40.00
Vernon S. Barnes	Stenographer, executive, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, executive, 1 week	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Cashier, finance, 1 week	35.00
G. J. Garrighan	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
John Twohey	Office boy, finance, 1 week	4.50
Sarah A. Jenks	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
Charles F. Walsh	Clerk, finance, 4 days	10.00
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee	23.00
E. N. White	do	30.00
J. E. Neiswanger	do	25.00
Thomas S. Holman	do	25.00

Preliminary organization expenses—Continued.

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1890—Continued.

Name.	Occupation, etc.	Amount.
W. R. Taylor	Subfinance committee	$25.00
J. S. Egan	do	20.00
Kitty O'Hara	do	8.00
D. H. Lamberson	do	22.40
E. Stein	do	20.00
R. G. Hall	do	5.00
Total		252.90

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1890.

W. A. S. Graham	Press bureau, press, 1 week	$40.00
Vernon S. Barnes	Stenographer, executive, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, executive, 1 week	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Cashier, finance, 1 week	35.00
G. J. Garrighan	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
Jno. Twohey	Office boy, finance, 1 week	4.50
Sarah A. Jenks	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
Hattie Jenks	Clerk, finance, 2½ days	4.17
Chas. F. Walsh	Clerk, finance, 1 week	15.00
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee	18.00
E. N. White	do	25.00
J. E. Neiswanger	do	25.00
Thos. S. Holman	do	25.00
W. R. Taylor	do	25.00
J. S. Egan	do	10.00
E. Stein	do	20.00
Kitty O'Hara	do	8.00
D. H. Lamberson	do	16.00
Total		330.67

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1890.

W. A. S. Graham	Press bureau, press, 1 week	$40.00
Vernon S. Barnes	Stenographer, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, 1 week	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Cashier, 1 week	35.00
G. J. Garrighan	Clerk, 1 week	10.00
Sarah Jenks	do	10.00
Do	Clerk, extra, 16 hours	3.34
Chas. F. Walsh	Clerk, 1 week	15.00
Do	Clerk, extra, 30 hours	7.50
Jno. Twohey	Office boy	4.50
R. G. Hall	Clerk, 7 days	17.50
Hattie Jenks	Clerk, 6 days	10.00
Nellie Collins	Clerk (at $7 per week), 2 days	1.35
Edward Hinch	Clerk, 1 week	18.00
W. B. Kohlman	Clerk, 3 days	6.00
M. D. Brown	Clerk, 3½ days	7.50
C. H. Wise	Clerk, 3½ days	6.50
Thos. Kidd	Clerk, 1 day	1.50
Thos. Brennan	Clerk, 4 days	10.00
Thos. Walsh	Clerk, 1 day	2.00
F. C. Taylor	Clerk, 4 days	10.00
W. S. Dewar	Clerk, 2 days	4.00
W. S. Healy	do	4.00
Wm. T. Todd	do	4.00
E. N. White	Clerk, 1 day	3.00
J. W. Henderson	Clerk, 2 days	6.00
Chas. P. Davis	Clerk, 1 day	2.00
H. W. Schmidt	do	2.00
Henry F. Moore	do	2.00
J. D. Earle	Clerk, 2 days	5.00
Jno. H. Burke	Clerk, 1 day	2.00
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee	18.00
E. N. White	do	8.32
J. E. Neiswanger	do	8.33
T. S. Holman	do	8.33
W. R. Taylor	do	8.32
E. Stein	do	6.67
Kitty O'Hara	do	8.00
Total		355.68

Preliminary organization expenses—Continued.

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 5, 1890.

Name.	Occupation, etc.	Amount.
W. A. S. Graham	Press, 1 week	$40.00
V. S. Barnes	Executive, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	....do	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Finance, 1 week	35.00
G. J. Garrighan	....do	10.00
Chas. F. Walsh	Finance, 7 days	17.50
Do	Finance, xtra, 40 hours	10.00
Edward Hinds	Finance, 7 days	21.00
Jno. Twohey	Finance, 1 week	4.50
Do	Finance, extra time	1.50
Henry Jacobson	Finance, 1 week	3.50
Sarah Jenks	Finance, 7 days	11.67
R. G. Hall	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 68 hours	17.00
J. D. Earle	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 36 hours	9.00
W. B. Kohlman	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 53 hours	13.25
Jno. A. Boston	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 21 hours	5.25
M. D. Brown	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 40½ hours.	10.13
R. E. Jones	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 40 hours	10.00
Jno. H. Burke	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 45 hours	11.25
Chas. Reiner	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 10 hours	2.50
Mr. Sauri	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 35 hours	8.75
J. W. Stone	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 44 hours	11.00
W. S. Dewar	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 54 hours	13.50
W. S. Healy	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 72½ hours.	18.13
J. W. Henderson	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 20 hours	5.00
Thos. Brennan	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 26 hours	6.50
C. P. Davis	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 33 hours	8.25
H. F. Moore	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 31 hours	7.75
W. J. Haitch	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 5 hours	1.25
H. W. Schmidt	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 42 hours	10.50
Mr. Gladuri	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 30 hours	9.00
F. E. Jackson	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 2 days	5.00
R. C. Smith	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 42 hours	10.50
Nellie Collins	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 4½ days	5.25
Hattie Jenks	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 5½ days	8.32
Chas. Wise	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 2 hours	.50
E. N. White	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 14 hours	4.20
W. J. Haitch	Verifying proxies for stockholders' meeting, 15 hours	3.75
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee	18.00
Kitty O'Hara	....do	8.00
Total		436.20

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 12, 1890.

W. A. S. Graham	Press Bureau, press, 1 week	$40.00
Vernon S. Barnes	Stenographer, executive, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, executive, 1 week	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Cashier, finance, 1 week	35.00
G. J. Garrighan	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
Jho. Twohey	Office boy, finance, 1 week	4.50
Hattie Jenks	Balance due for last week	.85
W. B. Kohlman	....do	1.00
S. A. Crawford	Subfinance committee	18.00
Kitty O'Hara	....do	8.00
W. B. Sullivan		3.75
S. A. Crawford	Night and extra work	10.00
Total		171.10

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1890.

W. A. S. Graham	Press Bureau, Press, 1 week	$40.00
V. S. Barnes	Stenographer, executive, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, executive, 1 week	20.00
W. T. Hughes	Cashier, finance, 1 week	35.00
G. J. Garrighan	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
Jno. Twohey	Office boy, finance, 1 week	4.50
A. W. Sawyer	Extra work for stockholder's meeting	10.00
S. A. Crawford	....do	10.00
Do	Clerk, finance, 1 week	18.00

Preliminary organization expenses—Continued.

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1890—Continued.

Name.	Occupation, etc.	Amount.
Hattie A. Jenks	Clerk, finance, 5 days	$6.67
Sarah A. Jenks	do	6.67
W. D. Heer	do	6.67
E. J. Rogerson	do	6.67
Nellie Collins	do	5.84
Kitty O'Hara	Clerk, finance, 6 days	8.00
Total		206.02

PAY ROLL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1890.

W. A. S. Graham	Press Bureau, Press, 1 week	$40.00
Vernon S. Barnes	Stenographer, executive, 1 week	20.00
A. W. Sawyer	Clerk, executive, 1 week	20.00
S. A. Crawford	Clerk, finance, 1 week	18.00
W. T. Hoghes	Cashier, finance, 1 week	35.00
G. J. Garrighan	Clerk, finance, 1 week	10.00
Jno. Twohey	Office boy, finance, 1 week	4.50
Sarah A. Jenks	Clerk, finance, 2 days	2.67
Hattie A. Jenks	do	2.67
W. D. Heer	Clerk, finance, ½ day	.67
E. J. Rogerson	do	.67
Kitty O'Hara	Clerk, finance, 1 week	8.00
Nellie Collins	Clerk, finance, 2 days	2.34
E. N. White	Clerk, finance, 1 day	3.00
Total		167.52

MAY 13, 1892.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations appointed to conduct the inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and the expenditures therefor this day met, Hon. A. M. Dockery in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. I herewith submit for the record a copy of a telegram just received from the acting Supervising Architect of the Treasury; also a letter of Hon. George R. Davis, director-general, and accompanying papers of this date:

[Government telegraph lines connecting the House with all the Executive Departments and the Government Printing Office, for Government business only.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 13, 1892.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY:

Area main floor Government Building World's Columbian Exposition, 149,328 square feet; gallery, 31,923 square feet; total area, 181,251 square feet.

JAMES P. LOW,
Acting Supervising Architect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 13, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of the 29th of April, 1892, requesting a statement of the estimate of expenditures that will be made on account of the World's Columbian Exposition up to the day of opening the same, May 1, 1893, I have the honor to submit herewith estimates of the expenses as follows:

Deficit for National Commission for current fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, as per estimate of Board of Reference and Control	$25,457.07
Estimate for National Commission to May 1, 1893, as per estimate of Board of Reference and Control, less office expenses for two months	200,000.00
Estimate required by the Committee on Awards to May 1, 1893, as per estimate of Board of Control, $700,000, of which there will be required to May 1, 1893	50,000.00
Estimate for Board of Lady Managers to May 1, 1893	125,000.00

Estimate for administration and exhibit departments, from department A to department P, inclusive, to May 1, 1893	$1,009,901.75
Estimate of expenses of officers and committees of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition (corporation), to May 1, 1893	508,131.87
Estimate of the construction department to May 1, 1893	10,185,702.84
Estimate of extras unenumerated, as per estimate of the corporation.	750,000.00
Amount already expended to April 1, 1892	4,497,649.83
Total	17,351,843.36

There is submitted herewith estimate in detail of the departments A to P, inclusive.

I also submit herewith estimate of the officers of the Board of Directors, and of the construction department, which have been prepared by the officers of the corporation, engineers, etc., and which have been revised and examined by said officers, and there are no data within my reach which would justify me in making any material modification of them.

President Baker, of the Board of Directors, and Messrs. Gage, Higenbotham, and Walker have certified to them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Director-General.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Statement of the estimated expenses of the departments to April 30, 1893.

	Expenses.			Total.
	General.	Watchmen.	Special.	
Department A	$24,740.00	$18,925.00	.....	$53,665.00
B	58,090.00	.....	.....	58,090.00
C	12,825.00	.....	.....	12,825.00
D	12,465.70	8,535.60	.....	21,002.30
E	31,311.66	.....	*$5,000.00	36,311.66
F	45,095.28	10,950.00	.....	56,045.28
G	70,560.00	3,150.00	.....	73,710.00
H	38,858.00	40,150.00	.....	77,008.00
I	41,624.96	.....	.....	41,624.96
K	153,656.66	14,680.00	†15,000.00	183,336.66
L	68,166.66	.....	.....	68,166.66
M	31,836.67	.....	‡80,000.00	111,836.67
N	16,100.00	2,475.00	.....	18,575.00
O	148,407.90	.....	.....	148,407.90
P	49,296.66	.....	.....	49,296.66
Total	855,474.48	98,886.60	100,000.00	1,009,901.75

*Cabinets, etc. †Decoration of United States section. ‡Field work and cases.

Statement of estimated expenditures required to be made from April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

1. Executive Department	$29,697.33	
2. Treasurer's Department	39,308.24	
3. Secretary's Department	19,493.87	
4. Auditor's Department	22,637.88	
5. Grounds and Buildings Committee	5,354.46	
6. Ways and Means Committee	76,951.17	
7. Press and Printing Committee	3,562.24	
8. Traffic Department	13,137.81	
9. Legal Department	14,281.25	
10. World's Congress Auxiliary	26,518.67	
11. Ceremonies Committee	232,398.34	
12. Medical and Surgical Department	24,790.61	
		$508,121.87
13. Construction Department		10,185,702.84
Extras unenumerated		750,000.00
Amount already expended to April 1, 1892		4,497,649.85
Total		15,941,484.56

Estimated expenditures of Construction Department, April 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.

Gallery of Fine Arts	$553,556.64
Agricultural Building	445,523.86
Dairy Building	18,367.50
Forestry Building	38,472.66
Sawmill and refuse burner	35,000.00
Machinery Hall	886,478.53
Boiler house	30,000.00
Tool houses	30,000.00
Pumping station	20,364.85
Oil and coal house	15,000.00
Administration Building	372,190.94
Passage between Agricultural Building and Machinery Hall	100,000.00
Obelisk	12,000.00
Mines and Mining Building	61,676.29
Electricity Building	231,107.21
Reproduction of La Rabida	50,000.00
Incidental buildings	100,000.00
Horticultural Building	126,592.06
Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building	1,223,243.06
Stock sheds	210,000.00
Transportation building	185,817.92
Great stock ring	125,000.00
Fisheries Building	116,058.31
Woman's Building	46,839.42
Music Hall, Peristyle, and Casino	210,000.00
Coloring and decorating	590,303.18
Press building	50,000.00
Fittings for restaurant	100,000.00
Entrances around park	50,000.00
Music stand	10,000.00
Temporary construction building, stable, etc	39,211.09
Extra police station in park	25,000.00
City police station	60,000.00
Outside water-closets	11,298.36
Grading, dredging, and filling	97,837.08
Piers and bridges	116,018.81
Terraces, steps, and balustrade	100,000.00
Walks and drives	40,000.00
Statuary and grand fountain	296,890.06
Seats in park	10,000.00

Art institute, down town	$200,000.00
Improvement on Lake Front	50,000.00
Viaduct, down town	40.000.00
Fences	4,917.69
Police protection	143,430.63
Derricks and cranes	35.000.00
Landscape Department:	
Salaries, drafting, and traveling expenses	17,653.33
Labor and teams	156,736.98
General expenses	2,421.34
Nursery stock	8,240.57
Tools and material	528.73
Propagating houses	5,347.46
Water and Sewerage Department:	
Sewers	271,769.57
Water supply	364,230.03
Fire protection	63,543.99
Electrical Department:	
Arc incandescent lights and power	227,832.60
Subways and ducts	95,260.57
Electric fountains	75,000.00
Lamp-posts and fixtures	100,000.00
Railroad Department:	
Freight sheds	2,056.00
Custom-house	25,000.00
Railway tracks, turn-tables, etc	172,058.28
Right of way and rental	88,636.10
Viaduct	60,000.00
Operating	17,006.15
Terminal station and platform	178,756.60
Mechanical Department:	
Boilers	115,000.00
Piping	267,000,00
Fuel	21,000.00
Foundations	75,000.00
Shafting and belting	113,880.00
Labor and tools	15,349.78
General expenses	40,722.44
Current expenses, including—	
Draftsmen's wages and material, boardof architects, superintending construction, and maps and plans	292,476.17
Total	10,185,702.84

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Chicago, April 9, 1892.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request, when under examination yesterday, that I submit an itemized statement of the reductions in the estimate of the construction department, which I believed could be made without manifest injury to the Exposition, I have the honor to enumerate them as follows:

Intramural railroad	$600,000
Electrical department	200,000
Coloring and decorating	191,000
Landscape department	99,000
Improvement on Lake Front Park	50,000
Sawmill, tool house, and oil and coal house	45,000
Passageway between agricultural and machinery hall	50,000
Incidental buildings	50,000
Stock sheds	100,000
Stock ring	25,000
Press building	50,000
Fittings for restaurants	100,000
Grand fountain	53,000
Water supply	40,000

Terraces, steps, etc	$25,000
Piers and bridges	23,000
Custom-house	15,000
Railway tracks and turn tables	75,000
Terminal stations and platforms	78,000
Machinery department and current expenses	300,000
Art building and annex	26,000
Agricultural annex	37,000
Entrances around park, police barracks, derricks and cranes and minor changes	40,000
	2,272,000

This reduction in the estimates can, in my opinion, be made without injury to the Fair, and, with this reduction, it leaves the amount expended and to be expended in excess of the estimate of Mr. Jeffery, the former chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

Respectfully,

GEO. R. DAVIS,
Director-General.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY.
Chairman Special Committee, Chicago, Ill.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1892.

SIR: Referring to Department telegram of this date, I have to make the following statement in regard to the floor area of the Government building for the World's Columbian Exposition:

	Square feet.
Total area of first floor	149,328
Space occupied by dome and not available for exhibits	11,310
First floor area avilable for exhibits	138,018
Two galleries, one at each end of building	17,551
Two galleries leading from entrances to doors	14,372
Total gallery area	31,923
One gallery leading from entrance to dome used for offices	7,186
Total gallery area available for exhibits	24,737
Total space available for exhibits, both first floor and galleries	162,755

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES P. LOW,
Acting Supervising Architect.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF D. H. BURNHAM, CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
1143 The Rookery, Chicago, May 13, 1892.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your telegram of to-day, and also that of Lyman J. Gage, I wired you this afternoon that in the the buildings erected at the Centennial, in 1876, there were 3,052,684 square feet of area covered in comparison to that of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, which will be 6,487,390 square feet.

Relative to dormitories and restaurants, item page 72 of report of President William T. Baker, it has been determined that ten independent stations for police and fire purposes shall be erected; some of these will be large and all will require extensive dormitory and restaurant accommodations. In addition we must have dor-

mitories and restaurants for a selected force of care-takers and janitors. The $150,000 estimated in the budget for this purpose will be required.

The item, page 72, "Railway department, $240,000," was intended to show full operation during installation and also during the six months of the Fair. It is necessary that the two railway entrances and large yards be provided. The monthly estimate of this expense is as follows:

Chief of transportation	$1,000.00
Engineers	250.00
Office forces	1,000.00
Two yardmasters	300.00
Two yardmasters' office force	200.00
Switchmen	1,000.00
Locomotives, cars, and crews employed by us	3,500.00
Depot masters	600.00
Depot forces	600.00
Trackmen and maintenance	3,500.00
Gatemen and attendants	10,000.00
Interlocking	600.00
Total	22,550.00
For twelve months	270,600.00

While it will not be safe to estimate for less than a period of twelve months at the foregoing rate, it is thought that the expenditure for the first few months will be slightly decreased, thus enabling us to bring the entire outlay within the amount estimated—$240,000.

The item of current expenses, on page 72 of the President's report, covers the requirements, not only during the Fair, but for the period of six months thereafter, providing for the disposition of goods and removal of buildings, etc. The necessary expenses after May 1, 1893, the opening day, will therefore be as follows:

Chief of construction, twelve months	$12,000.00
General superintendent, twelve months	3,600.00
Designer in chief, six months	2,400.00
Assistant chief, twelve months	3,000.00
Secretary, twelve months	2,500.00
Assistants to general superintendent, two, $1,500 and $1,700 respectively	3,300.00
Guide, six months	300.00
Janitors for buildings and janitor service outside of guard work, 400 men, at $60 per month	144,000.00
Janitors for office of grounds and buildings, one year	3,600.00
Gang for miscellaneous service, carpenters, steam fitters, plumbers, etc	3,600.00
Accountants and bookkeepers, twelve months	8,000.00
Purchasing agency and storehouse	4,500.00
Supplies and repairs for office of grounds and buildings and administration building	3,000.00
Engineers and inspectors of construction	3,000.00
Stationery, postage, etc	1,500.00
Restaurant bills, headquarters	3,600.00
Teaming, delivering, etc	1,200.00
Heating, engineers, etc	2,400.00

Respectfully submitted.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc., House of Representatives.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Chicago, May 6, 1892.

To the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to present herewith the usual monthly statement of the receipts and disbursements of the various departments of your company from the date of its organization to April 30, 1892, as per the books kept in this office.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts from all sources have been as follows:

Capital stock:			
2 per cent on 28,994 shares		$5,798.80	
20 per cent on 14,221 shares		28,442.00	
40 per cent on 9,449 shares		37,796.00	
60 per cent on 179,485 shares		1,076,910.00	
80 per cent on 227,881 shares		1,823,048.00	
100 per cent on 113,879 shares		1,138,790.00	
Installments in suspense		642.40	
			$4,111,427.20
City of Chicago:			
Account of appropriation			4,000,000.00
Interest—			
Interest on deposits			37,795.08
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Forfeits on contracts		$300.00	
Columbian commissary		269.05	
Gate receipts		5,507.25	
Phillipson's Miniature		911.36	
Material sold		1,889.82	
Electric power charged to contractors		1,779.19	
Operating railway:			
Total receipts	$8,256.00		
Expenses	7,148.06		
		1,107.94	
			11,764.61

LIABILITIES.

To Chicago city banks (letters of credit):			
Union National Bank	$7,870.87		
First National Bank	971.10		
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company	1,990.44		
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	5,896.23		
Chicago National Bank	943.33		
		$17,671.97	
Accounts payable	2,510.46		
Unclaimed wages	547.90		
J. W. Skiles (deposit in escrow)	2,500.00		
J. S. Morris (deposit in escrow)	2,500.00		
		8,058.36	
			25,730.33
Total receipts			$8,186,717.22

DISBURSEMENTS.

General expenses:	
Accident insurance	$6,234.20
Advertising	39,063.08
Archæological and ethnological examinations	30,102.21
Attendants and laborers	16,905.33
Badges	837.85
Carriage hire	792.20
Commissions	112,923.05
Electric lights and appliances	14,246.90
Foreign agents	107,225.45
Foreign agitation	20,055.45
Freight and express	2,380.72
Freight on exhibits	489.77
Gas	240.85
Ice	267.54

General expenses—Continued.		
Incidental expenses	$1,937.88	
Insurance	5,438.79	
Interest and exchange	1,294.90	
Laundry work	474.84	
Legal expenses	12,969.97	
London agency	7,820.76	
National agitation	3,315.70	
Newspapers	5,596.73	
New York agency	13,049.31	
Postage	24,366.29	
Premiums on employes' bonds	405.00	
Publications	8,827.11	
Rent of offices	37,382.38	
Repairs and fittings for offices and buildings	1,677.85	
Reproduction of the Convent of La Rabida, Palos, Spain	55.40	
Salaries of clerks	124,853.90	
Salaries of officers	158,076.93	
Special legislation	2,299.90	
Stationery and printing	27,055.94	
Subsistence allowance	1,149.75	
Teaming	1,363.65	
Telegraph	1,530.90	
Telephones	3,391.10	
Traveling expenses	11,665.08	
Typewriter repairs and supplies	217.41	
		$807,982.07
Preliminary organization expenses		90,674.97

The increase in general expenses during the month of April was $88,150.75.

Construction expenditures:	
Administration Building	$181,505.21
Agricultural Building	322,585.84
Architects' fees	25,315.28
Art Building	138,038.36
Board of architects	101,841.23
Building implements and tools	35.90
Claims and damages	500.00
Coloring and decorating	10,753.65
Dairy building	17,895.00
Draftsmen's materials	6,082.27
Draftsmen's wages	89,552.67
Dredging, filling, and excavating	391,458.00
Electrical engineering	19,969.64
Electricity Building	220,957.94
Electric plant	41,909.72
Engineering expenses	37,477.39
Engineering implements and tools	4,253.73
Fencing	8,746.82
Fire plant	1,940.61
Fire protection	20,560.45
Fisheries Building	112,951.33
Floating property	1,666.07
Floricultural gardening	1,123.65
Furniture for buildings	995.83
Forestry Building	51,527.34
Fountains	23,175.00
Garden implements and tools	1,663.96
Grading and surveying	23,386.48
Horses, wagons, and other vehicles	8,695.50
Heating offices and buildings	1,694.75
Horticultural implements and tools	199.37
Horticultural gardening	.50
Horticultural Building	221,047.89
Intramural water transportation	497.89
Landscape architecture	14,426.05

Construction expenditures—Continued.			
Landscape gardening		$127,576.28	
Machinery Building		229,789.85	
Manufacturers' Building		587,889.74	
Maps and plans		15,886.99	
Mechanical engineering		10,674.18	
Mechanical implements and tools		455.99	
Medical and surgical attendance		4,373.44	
Miscellaneous labor		794.25	
Mines and Mining Building		215,157.09	
Piers and bridges		184,062.33	
Plaster modeling, implements and tools		272.16	
Photographical labor and materials		3,794.42	
Police protection		67,206.59	
Pumping station		6,424.10	
Propagating houses		8,692.95	
Personal injuries		249.36	
Railway tracks		101,795.97	
Right of way		47,592.00	
Rent of grounds		6,724.14	
Sculpture modeling		9,374.26	
Sewerage cleansing works		1,751.00	
Stable expenses		5,113.58	
Statues		4,634.94	
Superintending construction		78,111.49	
Surveying and examining sites		2,262.02	
Terminal tracks		823.80	
Temporary buildings:			
Construction office	$10,061.94		
Stable	2,217.44		
Hospital	1,073.01		
Fire-engine houses	5,104.04		
Railroad tool houses	553.63		
Police barracks	6,154.32		
Power house	8,781.05		
Staff houses	6,043.73		
Watchhouses	1,440.40		
Freight sheds	18,609.48		
Privies	3,703.06		
Miscellaneous	888.95		
		64,631.05	
Temporary sidewalks		78.00	
Transportation Building		205,240.85	
Water and sewerage		188,226.71	
Water supply		2,313.33	
Women's Building		92,822.00	
			$4,379,226.18
			$5,277,883.22
Balance			2,908,834.00

The increase in construction expenditures during the month of April was $692,082.62.

Expenditures for the month, both on account of construction work and administration (or general) expenses, $780,233.37.

Total expenditures to date, both general and on construction account, have been $5,277,883.22; for which 7,730 vouchers, duly approved, have been issued.

ASSETS.

Composed of the following, viz:	
Cash in Chicago banks, as per detailed statement	$2,611,705.86
World's Columbian Commission, their proportion of expenses	5,029.41
Illinois State Women's Board	186.22
D. H. Burnham, petty cash	2,500.00
F. E. Bugbee, cashier	800.00
P. W. Putnam, cash advanced	4,677.96
F. Boas, cash advanced	4,302.26
R. M. Bartleman, cash advanced	250.00

Composed of the following, viz.—Continued.	
E. H. Thompson (Yucatan)	$1,723.15
George A. Dorsey (British Columbia)	339.34
M. P. Handy, cash advanced	500.00
Letters of credit in hands of foreign agents	22,893.38
Real estate	10,239.17
Furniture and fixtures	30,344.68
Postage stamps in treasury	2,539.59
W. E. Curtis, cash advanced	243.89
City of Chicago, cash advanced to Board of Public Works	160,302.09
Stationer—stock on hand	301.46
Insurance, in suspense, mostly due from contractors	45,869.19
Storehouse stock on hand	3,970.48
Accounts receivable	115.87
	2,908,834.00

The cash on hand April 30, 1892, was deposited in the following banks:

STATIONARY ACCOUNTS.

Merchants' Loan and Trust Company	$360,000.00	
Corn Exchange Bank	180,000.00	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	204,000.00	
Merchants' National Bank	240,000.00	
Commercial National Bank	204,000.00	
National Bank of Illinois	240,000.00	
Northern Trust Company	120,000.00	
American Trust and Savings Bank	120,000.00	
Continental National Bank	180,000.00	
Chicago National Bank	120,000.00	
American Exchange National Bank	120,000.00	
Union National Bank	240,000.00	
Columbia National Bank	120,000.00	
Chemical National Bank	120,000.00	
		$2,532,000.00

ACTIVE ACCOUNTS.

National Bank of America (including deposit May 2)	43,747.10	
Metropolitan National Bank	35,316.36	
		79,063.46
Balance in general fund		2,611,063.46
Balance in temporary account on deposit in Chicago National Bank		642.40
Total available cash, April 30, 1892		2,611,705.86

The total expenditures to April 30, 1892, both general and construction, were as follows:

DISTRIBUTED BY DEPARTMENTS.

Executive	$52,709.01
Treasurer	51,309.98
Secretary	39,255.11
Auditor	21,372.62
Construction	4,429,237.41
Grounds and Buildings	11,313.88
Ways and Means	122,811.79
Press and Printing	6,894.86
Traffic	11,772.41
Installation	9,685.25
Legal	11,486.25
Publicity and Promotion	107,983.88
Foreign Affairs	145,048.03
Electricity	11,112.32
National and State Exhibits	2,593.26

Ethnology	$30,169.35
Fish and Fisheries	7,011.78
Mines and Mining	8,380.55
Ceremonies	4,627.84
Fine Arts	13,940.46
Agriculture	10,169.48
World's Congress Auxiliary	11,202.27
Live Stock	1,448.06
Forestry	2,033.41
Horticulture	7,436.89
Manufactures	6,580.23
Transportation Exhibits	8,308.23
Liberal Arts	5,786.34
Music	4,981.83
Machinery	5,823.17
New York Agency	13,049.31
Insurance auxiliary	11,672.99
	5,187,208.25
Preliminary organization expenses, as heretofore stated	90,674.97
Total expenditures (as shown on page —)	5,277,883.22

The total amount expended by the foreign agents up to the 30th of April, 1892, was divided as follows:

Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay	$15,151.92
Africa	6,561.67
Australia	4,391.58
Brazil	7,711.88
Central America	7,631.98
Chile	5,660.75
China	7,210.40
Colombia	2,847.97
East Indies	3,587.11
England	7,920.76
France	485.14
Japan	9,695.20
Mexico	9,567.92
Peru and Bolivia	5,736.58
The Orient	8,290.42
Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbadoes, and Guiana colonies	4,023.89
West Indies	5,528.15
	112,003.32

Increase in this account during April was $4,886.88.

Comparative statement of force employed and compensation paid.

Departments.	March.		April.	
	No.	Compensation.	No.	Compensation.
Executive.				
President	3	$2,500.00	2	$1,266.66
Treasurer	21	1,969.66	22	1,910.55
Secretary	8	1,241.49	10	714.48
Legal	6	890.61	6	512.66
Auditor	9	1,045.37	9	1,010.51
Auxiliary	4	636.66	6	769.41
Ceremonies	2	275.00	3	351.50
Medical and Surgical	7	335.00	7	340.00
Traffic	3	591.66	3	591.66
Grounds and Buildings	4	355.00	4	357.50
Ways and Means	1	150.00	1	150.00
Janitor	11	543.50	12	542.00
Director-General.				
General secretary	1	166.67	1	166.67
Agriculture	5	702.50	5	684.50
Electrical	3	541.39	3	449.99
Ethnology	7	565.00	10	685.00
Fine Arts	3	766.66	4	1,016.66
Fish and Fisheries	3	450.00	3	450.00
Floriculture	2	325.00	2	287.50
Foreign Affairs	10	2,367.03	10	2,037.19
Forestry	2	135.00	2	131.40
Horticulture	2	393.33	3	480.83
Installation	3	375.00	3	375.00
Latin American	14	3,231.00	14	3,133.00
Liberal Arts	6	1,749.98	6	1,791.64
Live Stock	2	56.66	2	51.26
Machinery	4	724.16	4	724.16
Manufactures	4	708.32	4	708.32
Mines and Mining	4	676.66	4	676.66
New York Agency	3	368.33	3	368.33
Press and Printing	4	344.33	4	344.33
Publicity and Promotion	23	2,390.77	25	2,520.43
Transportation exhibits	4	666.66	4	666.66
Construction.				
Bookkeepers	7	709.00	8	759.00
Building superintendents	12	2,434.10	11	2,243.75
Chiefs and assistants	3	1,650.00	3	1,650.00
Clerks and messengers	20	1,301.30	18	1,353.39
Coloring and decorating	7	922.90	7	902.00
Draftsmen	44	4,603.29	45	4,894.02
Electric lights and appliances	15	934.97	18	1,066.15
Electrical engineering	27	2,808.15	22	2,349.05
Engineering expenses	12	1,878.15	11	1,749.65
Fire protection	6	441.43	7	500.75
Floricultural gardening			15	900.80
Grading and surveying	22	2,044.10	35	2,774.10
Jackson Park office	22	1,744.75	21	1,810.30
Landscape gardening	136	9,185.19	197	11,841.60
Mechanical engineering	14	1,546.35	15	1,603.60
Operating railway	11	940.90	17	1,138.25
Photographical labor and material	2	200.00	2	205.25
Piers and bridges	1	131.65	14	1,289.14
Police protection	154	9,582.05	171	10,403.65
Railway tracks	33	2,085.85	51	2,813.15
Sculpture modeling	11	1,840.40	39	5,430.20
Stable expenses	3	168.10	7	215.00
Temporary buildings	29	2,249.03	42	2,659.72
Water and sewerage	30	2,197.97	43	2,850.42
Water supply	2	60.00	2	139.60
Total	1,810	79,898.03	1,024	89,759.00

Obligations on contracts to May 1, 1892.

Contracts let.	Amount of contract.	Paid to April 30.	Balance payable.
Mines and Mining Building	$256,687.61	$213,637.12	$43,050.49
Electricity Building	424,501.61	223,452.88	201,048.73
Galleries of Fine Arts	466,976.00	137,565.75	329,410.25
Art Building, Lake Front	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00
Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts Building	1,562,391.80	585,688.99	976,702.81
Transportation Building	288,478.53	204,845.67	83,632.86
Machinery Hall	1,103,385.00	228,121.86	875,263.14
Administration Building	402,795.96	179,809.53	222,986.43
Agricultural Building	673,914.32	321,031.78	352,882.54
Forestry Building	72,892.00	51,357.94	21,534.06
Women's Building	130,232.60	92,720.42	37,512.18
Horticultural Building	281,844.73	220,243.77	61,600.96
Fisheries Building	182,640.40	112,300.67	70,339.73
Freight sheds	19,660.00	18,609.48	1,050.52
Propagating house	1,946.00	.....	1,946.00
Steam heating for greenhouse	1,449.75	.....	1,449.75
Pumping station	21,378.23	4,299.10	17,079.13
Well and conduit	5,948.00	2,125.00	3,823.00
Cleansing works	2,060.00	1,751.00	309.00
Dairy Building	25,184.60	17,895.00	7,289.60
Dredging and filling	486,510.70	379,534.14	106,976.56
Fencing	11,204.93	8,425.93	2,779.00
Water pipe and laying same	156,047.90	121,575.48	34,472.42
Water tank for locomotive and railroad material	71,794.94	62,573.02	9,221.92
Roadways and sidewalks	29,250.00	.....	29,250.00
Iron bridges	15,900.00	.....	15,900.00
Grand fountain	56,000.00	23,000.00	33,000.00
Pumping works, city of Chicago*	200,000.00	160,302.09	39,697.91
Police barracks, city of Chicago*	60,000.00	10,125.00	49,875.00
Fire-engine house and hydrants	17,190.00	3,690.00	13,500.00
Fire and police alarm system	9,000.00	.....	9,000.00
Hose and hose reels	60,545.00	8,435.00	52,110.00
Statue of the Republic	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
Sculpture models	2,800.00	1,700.00	1,100.00
Piling around interior water ways	62,970.00	57,933.57	5,036.43
Facing docks of lagoon	4,950.00	.....	4,950.00
Finishing terraces and interior docking	69,923.00	.....	69,923.00
Sewerage ejectors	65,800.00	11,520.00	54,280.00
Ejector pits and stop gates	18,556.00	.....	18,556.00
Surface drainage	25,000.00	20,066.76	4,933.24
Roadway drainage	58,086.50	.....	58,086.50
Wrought-iron pipe	3,306.50	.....	3,306.50
Iron sewer and air pipe, etc	13,118.50	.....	13,118.50
Rent of land	65,000.00	6,724.14	58,275.86
Subways for electric wires	35,094.49	15,490.06	19,604.43
Electric power	9,010.00	.....	9,010.00
Arc lights	105,000.00	.....	105,000.00
Board of Architects	123,000.00	94,497.89	28,502.11
Office of grounds and buildings	55,310.10	.....	55,310.10
Boiler plant	56,000.00	.....	56,000.00
Music Hall, Casino, and Peristyle	279,730.00	.....	279,730.00
Building for floats	10,389.00	.....	10,389.00
Floats	91,200.00	.....	91,200.00
Pyrotechnic display	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Miscellaneous	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Total	8,535,054.70	3,601,049.04	4,934,005.66

*Amount returnable by the city of Chicago.

Statement showing payments on account of buildings to 30th April, 1892.

Building.	Carpentry and iron.	Carpentry.	Iron.	Masonry.	Exterior covering.	Modeling.	Sculpture modeling.	Roofing.
Administration	.....	$84,806.03	$41,728.00	.....	$39,277.25	$5,541.00	$6,784.15	.....
Agricultural	$244,273.58	.....	.....	.....	51,820.63	12,754.00	.....	$10,786.42
Art	.....	24,537.50	18,930.75	$94,097.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dairy	.....	13,695.00	.....	.....	2,550.00	.....	.....	1,650.00
Electricity	190,700.12	.....	.....	.....	19,496.26	6,706.50	.....	.....
Forestry	.....	42,035.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,692.50
Fisheries	.....	48,968.42	16,875.35	.....	43,834.92	2,739.50	.....	.....
Horticultural	.....	109,806.37	37,140.00	.....	38,442.50	4,026.23	.....	28,353.65
Manufactures	391,725.94	.....	122,203.05	.....	50,964.75	18,739.00	.....	.....
Mines and Mining	.....	97,261.49	60,185.00	1,360.00	25,110.63	4,835.00	.....	19,222.50
Transportation	.....	153,985.60	.....	.....	22,180.00	4,839.05	2,805.00	19,755.12
Women's	56,801.04	.....	.....	4,494.75	22,099.63	3,100.00	.....	4,150.00
Total	863,500.68	575,095.85	297,062.15	99,952.25	315,776.57	63,280.30	9,589.15	89,610.19

Statement showing payments on account of buildings to 30th April, 1892—Continued.

Building.	Inscriptions.	Railway tracks.	Testing foundations.	Painting and glazing.	Inspection.	Incidentals.	Total.
Administration	$250.00	.....	$16.50	.....	$546.92	$2,555.36	$181,505.21
Agricultural	.....	.....	593.76	$1,650.00	508.33	199.12	322,585.84
Art	.....	.....	42.25	.....	430.96	.....	188,038.36
Dairy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,895.00
Electricity	.....	$4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	55.06	220,957.94
Forestry	.....	.....	.....	3,630.00	.....	169.40	51,527.34
Fisheries	.....	.....	.....	.....	169.54	363.60	112,951.33
Horticultural	.....	.....	8.50	2,475.00	381.84	413.78	221,047.89
Manufactures	.....	.....	406.58	2,056.25	1,787.65	4.52	587,889.74
Mines and Mining	.....	1,785.00	.....	3,877.50	824.17	695.80	215,157.09
Transportation	.....	.....	.....	1,280.90	355.00	40.18	205,240.85
Women's	.....	.....	.....	2,075.90	60.86	40.72	92,822.00
Total	250.00	5,785.00	1,069.59	17,044.65	5,064.67	4,537.54	2,367,618.59

Respectfully submitted.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, *Auditor.*

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, ILL., *May 18, 1892.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY, *M. C.:*

Probable total reduction on account of electric lighting, including reduction in operating expense under proposed contract, will aggregate $558,000.

WM. T. BAKER.

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, *May 18, 1892.*

A. M. DOCKERY,
House of Representatives U. S., Washington, D. C.:

Area of exhibit space at Centennial is to Chicago space as 70 to 148.

D. H. BURNHAM.

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